The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 14.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 14.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 1st April, 1890.

No. 5.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to grant to Mr. T. A. Pearson, Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, leave of absence from 17th April, 1890, to the 15th March, 1891, both days inclusive, or until further orders.

No. 6.—Mr. A. Caspersz, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed to officiate as a Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. A. Pearson, or until further orders.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 29th March, 1890.

No. 761.—Under the provisions of section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 29th March, 1890.

No. 219.—Mr. A. Sells is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 10th May, 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India, or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

C. J. LYALL,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION—PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 2nd April, 1890.

No. 763-P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, at No. 13, Wood Street, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 157 of 1889.—Joseph Hill of 85 Merrow St., Walworth, London, County of Surrey, England, Engineer, William Smith of 150 Mayall Road, Herne Hill, in the County of Surrey, England, Engineer, and John Patrick O'Donnell of Shoebury Villa, Penrith Road, New Malden, in the County of Surrey, Civil Engineer and Patent Agent, for improvements in the working and ground interlocking of railway point and signal apparatus.

No. 251 of 1889.—William Latimer, of Wilmington, in the County of New Hanover, and State of North Carolina, one of the United States of America, manufacturer, for improvements in and relating to a new and useful fibre produced from the leaves or needles of the *Pinus Australis* and other coniferous trees.

No. 273 of 1889.—Illus Augustus Timmis, of No. 2 Great George Street, in the City of Westminster, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in the electric lighting of railway trains.

No. 284 of 1889.—Lewis Hopcraft of 26 West Bank, Stamford Hill, in the County of Middlesex, England, Engineer, for improvements in and relating to Furnace Fire Grates.

No. 306 of 1889.—William Lockhart Morton, of 11 Caroline Street, South Yarra, near Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Gentleman, for improvements in apparatus for removing loose fibres from the surface of wool-packing material.

No. 311 of 1889.—T. E. Thomson & Co., Limited, Hardware Merchants, Engineers and Founders, No. 9, Esplanade Row, Calcutta, for the disposal by means of evaporation of incineration of cholera dejecta and other poisonous discharges, called "the "cholera germ destructor."

No. 314 of 1889.—Hugo Wollheim, Chemist, of London, England, for "a new reagent for disinfecting, preservative or remedial purposes."

No. 6 of 1890.—James Beresford of 4 Keppel Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, in the County of Lancaster, England, Clerk, and Joseph Phillips Bedson of Bradford House, Bradford, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Civil and Mechanical Engineer, for improvements in the reels or spools upon which "barbed wire" and barbed, pronged, or spiked bands or strips of metal for fencing or other purposes are coiled or wound for the purpose of carriage or transport.

No 7 of 1890.—Benjamin Haigh, of 65 Glengall Road, Isle of Dogs, London, England, Engineer for improvements in 'stoppers' for bottles, jars and the like.

No. 8 of 1890.—Beaumont Richard Harrington, Civil Engineer, of 2 Cockburn Lane, in the City of Calcutta, for a refuse and excrement incinerator.

No. 15 of 1890.—Lazare Weiller of Angoulême, in the Republic of France, Chemist, for improvements in the manufacture of metallic alloys or compounds.

No. 19 of 1890.—Clemens Baron Von Bechtolsheim of Stockholm in the Kingdom of Sweden, Gentleman, for improvements in centrifugal creamers.

No. 23 of 1890.—The Penn Lamp and Lighting Company, Limited, of Abchurch Chambers, Abchurch Yard, London, England, for improvements in oil lamps.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 31st March, 1890.

No. 518-*G.*—Surgeon C. R. M. Green, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, officiating Medical Officer, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted ninety days' privilege leave, with effect from the 25th March, 1890.

No. 522-*G.*—Colonel G. R Peart, Bombay Staff Corps, Commandant of the Bhopal Battalion, is appointed, temporarily, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in Bhopal in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., or until further orders.

No. 524-*G.*—The following promotions and appointments are made in the Berar Commission:—

Ardesir Dinshaji Chenoy, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class.

Mr. S H. King, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class, but to remain seconded during his employment as Treasury Officer at Quetta.

Ganpat Babji Sahasrabudhe, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class, but to remain seconded while employed in the Resident's Office.

Ambadas Santu, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th class.

Govind Raz Mudeliar, Tehsildar of the 1st grade, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th class, with effect from the 21st December, 1889.

The substantive promotions of Ganpat Babji Sahasrabudhe and Ambadas Santu and the substantive appointment of Govind Raz Mudeliar are provisional, under the operation of Article 109 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 526-*G.*—Captain D. W. Purdon, Madras Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain C. J. B. H. Dressner, resigned.

The 1st April, 1890.

No 530-*G.*—The services of Colonel F. W. Boileau, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant of the Deoli Irregular Force, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 11th April, 1890.

No. 533-*G.*—The following appointments are made in local corps in Rajputana, with effect from the 11th April, 1890.—

Deoli Irregular Force.

Captain J. A. Bell, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel F. W. Boileau, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Captain E. R. Penrose, Bombay Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command of the Meywar Bhil Corps, substantive *pro tempore*, to be Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Captain J. A. Bell.

Meywar Bhil Corps.

Major E. D. F. Bignell. Bengal Staff Corps, attached to the Malwa Bhil Corps, to be Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, and 2nd Assistant to the Resident in Meywar, substantive *pro tempore*, *vice* Captain E. R. Penrose

The 2nd April, 1890.

No. 537-*G.*—Major A. M. Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, and Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, and Assistant Secretary for Berar, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th April, 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 31st March, 1890.

No. 169—Mr. R. C. F. Volkers, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores, is transferred to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

No. 170.—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways is transferred from the Establishment under the Director-General of Railways to that under the Government of Madras for employment on Railways.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1890.

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PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 29th March, 1890.

From the 12th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 5th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
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For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement, 8 as.

For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement, 4 as.

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 3rd April, 1890.

Mr. H. T. Balfour, Officiating Cashier, is authorized to sign for the Bank.

By order of the Directors.

W. WESTLAND,

Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st March, 1890.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent Transfer Loan of 1853-54	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879. Seven Shillings per cent Portion.	5 per cent Loan of 1856-57	GRAND TOTAL
		Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent Portion.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 15th Mrach, 1890 .	54,700	11,29,387	25,34,400	2,40,55,000	1,03,35,900	4,03,29,200	1,97,98,000	9,81,81,887	39,500	69,87,500	11,07,96,900	11,78,23,900	1,33,800	32,200	21,62,26,487
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st March, 1890 . . .	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	2,300	2,300	...	...	2,300
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st March, 1890 . . .	...	...	...	6,000	1,000	1,000	...	8,000	...	1,000	37,500	38,500	...	...	46,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st March, 1890 . . .	...	70,400	...	69,500	8,000	5,27,200	66,500	7,41,600	...	...	88,600	88,600	...	...	8,30,200
	54,700	11,99,787	25,34,400	2,41,30,500	1,03,44,900	4,08,57,400	1,98,64,500	9,89,31,487	39,500	69,88,500	11,09,25,300	11,79,53,300	1,33,800	32,200	21,71,05,487
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	...	1,83,500	25,000	66,500	1,38,000	4,13,000	...	52,200	6,99,800	7,52,000	...	...	11,65,000
Balance on 31st March, 1890	54,700	11,99,787	25,34,400	2,39,47,000	1,03,19,900	4,07,90,900	1,97,26,500	9,85,18,487	39,500	69,36,300	11,02,25,500	11,72,01,300	1,33,800	32,200	21,59,40,487

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Jan., 1890, enfaced from India 6,192 lakhs, re-transferred from London 5,382 lakhs
" 1st Feb., 1890, to 15th Feb., 1890 " " 1 " " " 5 "
" 16th " " to 28th " " " " 5 " " 8 "
" 1st Mar " to 15th Mar " " " 15 " " " 14 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 9 " " " 11 "

6,222 lakhs. 5,420 lakhs
5,420 "

Balance against India . 802 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 1st April, 1890.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 2nd April, 1890.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 26th March, 1890 . . .	33,53,573	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	1,24,497	
		34,78,070
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	11,44,920	
Ditto ditto Government	23,899	
		11,68,819
		46,46,889
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	16,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes .	...	
		16,000
Balance on the evening of the 2nd April, 1890 . .	...	46,30,889
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	44,98,493	
Ditto ditto Government	1,32,396	
		46,30,889
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	4,60,835	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		4,60,835

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 2nd April, 1890.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th March, 1890

No. 778.—Mr. W. A. Wilson, Surveyor, 2nd grade, having returned from furlough granted in this Office Notification No. 724, dated 11th March, 1889, on the forenoon of the 24th instant, the following reversion will take effect from the same date:—

Mr. S. O. Madras, Officiating Surveyor, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade.

The 1st April, 1890.

No. 779.—Mr. T. Archdale Pope, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, is granted three months' privilege leave under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th April, 1890, or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of the same.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 2nd April, 1890.

No. 1.—The following promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned with effect from the 20th March, 1890:—

Name.	From	To	Nature of Promotion.	REMARKS.
A. I. L. Grimes	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class V.	Temporary.	*Vide* Mr. R. L. D. Gompertz temporarily promoted to class IV.

No. 2.—Mr. W. F. Melhuish, Superintendent, class IV, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for nine months under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th March, 1890.

J. H. LANE,
Deputy Director General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 26th March, 1890.

No. 1263.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (2), of the Baluchistan Agency Laws Law, 1890, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to appoint the 19th day of April, 1890, as the day on which that Law shall come into force.

No. 1264.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (2), of the Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1890, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to appoint the 19th day of April, 1890, as the day on which that Law shall come into force.

No. 1265.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (2), of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to appoint the 19th day of April, 1890, as the day on which that Law shall come into force.

C. ARCHER, *Lieutenant*,
First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., in Baluchistan.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 28th March, 1890.

Mr. R. G. Kennedy, Executive Engineer, having reported his return from furlough on the afternoon of 7th March, 1890, was attached to the office of the Superintending Engineer, Baluchistan Command, Military Works, until the afternoon of 21st idem on which date he took over charge of the Pishin Irrigation Division from Mr. A. E. Rose, Acting Executive Engineer.

J. F. GARWOOD, *Major, R.E.*,
Joint Secy. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Baluchistan, P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 26th March, 1890.

No. 1291.—Captain J. H. Leslie, R.A., received temporary charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nimach, from Captain Alexander, on the afternoon of the 14th of March, 1890.

By Order,

A. MARTINDALE,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

The 27th March, 1890.

No. 1295.—Lieutenant F. de H. Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 15th March, 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

J. L. KAYE,
Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

No. 1305.—Major H. E. Penton, Bombay Staff Corps, received temporary charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, on the forenoon of the 1st March, 1890

Captain A. W. L. Bayly, District Staff Officer, Mhow, received temporary charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, on the forenoon of the 7th March, 1890.

By Order,

A. MARTINDALE,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 24th March, 1890.

No. 275-269.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 12 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen as Honorary Magistrates in place of those noted in the margin, and to invest them each with the powers of a magistrate of the 2nd class, to be exercised within the municipal limits of the town of Ajmere:—

1. Sheikh Ibrahim, removed.
2. Kazee Mooneerudin, deceased.
3. Mr. R. S. Whiteway, B.C.S., transferred.

1. Khan Bahadur Dr. Ellahi Baksh.
2. Munshi Saaduddin Mahmud.
3. The Revd. James Gray.

The 25th March, 1890.

No. 288-326-II.—With reference to Foreign Department Notifications, Nos. 320 and 353G., dated the 4th and 6th March, 1890, respectively, Colonel G. H. Trevor, Madras Staff Corps, made over charge of the office of Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, to Captain A. F. DeLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, on the forenoon of the 20th idem, pending the arrival of Colonel J. Biddulph.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*
First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 26th March, 1890.

No. 1260.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (2), of the British Baluchistan Laws Regulation, 1890, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to appoint the 19th day of April, 1890, as the day on which that Regulation shall come into force.

No. 1261.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (2), of the British Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regulation, 1890, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to appoint the 19th day of April, 1890, as the day on which that Regulation shall come into force.

No. 1262.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (2), of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to appoint the 19th day of April, 1890, as the day on which that Regulation shall come into force.

C. ARCHER, *Lieutenant,*
First Asst. to the Chief Commr. of British Baluchistan.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 25th March, 1890.

No. 224-S.—Under the provisions of section 25 of the Ajmere Muncipalities Regulation, 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notifiy the appointment of Mr. Rash Behari Moitra, Assistant Surgeon, Beawar, as a Member of the Beawar Municipal Committee, *vice* Babu Kshetra Paul Chuckerbutty, transferred.

By Order,

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Ajmere & Merwara. in the P.W. Dept.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 24th March, 1890.

No. 6.—Mr. W. Slane, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted, under article 369, section II, chapter XIV, of the Civil Service Regulations, leave on medical certificate for 9 months and 19 days, with effect from 3rd January, 1890.

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director, N.-W. Railway.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 18th November, 1889, the undermentioned articles valued at R81-8-0 were found by one Thurkamuthu Asari and another in a wet field of the former, Survey No. 245, in Pallikotai Village, Tinnevelly Taluk, Tinnevelly District, in the Presidency of Madras.

Articles.	Estimated value. R	a.	p.
1 Copper Perumal idol	30	3	0
2 Do. goddess do.	35	9	0
1 Alvar do.	8	9	0
1 Chukkram			
1 Bell metal			
1 Chank shell			
1 Shoe			
1 Bell (large)			
1 Bell handle			
1 Chembu	7	3	0
1 Lamp with 4 branches			
1 Foot of the lamp			
1 Lower part of the lamp			
2 Copper plates			
2 Feet of lamp			
1 Broken piece of a spoon			
Total	81	8	0

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of Tinnevelly at his office at Kokkarakulam on the 18th day of August, 1890, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the law.

J. P. BEDFORD,
for *Collector of Tinnevelly.*

YEARLY EXAMINATION FOR FOURTH GRADE ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for the fourth grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Seebpur, on Monday and Tuesday, 2nd and 3rd June, 1890, at 10-30 A.M.

SUBJECTS.

	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness and rapidity)	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, &c.)	100	50
Arithmetic (whole course)	240	160
Mensuration (*a*) (whole book)	60	30
Book-keeping (*b*) (Mercantile)	100	50
Total	600	400

Minimum required in all papers collectively.

(*a*) Todhunter's Mensuration for beginners.
(*b*) "Book-keeping" by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry, by W. Inglis (Chambers Educational Course.)

The marks gained by candidates who fail will not be published.

1. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph) in Bengal, Assam and Burma only.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

2. Candidates not in Government employ who wish to be examined at the College must forward their applications direct to the Principal; those employed in Government offices through the head of their office, who will forward the application to the Principal.

All applications must reach the Principal before the 3rd May, 1890.

3. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 2nd May, 1890, and obtain his consent to conduct the examination if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must be forwarded by the candidate, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

4. All applications must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned:

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application)

(2) Certificate that candidate is under 25 years of age (not required if candidate is in permanent Government employ or an employee under District Boards).

(3) Certificate that the application is in candidate's handwriting.

It will rest with the Principal of the College, on a consideration of these certificates, to decide whether the candidate should be registered for the examination or whether his application should be rejected.

5. Copies of examination papers are not procurable except those that are issued for examination. These need not be returned.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1890.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 063548 of 1879, of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1879, dated the 15th of September, 1879, for Company's ₹2,500, standing in the name of Mrs. Sarah Stevenson, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietress.

JOHN GABRIEL, B.A., *Pleader*,
Attorney for Mrs. S. Stevenson,
Kuttra, Allahabad.

ALLAHABAD,
The 24th February, 1890.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 042456, 042457, 042458, and 031472 and 031473 of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1879, aggregating ₹4,000, originally standing in the names of Bunseelall Abeerchund, Rai Bahadur, and the Bank of Bengal, respectively, and last endorsed to C. J. Quadros, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor, after two years from date of last advertisement.

C. J. QUADROS,
Bhaugulpore.

Destroyed by White-ants.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 039004, 039005, and 039094, of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1879, for ₹100 each, originally standing in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited, and lastly endorsed to Luckmidass Amerchund and Hurcooverbaie, and Note No. B—139141, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹1,000, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bombay and lastly endorsed to Luckmidass Amerchand and Hurukhbaie, widow, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors, after two years from date of last advertisement.

RAMJI JEENA,
Constituted Attorney for Luckmidass Amerchand,
Hurcooverbaie and Hurukhbaie, Widow.
Residence—Bhuleshwar in Shett Culliandass
Kirparam's Chawl, No. 5.

BOMBAY,
The 28th February, 1890.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 14.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1890.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Summary for February 1890.

The weather charts of India for the month of February show that the weather conditions, which have been characteristic of the present cold weather season, have continued during the month under review. Temperature has been exceptionally high and the rainfall exceptionally light, and such depressions as have disturbed the weather, though occasioning considerable oscillations of the barometer and bringing rough squally winds to a large part of the country, have been accompanied with, when compared with similar disturbances in previous years, very slight precipitation. On the hills there has been rather more snow than during January, and at the close of the month the hills to the north of Simla appeared to have a thicker covering than they had at the close of the preceding month. The Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, reported that on the 25th of February the measurements of snow on the Kulu and Plach hills indicated a slightly deficient snowfall on the former and a considerably deficient fall on the latter, as compared with the measurements taken on the same day in 1889. He, however, explains that the reason that the amounts of the two seasons approximates at all, is, that on the day the measurements were taken this year, considerable snow fell in the Upper Valleys, so that the amounts given for the present year exhibit a somewhat exaggerated idea of the real amount, which is, as a fact, much less than at the end of February last year. Snow fell on the hills on four occasions during the month.

On the 1st of February the normal cold weather distribution of pressure and circulation of the winds existed, and the weather was fine everywhere. These conditions lasted until the 5th, when a rapid fall of the barometer in Sind heralded the approach of a depression from the westward. The chart of the 6th showed this depression overlying the western desert, and a very complete though on the whole feeble cyclonic circulation of the winds over Northern India. By the next

morning the disturbance had disappeared, and conditions were such as existed prior to the appearance of the disturbance. Normal cold weather conditions prevailed until the 14th, when another rapid barometric fall occurred in Sind, which was followed by the advance of a considerable depression across the Indus. This depression travelled north-eastward to the hills, and then passed along the line of the hills south-eastward into Bengal, where it filled up. The earlier portions of its course were marked by much rough weather, and a fair fall of rain on the plains and of snow on the hills. It left the weather over North-Western India in a somewhat unsettled state, and was followed by one or two small and feeble depressions over Sind. On the 21st pressure rose quickly in the North-West and a large high pressure area was established in that region, and lasted practically until the close of the month. During the period from the 22nd to the 28th pressure was unusually low over the North-Western Provinces and Bengal, and at times the weather was squally and unsettled over that region.

From this summary of the weather it will be seen that the only important depression of the month was that of the 14th to 17th, but that other smaller disturbances were not infrequent.

Slight depression of the 5th to 7th.—On the 4th the chart showed that the barometer had fallen as much as 0·1″ over Baluchistan and the Upper Indus Valley, and that the wind had fallen to calm over that region. On the 5th pressure continued to give way, only less quickly, while the winds had shifted to south-east and east-south-east and increased slightly in force. During this day the depression, which had occasioned these changes, advanced north-eastward and the chart of the following day (6th) showed it lying over the western desert. The abnormal depression at the centre was about 0·08″. By the morning of the 7th the disturbance had completely filled up. The only precipitation it occasioned was a slight snow storm at Quetta and Murree.

Important depression of the 14th to 17th.—The barometer began to fall over North-Western India on the 9th and the decrease continued slowly until the 14th when it became quicker, and amounted to 0·1″ at Quetta and Mooltan. A slight cyclonic circulation was at the same time shown over Sind. During the 14th the depression advanced to the Indus and at 8 A.M. on the 15th the centre lay near Jacobabad. A well marked cyclonic circulation prevailed around the centre, but except at Karachi on the south and Murree on the north, the force was no where strong. The sky was overcast and rain had fallen at Murree and Rawalpindi. The depression apparently travelled east-north-eastward during the day and on the morning of the 16th was shown as an irregularly shaped depression at the foot of the hills in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. The cyclonic circulation was less distinctly marked than it was on the previous day, but the south-easterly winds on the hills was strong to a gale and showers had occurred westward from Roorkee to Quetta and Peshawar. By the 17th the depression had apparently advanced into Bengal and a rapid rise of the barometer, accompanied with clear weather, north-westerly winds and a briskly falling humidity had occurred in the North-West.

Slight depressions of the latter half of the month.—A feeble depression was shown over Lower Sind on the 17th. It occasioned some cyclonic movements over Sind, Guzerat and Central India and a cloudy sky, but its influence on the weather was very slight. A second depression appeared in the same neighbourhood on the 19th with similar results. On the 25th a slight depression appeared over parts of the North-Western Provinces and slight rain fell in the Central Provinces and at Ranikhet, Simla and Patna.

Temperature:—The continued absence of rain on the plains and of snow on the hills has resulted in a prolongation of the warm period which prevailed during January. In Burma and generally throughout Northern India the excess of the mean monthly temperature over the normal average is the same as in the preceding month, but in Bombay and the Central Provinces, and to a less extent in Central India and Guzerat also there has been a rise of temperature, relatively to the mean, as compared with last month. In Madras the mean temperature of February exactly equals the normal. In the January summary it was noticed that a cold wave had commenced in the north-west on the 24th and was passing across India. The cold wave still held over a great part of India at the

commencement of the month under review, but on the 4th a recovery commenced in the extreme north-west, and this wave of warmth gradually extended until by the 7th it had reached all parts of India except Bengal and the Bay area. On the 9th a very small cold wave had appeared in the north-west, whence it worked its way quickly across Northern India, and reached Bengal on the 11th. It was succeeded by a very strongly-marked wave of heat which extended quickly to all parts of India except Madras. It was most intense on the 14th, 15th and 16th. On the last date, deficient temperatures appeared in the extreme north-west, but they made very little way, and excessive temperatures continued to prevail over the greater part of the Indian region until the last days of the month when the thermometer fell below the normal at many central stations.

The high temperatures about the middle of the month were very striking, and the course of the wave across Northern India was well marked. The following table shows the excess of the mean temperature over the normal average along a line running from Peshawar to Calcutta :—

Date.	Peshawar.	Lahore.	Delhi.	Lucknow.	Allahabad.	Gya.	Burdwan.	Calcutta.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
12	+11·7	+8·7	+6·0	+1·4	+0·1	+1·7	—2·5	—3·6
13	+9·1	+6·5	+7·7	+3·9	+3·9	+2·1	—1·1	—1·9
14	+12·4	+6·1	+6·5	+3·7	+3·5	+4·2	+1·3	+0·1
15	+8·6	+11·1	+5·7	+1·2	+3·3	+3·5	+4·6	+3·7
16	—3·0	+3·1	+9·2	+5·6	+5·9	+2·4	+3·4	+3·9
17	—0·4	—2·6	+3·9	+5·9	+8·8	+8·2	+6·7	+7·0
18	+0·7	+4·4	+1·4	+2·2	+2·9	+6·5	+9·9	+6·0

On the hills at this period the excess of temperature was even more marked than on the plains :—

Stations.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Murree . . .	+14·8	+15·8	+12·5	+13·1	+4·0	—5·1	—0·5
Simla . . .	+13·5	+8·1	+7·8	+9·8	+2·0	—0·3	+1·4
Darjeeling . .	+10·2	+9·3	+5·3	+6·7	+4·8	+7·2	+6·4
Mount Abu . .	+6·9	+6·2	+6·0	+6·3	+4·1	+5·8	+5·8
Pachmarhi . .	—0·2	+3·1	+3·1	+3·2	+11·2	+5·6	+1·3

This table shows that the excess of temperature was just as marked at a height of 7,000 feet as at the sea level, but the propagation eastward of the wave was less distinct at the higher level.

The following table shows the progression of temperature week by week throughout the month for each province :—

TABLE A.

Province.	Difference of mean temperature from normal for week ending February				Difference of mean temperatur from the normal for the month.
	10th.	17th.	24th.	3rd March.	
Burma	+0·8	+1·3	+1·7	+1·3	+1·2
Bengal	—0·9	+2·2	+3·3	+1·2	+1·3
North-Western Provinces . . .	+0·7	+4·4	+2·9	+1·4	+2·2
Punjab	+2·2	+5·9	+1·3	+1·8	+2·5
Bombay	+1·6	+2·7	+2·1	+1·1	+1·8
Central Provinces and Berar . .	+2·2	+2·8	+2·7	+1·5	+2·1
Guzerat and Central India . . .	+0·8	+5·0	+3·6	+1·8	+2·6
Sind and Rajputana	+1·9	+6·4	+3·6	+2·0	+2·6
Madras	+0·2	—0·6	+0·9	—0·1	0

Rain.—The concluding table shows that except the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon all parts of the Indian region have received less than their normal amount of rain. In the Cis-Gangetic portions of the North-Western Provinces, North Bengal, Orissa, the North Circars, Berar, Khandeish, Sind, Cutch, Guzerat, the Konkan and the Deccan, there was no rain whatever throughout the month, and in seven other divisions the total rainfall of the month was less than one-tenth of an inch.

The heaviest rainfall was in Ceylon where the total for the month amounted to 4½ inches; this was followed by 1¼ inches, in Mysore and Bellary, and this again by ½ inch in the Western Punjab. In other divisions any rain which fell was light and insignificant.

The following table gives complete data and shows the actual average rainfall and the normal rainfall of the month of the twenty-one districts into which the country is divided, so far as it is indicated by the telegraphic reports of a few stations in each district :—

DISTRICTS.	Number of Stations.	Normal average rainfall in February.	Actual average rainfall in February, 1890	Difference from the average in February, 1890.
Punjab, West	7	1·17	0·49	—0·68
„ East	4	0·96	0·22	—0·74
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	7	0·55	0·10	—0·45
North-Western Provinces, Cis-Gangetic	3	0·15	0	—0·15
Behar	2	0·34	0·02	—0·32
North Bengal	3	0·66	0	—0·66
Assam—Cachar	3	1·23	0·36	—0·87
Lower Bengal and Chutia' Nagpur	8	1·04	0·01	—1·03
Orissa—North Circars	5	0 46	0	—0·46
Central Provinces, South	7	0·28	0 03	—0·25
Berar, Khandeish	2	0·07	0	—0·07
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor and Nurbudda	9	0·25	0 01	—0·24
Sind—Cutch	3	0·26	0	—0·26
Guzerat	3	0·08	0	—0·08
Konkan	4	0·02	0	—0·02
Deccan—Hyderabad	5	0	0	0
Malabar	5	0·16	0·19	+0·03
Mysore—Bellary	4	0·11	1·32	+1·21
Carnatic	6	0·22	0·07	—0·15
Lower Burma	7	0·14	0·01	—0·13
Ceylon	1	2·36	4·63	+2·27

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 24th March, 1890.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, March 24th, 1890.

The period of unsettled weather and of fairly general storm rainfall which commenced three weeks ago has continued over India during the week under review. The particular distribution of pressure which has prevailed has determined the heaviest rainfall to two regions, *viz.*, the north-east and north-west of India; but the greater part of the country has been visited at some time during the week by local showers of greater or less amount. In the two regions of heavier rainfall the weather has been cloudy and unsettled and the winds strong and squally at times, while dust and thunderstorms have occurred frequently. In other parts of the Indian region the weather has been fine with only occasional cloudy periods and temperature has increased steadily. On the hills of North-Western India the unsettled conditions common to the whole of that tract of country have been more intense than on the neighbouring plains, and on some days of the week the rainfall was heavy and continuous. In consequence, at the hill stations the temperature has been low both relatively to the normal and to the temperature of some preceding weeks.

On the morning of the 18th a large low pressure area overlay Northern India with the exception of Assam and Bengal. Within this large low pressure area two small depressions were shown—one over Sind and a second over Central India. Readings were relatively high on the coasts of the Peninsula and highest over Assam and Upper Burma. Gradients were comparatively slight, and, except in Assam, where the wind was north-easterly, at the head of the Bay, where it was south-south-westerly, and in North-Western India, where the directions were cyclonic, the winds were generally light and variable. Thunder showers were reported from Assam, but elsewhere the weather, though in places cloudy, was fair. The chart of the 19th showed a fairly general and brisk rise of the barometer over India; but owing to the increase being less within the depression over North-Western India than in surrounding regions the relative intensity of the disturbance had increased and the cyclonic movements around the centre were more marked. In other respects very little change had occurred. The weather was rather cloudy over a large part of India and the notices of dust or thunderstorms and of gales of wind were very numerous. On the 20th there was no important change, the weather remaining unsettled all over Northern India with depressions in the North-East and North-West. On the 21st very uniform pressures prevailed over India, though feeble depressions were shown in different parts of the country. The wind was steady and fresh at the head of the Bay and on the Sind and Konkan coasts, but elsewhere it was variable in direction though often strong in force. A good deal of cloud prevailed over Northern India with showers on the hills. On the 22nd the uniformity of pressure noticed on the previous day had disappeared. Readings were high in the north-west of the Punjab and over Kattiawar, while depressions were shown over Sind, the Central Provinces, and Bengal. Strongish cyclonic winds prevailed both in North-Western and North-Eastern India, while over the Peninsula the directions were variable. The weather was somewhat finer than on the preceding morning. The charts of the 23rd and 24th showed no practical change in the distribution. Depressions with their surrounding cyclonic circulations existed both in the north-east and north-west, and the weather both in the Punjab and Assam was cloudy and showery. Elsewhere pressure was more uniform and the weather fine.

Temperature:—The general temperature of the whole Indian region for the week has been above the normal. The warmest day was the 19th when the mean temperature of all provinces exceeded the normal; the coolest day was the 22nd when the mean temperature of North-Western India was largely below the average. On the 21st and 22nd the cold in the Punjab, both on the hills and

plains, was very great for the time of year. The following table gives the deficiency of the maximum temperature compared with the normal maximum on those two days. On the other hand, the temperature over the Peninsula and to a certain extent over the Central Provinces has risen steadily and been fairly high. Maxima between 100° and 105° were reported from the inland parts of Madras and from one station in Burma on the 18th. As the week progressed these two areas of high temperature extended, and at the close of the week the former had included a large part of the Central Provinces and Orissa, the latter the whole district from Tounghoo to Mandalay. The following figures give the variations of the mean temperature of the present and of the past weeks from the normal average:—

Station.	Difference of maximum from normal maximum	
	21st	22nd.
	°	°
Delhi	— 1·9	— 5·6
Lahore	— 9·1	— 10·5
Rawalpindi	— 2·6	— 15·6
Peshawar	+ 0·2	— 8·2
Ranikhet	— 10·2	— 12·8
Simla	— 10·0	— 18·9
Murree	— 3·9	— 5·2

Provinces	Difference of mean temperature of last week from normal.	Difference of mean temperature of present week from normal.
	°	°
Burma	+0·7	+1·8
Bengal	—0·3	+1·6
North-Western Provinces	—0·7	+0·5
Punjab	+0·3	—1·2
Bombay	—0·8	+1·1
Central Provinces	—1·6	+2·2
Guzerat and Central India	—0·8	+1·6
Sind, Rajputana	—0·2	+0·8
Madras	+2·3	+·09

This table shows that in all provinces except the Punjab the mean temperature of the week has exceeded the normal average and that except in that province and in Burma the mean temperature as compared with the normal has been higher than it was last week.

Rain.—As mentioned above the rainfall has been fairly general, but except in the north-west and north-east, the amounts are small and have mostly fallen during the occurrence of slight dust or thunderstorms.

In Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma and Arrakan there has been no rain during the week, but as hardly any fall is expected during this period, the deficiency is of no importance, and does not affect the seasonal rainfall. In Bengal and Assam the rainfall has been general, but the amount received decreased on proceeding northward, and in Behar there was practically none. The North-Western Provinces, with the exception of the submontane district, was like Behar practically rainless, but still further to the westward the amount again increased and over the Punjab was heavy. Over the Peninsula the fall was very light, the average amounts received in each division varying between 0·01 inch and 0·10 inch, while Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan and Madras South and Central received none at all. Guzerat, Kattiawar and Sind with the whole of Central India were also rainless, but the Central Provinces received a moderate rainfall.

The divisions in which the weekly rainfall is in excess of the normal are those in Assam and Bengal and the Punjab, the submontane division of the North-Western Provinces, Khandeish, Berar and the Central Provinces (East). The greatest excess was in Assam (Surma).

The maximum falls reported are in many cases large. Two subdivisional stations in East Bengal received 4¾ inches; Sylhet received 5½ and Silchar 7 inches; and Sibsagar and Lakhimpur received between 2 and 3 inches. In other parts of North-Eastern India the amounts were smaller and over Western Bengal and the greater part of the North-Western Provinces the falls were insignificant. Kalsi (Dehra Dun) received 1 inch and in the submontane and north-western divisions of the Punjab falls of 1 inch were general. Dera in Kangra received 3 inches; over the Central parts of the country and the Peninsula there were no falls worthy of note.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 24th March 1890.			Rainfall data from October 15th to 24th March 1890.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 15th to 24th March.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·23	—0·23	20·31	5·76	+252
	Lower Burma	0	0	0	8·43	6·36	+ 33
	Central do.	0	0	0	7·07	4·25	+ 66
	Upper do.	0·11	?	?	4·54	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·10	—0·10	8·32	6·12	+ 36
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·91	0·58	+0·33	10·85	7·52	+ 44
	Assam (Surma)	4·83	1·39	+3·44	14·03	9·39	+ 50
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·01	0·85	+0·16	5·40	6·89	— 22
	Deltaic Bengal	0·39	0·38	+0·01	11·11	5·94	+ 87
	Central do.	0·39	0·14	+0·25	4·47	4·33	+ 3
	North do.	0·03	0·25	—0·22	1·32	4·31	— 69
	Orissa	0·43	0·26	+0·17	17·41	7·92	+120
	Chutia Nagpur	0·10	0·16	—0·06	4·08	4·18	— 2
	Behar (South)	0·03	0·07	—0·04	0·78	3·08	— 75
	Do. (North)	0	0·05	—0·05	0·70	2·78	— 75
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·06	—0·06	1·75	2·65	— 34
	Oudh (South)	0·03	0·03	0	0·27	1·93	— 86
	Do. (North)	0·02	0·06	—0·04	0·25	2·32	— 87
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·06	—0·06	0·29	1·77	— 84
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·09	0·07	+0·02	0·29	1·78	— 84
	North-Western Provinces (Sub-montane)	0·15	0·12	+0·03	0·84	3·65	— 77
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·14	0·01	+0·13	0·63	2·43	— 74
	Do. (Central)	0·21	0·10	+0·11	0·83	2·89	— 71
	Do. (Submontane)	0·69	0·17	+0·52	1·84	4·95	— 63
	Do. (Hill-Districts)	1·58	0·43	+1·15	5·92	12·66	— 53
	Do. (North-West)	0·38	0·30	+0·08	1·84	6·83	— 73
	Do. (West)	0·30	0·14	+0·16	0·67	2·22	— 70
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·07	0·48	—0·41	15·04	13·07	+ 15
	Madras (South Central)	0·05	0·56	—0·51	9·62	13·71	— 30
	Coorg	0	0·56	—0·56	14·63	10·04	+ 46
	Mysore	0	0·33	—0·33	4·54	6·03	— 25
	Konkan	0	0·01	—0·01	4·90	2·39	+105
	Bombay—Deccan	0·01	0·08	—0·07	5·12	4·02	+ 27
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·01	0	+0·01	1·28	3·51	— 64
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·13	0·10	+0·03	3·34	3·48	— 4
	Central Provinces (West)	0·02	0·13	—0·11	3·20	2·51	+ 27
	Do. (Central)	0·05	0·18	—0·13	2·54	2·84	— 11
	Do. (East)	0·26	0·16	+0·10	3·37	2·75	+ 23
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·02	0·68	— 97
	Kattiawar	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·40	—100
	Sind	0·01	0·01	0	0·04	0·98	— 96
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·04	—0·04	0·30	1·71	— 82
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·09	1·04	— 99
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·07	0·74	— 91
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·09	0·15	—0·06	13·08	9·97	+ 31
	Do. do.	0·10	?	?	9·55	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·12	—0·12	2·72	2·95	— 8
	Madras (Central)	0	0·07	—0·07	5·19	4·99	+ 4
	East Coast (Central)	0·01	0·09	—0·08	11·17	15·69	— 29
	Do. (South)	0·01	0·25	—0·24	12·03	19·05	— 37
	Madras (South)	0	0·30	—0·30	7·14	15·59	— 54

SIMLA,
The 27th March, 1890.

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR 1888-89.

No. 63-I., dated Calcutta, the 27th March 1890.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

The Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for 1888-89 and the Resolution thereon by the Government of Bengal, No. 64 I. A., dated 13th January 1890.

OBSERVATIONS.—The canals or systems of canals in Bengal dealt with in the Revenue Report for 1888-89 are eight in number: the Nuddea rivers system has been transferred from the charge of the Board of Revenue to that of the Public Works Department from the beginning of the year. The Major Works are four, of which the Hidgelli Tidal Canal is for navigation solely, while the Orissa, Midnapore and Sone systems are mainly intended for irrigation; and of the four Minor Works only the Sarun Canal has any irrigation under it. For the Nuddea rivers system only Revenue Accounts are kept. The following statement shows the Capital expenditure during and up to end of the year 1888-89 on the remaining seven works:—

	Number of works.	During the year 1888-89.							Total direct and indirect to end of 1888-89.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense Account.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Major Works.									
Productive	4	5,73,880	1,27,067	36,390	37,210	7,74,547	18,229	7,92,776	6,05,42,061
Minor Works and Navigation.									
Provincial (in operation) .	3	1,10,743	35,728	3,693	—4,491	1,45,673	5,002	1,50,675	1,02,41,327
TOTAL .	7	6,84,623	1,62,795	40,083	32,719	9,20,220	23,231	9,43,451	7,07,83,388

2. The principal share of the Capital outlay was incurred on the Orissa project, on which it amounted to R4,88,452 for works, but no details of the expenditure are given in the Report. It appears, however, that 13 miles of canal for irrigation only and 42 miles of distributary channel were added to the system during the year. It is requested that more information may be supplied in future Reports, on the nature and distribution of this expenditure.

On the Sone Canal R93,250 were spent on works on Capital account. The principal works carried out were three docks at Bedadi, Nasriganj or Daodnugger, a warehouse, a syphon aqueduct and numerous permanent outlets.

The Capital outlay incurred on the Orissa Coast Canal and the Calcutta and Eastern Tidal Canals amounted to R70,302 and R40,448 on works respectively. On the former the canal-banks, locks, and ferry-ghats were finished off, and the Panchpara supply pipe completed. On the latter two wrought-iron caissons for closing the large locks at Dhappa and Chitpore were provided.

3. The following table shows the progress that has been made in extending the main canals and their distributaries:—

	Sanctioned.		Completed.	
	Miles of canals.	Miles of distributaries	Miles of canals.	Miles of distributaries.
Major Works.				
Productive Works	752	3,637	720	2,211
Figures for 1887-88	752	3,623	701	2,168
Minor Works.				
Of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (in operation) . . .	145	*Nil*	143	*Nil*
Total .	897	3,637	863	2,211
Figures for 1887-88	897	3,623	844	2,108

A long length, about 1,387 miles, of distributaries remain to be completed on the Orissa system, and until considerable progress with these is made, the financial results of this system must continue to be bad.

4. The actual financial results for the year of the works in operation are shown in the following statement:—

Canal.	Capital Outlay.	Gross revenue collected.			Working expenses.			Net Revenue.	Percentage of net Revenue on Capital outlay.
		Irrigation Revenue.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major Works.	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Orissa Canal . . .	2,40,68,803	1,51,144	92,150	2,43,294	3,86,946	18,073	4,05,019	—1,61,725	...
Midnapore Canal . .	84 49,721	90,731	1,60,779	2,51,510	2,00,062	9,742	2,09,804	41,706	0·49
Hidgelli Tidal Canal .	18,40,296	..	55,097	55,097	75,273	2,767	78,040	—22,943	...
Sone Canal . . .	2,61,83,241	7,46,945	84,333	8,31,278	7,42,619	51,813	7,94,432	36,846	0·14
Total of Major Works, 1888-89.	6,05,42,061	9,88,820	3,92,359	13,81,179	14,04,900	82,395	14,87,295	—1,06,116	...
Total for 1887-88 .	5,97,49,285	7,32,143	3,54,937	10,87,080	14,87,436	84,734	15,72,170	—4,85,090	...
Minor Works and Navigation. Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.									
Sarun Canals . .	6,96,413	20,415	399	20 814	34,897	1,435	36,332	—15,518	..
Orissa Coast Canal . .	42,56,429	...	66,174	66,174	74,568	2,450	77,018	—10,844	
Calcutta & Eastern Canals	52,88,485	...	5,75,125	5,75,125	2,81,948	11,853	2,93,801	2,81,324	5·31
Total of Minor Works and Navigation, 1888-89	1,02,41,327	20,415	6,41,698	6,62,113	3,91,413	15,738	4,07,151	2,54,962	2·48
Total for 1887-88 .	1,00,90,652	21,053	6,33,383	6,54,436	3,21,300	16,260	3,37,560	3,16,876	3 14
Grand Total, 1888-89 .	7,07,83,388	10,09,235	10,34,057	20,43,292	17,96,313	98,133	18,94,446	1,48,846	0·21
,, 1887-88 .	6,98,39,937	7,53,196	9,88,320	17,41,516	18,08,736	1,00,994	19,09,730	—1,68,214	...
Minor Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept—									
Nuddea Rivers, 1888-89 .	...	...	1,91,888	1,91,888	1,34,694	6,075	1,40,769	51,119	...
Ditto, 1887-88 .	...	...	...	1,98,675	...	...	92,022	1,06,653	...

These figures show a marked improvement over those for the previous year. Excluding the return from the Nuddea rivers, a deficit on the remaining systems of R1,68,214 in 1887-88 has been converted into a surplus of R1,48,846 for the year under review. This result is principally due to the deficiency and early cessation of the rainfall, which forced the cultivators to apply more freely than usual for canal water. The increase in gross revenue from the four Major Works amounts to nearly three lakhs, and is combined with a decrease in working expenses of nearly one lakh, so that the total improvement in this class of works amounts to nearly four lakhs. But the combined result for these works still exhibits a deficit of over one lakh. This is excluding the interest charges on the Capital outlay. The simple interest account to the close of the year shows a deficit of nearly 341 lakhs.

5. The following statement shows the revenue assessed for the year on the irrigation works in operation, in which is included the rabi assessment for 1888-89, the greater part of which is not collected till 1889-90. The corresponding figures for the previous year are also given, but as they only include those instalments of the assessment which became actually due during the year, they are not directly comparable with the figures for 1888-89, which comprise the whole demand :—

	Area irrigated.		Assessed water-rates.		Rate per acre irrigated.	
	1888-89	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Acres.	Acres.	R	R	R	R
Orissa Canal . . .	159,292	109,506	2,42,808	1,50,297	1·52	1·37
Midnapore Canal . .	69,777	65,864	1,31,433	1,02,532	1·88	1·56
Sone Canal . . .	355,909	315,380	8,05,790	7,25,810	2·26	2·30
TOTAL .	584,978	490,750	11,80,031	9,78,639	2·02	1·99

6. The area irrigated shows a substantial increase over the figures for the previous year, due to the cause mentioned in the last paragraph. The failure of the rains in Orissa occurred in October 1888 just at the time the majority of the leases expired, so that the cultivators were left no option but to renew. The system that obtains in Bengal is to issue water leases for areas to be irrigated. The leases are either for five years, in which case any crop can be grown and the land is measured once for all, or annual leases which are granted for particular crops only, and the area irrigated is measured before the crop is gathered.

In Orissa, almost the whole irrigated area is under five-year leases, 152,282 acres out of the total area of 159,292 acres being so cultivated. For the Sone Canal the figures are—

	Leased acres.	Irrigated acres.
Five-year leases	200,275	200,102
Annual leases	345,682	355,909.

The excess in the irrigated over the leased area in the case of the annual leases is due to unauthorised irrigation, but this shows a satisfactory tendency to diminish.

7. The proportion of kharif to rabi cultivation is as follows :—

Canals.	Kharif. Acres.	Rabi. Acres.
Orissa	156,513	2,779
Midnapore	69,777	...
Sone	246,922	108,987
Sarun	3,897	3,316
TOTAL .	477,109	115,082

The following were the principal crops irrigated :—

	Acres.
Rice	447,919
Wheat	42,742
Barley	15,521
Sugarcane	22,664

The gross value of all the crops irrigated is estimated to be 181 lakhs.

The demands and realizations of the year were as follows :—

	Major Works.	Minor Works.
	R	R
Opening balance of demands	5,59,883	33,492
Demands of year	14,65,751	8,55,709
Closing balance	5,79,983	34,927

8. In para. 69 of the Report it is remarked that the appointment of the Committee to investigate the complaints that had been made against the administration of the Sone Canal had an unfavourable effect on the collections of the year. This is, however, hardly borne out by the figures given, which show that the percentage of collection of the current demand was larger for 1888-89 than for the previous year. The Committee referred to was appointed in November 1887, and a copy of its Report and of the Resolution of the Government of Bengal thereon was received by the Government of India with letter No. 231 I of 8th February 1890. The Report is very elaborate and complete, and it is satisfactory to learn that the adoption of some of the Committee's recommendations had almost put a stop to the complaints and agitation which preceded its appointment.

9. There are one or two points in the Committee's Report which seem to call for some notice from the Government of India, and they may be conveniently referred to here. The first of these is the proposal made in paras. 194 to 212 of the Report to substitute for the present method of leasing by areas, which areas it is the duty of the Canal Officers to supply with water, that of leasing by volume. In other words, they would select an area of ground that can be commanded by an outlet, would assume an irrigating duty of (say) 80 acres per cubic foot per second as suitable for rice crops, and then would lease the outlet to the cultivators and let them make the most of the supply that they can. This system of co-operative irrigation has been followed with much success in Spain and Italy, and if capable of adoption in India it would enable the villagers to cultivate what crops they pleased, avoiding all the troublesome measurements of areas and inspections of crops now necessary, and the opportunities for oppression thereby afforded to the subordinate Canal Officers. Theoretically speaking, this proposal cannot but commend itself to the Government of India. It is probable that it could not be carried out everywhere; it is possible that the conditions necessary before it can be given a trial do not yet exist anywhere in Bengal; but the Government of India regrets to find that the matter is not so much as referred to in the Resolution on the Committee's Report. The attention of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is invited to this important question.

10. In para. 16 of the Resolution of the Government of Bengal on the Committee's Report it is stated that the existing long leases for kharif irrigation at the rate of R2 per acre will be extended from five to seven years, and an undertaking given that no increase shall be made in this rate in respect to leases entered into before the close of 1895-96. This practically extends the maintenance of the present rate per acre to the year 1902-3. It seems questionable whether this term is not too long, as it is impossible to forecast whether the value of agricultural produce will not largely increase in the period named, which might render the rate inadequate, even if at present it is as high as the cultivators find it profitable to pay. The Lieutenant-Governor has pointed out very distinctly in his Resolution that the water-rates should not be unduly lowered, since the Sone Canal cannot yet be considered self-supporting, so that any deficiency has to be met from the general revenues, and falls on the general tax-payer.

11. The details of the working expenses are shown in the following statement:—

	1888-89.					1887-88.
	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Total.
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Major Works.						
Orissa Canal . .	2,35,092	1,29,096	22,758	18,073	4,05,019	5,02,450
Midnapore Canal . .	1,05,104	69,588	25,370	9,742	2,09,804	2,50,396
Hidgelli Tidal Canal .	52,186	19,767	3,320	2,767	78,040	66,076
Sone Canal . . .	3,29,592	3,70,091	42,936	51,813	7,94,432	7,52,348
Minor Works and Navigation.						
Sarun Canals . .	22,737	10,248	1,912	1,435	36,332	29,397
Orissa Coast Canal .	42,606	17,500	14,462	2,150	77,018	83,507
Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	1,67,803	84,665	29,480	11,853	2,93,801	2,24,656
Nuddea rivers . .	88,933	43,395	2,366	6,075	1,40,769	...
TOTAL .	10,44,053	7,44,350	1,42,604	1,04,208	20,35,215	19,09,730
Per acre irrigated* .	...	...	...	...	2·44	3·10

* Irrigation systems only.

On the Orissa Canal the principal works carried out were the repair of the apron of the Mahanadi weir, of a large stone groyne above the Brahmini weir, and of the slopes and crests of the protective embankments. The average rate per mile for the maintenance of the main and branch canals was R480 against R328 for the preceding year. For distributaries the rate was R48·77 against R39·69.

On the Sone Canal masonry arches were substituted for wooden platforms in the case of 14 bridges, and the rebuilding of the piers of the river sluices on the Dehree side of the Sone weir was completed. The average rate per mile for the maintenance of main and branch canals was R1,504 against R1,512 in the previous year, and for distributaries R51 66 against R50·00.

On the Midnapore Canal the apron of the Midnapore weir was replaced, and the shutters of the Panchkoorah weir sluices repaired; the cost of clearing silt from the locks and lock entrances was considerable. The maintenance rates were for main canals R1,743 and for distributaries R79 per mile.

12. Credit is taken, in para. 4 of the Resolution that prefaces the Report, for a substantial reduction in the charges incurred for establishment on the maintenance and management of the canals, but the proportionate charge under this head is still very high. A large share of the establishment charge is on account of the cost of revenue management, no less than R5,39,571 being so debited. Of this R2,27,337 is on account of the Civil Officers engaged in the collection of revenue. The total irrigation revenue collected was only R10,22,352, so that the proportionate amounts on account of revenue management and collection charges were respectively 52·78 and 22·23 per cent. These proportions are very high, and the Canal Department should aim at a substantial reduction. The incidence of working expenses per acre irrigated, which was R2·44 in Bengal, compares with rates of R1·13 and R0·79 per acre in the Punjab and Madras respectively.

13. The number of complaints filed during the year on the Orissa system was 4,676, and 1,632 were left over from the previous year; 5,067 were disposed of, leaving 1,241 pending. On the Midnapore Canal the number of complaints outstanding and filed, was 1,731, of which 1,492 were disposed of. On the Sone Canal 7,687 complaints were outstanding or filed, of which 5,772 were settled. Of the complaints 5,161 related to remissions, and in 2,201 cases remission was allowed, and refused in 2,960.

A large number of these complaints appear to have related to assessments on account of "unauthorised irrigation." The Government of India observes with satisfaction the statement in para. 19 of the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution on the Irrigation Committee's Report, that assessments on this account will cease in future.

14. The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure on account of navigation, and compares the figures with those of the previous year :—

	Orissa Canal.		Midnapore Canal.		Hidgelli Tidal Canal.		Sone Canal.		Calcutta and Eastern Canals.		Orissa Coast Canal.		Nuddea Rivers.	
	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88	1888-89.	1887-88.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Receipts	77,908	71,004	1,49,480	1,26,574	53,921	41,858	57,829	55,904	5,69,920	5,79,934	65,047	53,854	1,91,791	1,98,675
Expenditure . .	46,606	27,766	12,480	31,329	78,040	66,976	40,373	35,356	2,93,801	2,24,656	77,018	83,524	1,40,769	92,022
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles	Miles.	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles	Miles.	Miles.
Length of navigable canal . .	177	170	53	53	29	29	218	218	27	27	97	97	477	477

The receipts were divided as follows :—

	R
Tollage on private boats	11,14,478
Ditto Government boats	15,369
Ditto rafts	14,065
Transport service	13,745
Fines and sundries	7,239

The aggregate ton-mileage was 50,658,504; the estimated value of the cargoes was 1,366 lakhs, and the number of passengers carried was 466,000.

The receipts of the Calcutta and Eastern Canals are said to have suffered from railway competition, and arrangements are under consideration for altering the system of toll collection in a manner more advantageous to the canal revenue.

The scheme for the remodelling of the Hidgelli Tidal Canal has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and will be carried out as a Provincial work. It is anticipated that the defects in the cross-drainage arrangements which were prominently brought to notice by the severe floods of August 1888, will be remedied by the lowering of the bed of this canal, which is a feature of the new scheme.

15. Some interesting details are recorded in the Report of the irrigating duty of water. The figures given apply only to the kharif crop when the demand for water is large, and the supply available is fully utilised; whereas, while the rabi crop is being cultivated, the supply is always in excess of the demand. On the Orissa Canal the duty of the supply utilised ranged from 200 to 98 acres per cubic foot per second, the figures for High Level Canal Range II being neglected, as being untrustworthy. The average duty during the period when the demand for irrigation was at its highest was 60·32 acres. This is higher than the duty for the previous year on account of the greater rainfall. On the Sone Canal the duty varied from 80 to 49 acres, the average being 65·2 acres.

16. Crop experiments on the irrigation under the Orissa Canal gave an average return of 1,298lb of paddy (unhusked rice) and 1,610lb of straw per acre. These figures are less than the average for the five previous years. On

unirrigated land the returns were 880 lb and 1,120 lb of paddy and straw respectively. On the Sone Canal some special experiments were made by a Revenue Officer deputed for the purpose. He estimated the return from selected crops in irrigated land to be nearly 1,500 lb of paddy. From average crops for a series of years the return is estimated to be 1,300 lb. The quantity of rice may be taken as being two-thirds of that of the paddy.

Experiments comparing the fertilising properties of canal and well water were uniformly in favour of the former, except in the case of the barley crop. Barley is never irrigated from wells when canal water is available in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab.

17. The attention of the Government of Bengal is invited to the early consideration of the question whether the continued maintenance of the Sarun Canals is necessary and advisable. They were primarily intended for the supply of water for the manufacture of indigo, and a guarantee of a portion of the annual cost of maintenance was given by those interested in its construction, who were also appointed Canal Managers. The annual guarantee amounted to R21,850, but the cost of maintenance for the year under review was R36,332. The collections on account of the guarantee amounted to only R20,811, and there is a recurring and increasing deficit under this head. The period for which the guarantee is current expires on 1st April 1890, and thereafter the canal will, so far as can be judged, be worked at a greater loss even than at present.

18. The complete copy of the Irrigation Revenue Report was received by the Government of India only on 1st March, which, though earlier than the date of receipt of the Report for the previous year, is still three-and-a-half months after the date fixed for its submission. The Report is drawn up in correct form, and is well illustrated with maps of the various systems.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Finance and Commerce, and Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance, and that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India and Rajputana.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, and the Resolution by the Local Government be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 64 I.A., dated Calcutta, the 13th January 1890.
RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

READ—

The Canal Revenue Reports for 1888-89, and Chief Engineer's Note on same.

The outlay, direct and indirect, on canals in Bengal, for which capital accounts are kept, amounted at the close of the year 1888-89 to R7,15,56,843. Of this sum R6,05,42,061 is the amount spent on Major Irrigation Works and charged to Loan Funds; while the expenditure on Minor Works was R1,10,14,782, of which R93,75,327 was provided from Provincial Revenues, R8,66,000 was the grant contributed by the Imperial Government from Famine

Relief and Insurance Funds in aid of the construction of the Orissa Coast Canal and R7,73,455, representing expenditure on surveys and investigations for irrigation works which have not been carried out, was provided from Imperial revenues, but is not now chargeable with interest.

On Major Works the capital outlay during the year was R7,92,776, of which R6,38,718 represents the progress made with the revised project for the Orissa Canals, and R1,51,340, the expenditure on the Sone system; that on Minor Works was R1,49,475, of which R1,01,306 was spent on the Orissa Coast Canal, now nearly completed and open to traffic throughout its length, and R49,369 on the Circular and Eastern Canals.

2. The length of the canals in Bengal now in operation is altogether 864 miles, of which 621 miles are navigable. The area which, in their present state of completion, they are capable of irrigating is 1,422,319 acres, and the area actually irrigated in 1888-89 was 574,216 acres, the crops raised on which are valued at R1,81,10,045.

The traffic is represented by 195,140 boats which plied on the canals with passengers or cargo, and measured 3,747,300 tons. These figures do not include the traffic on the Nuddea rivers, which were brought under the management of the Public Works Department at the commencement of the year. On these rivers the boats which paid toll were 48,224 in number, and were measured at 839,502 tons.

3. Receipts and expenditure are shown in the following statement, where the results of three years can be compared.

	1888-89.		1887-88.		1886-87.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
Major Irrigation Works.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Orissa Canals . . .	2,43,294	4,05,019	2,22,679	5,02,450	1,79,519	5,20,543
Midnapore Canal . .	2,51,510	2,09,804	2,33,925	2,50,396	2,33,974	2,35,038
Hidgellee Tidal Canal .	55,097	78,040	41,858	66,976	53,494	22,735
Sone Canals . . .	8,31,278	7,94,432	5,88,618	7,52,348	9,02,692	5,97,821
TOTAL .	13,81,179	14,87,295	10,87,080	15,72,170	13,69,679	13,76,137
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION. *Irrigation and Navigation Works.*						
Sarun Canals . . .	20,814	36,332	20,665	29,397	12,427	28,659
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	5,75,125	2,93,801	5,79,934	2,24,657	4,83,654	1,92,264
Orissa Coast Canal . .	66,174	77,018	53,837	83,507	29,488	61,426
TOTAL .	6,62,113	4,07,151	6,54,436	3,37,560	5,25,569	2,82,349
GRAND TOTAL .	20,43,292	18,94,446	17,41,516	19,09,730	18,95,248	16,58,486

The net deficit on Major Works is R1,06,116 contrasting with deficits in 1887-88 of R4,85,090 and in 1886-87 of R6,458, while Minor Works show incomes in 1888-89 of R2,54,962, in 1887-88 of R3,16,876, and in 1886-87 of R2,43,220. All irrigation works taken together shew a net income in 1888-89 of R1,48,846; but as interest charges payable to the Imperial Government on the capital spent on Major Works amounted to R23,39,849, the actual deficit to be met from Provincial revenues was R21,91,003.

4. The better results of 1888-89 as compared with 1887-88 have been mainly due to increased receipts, but the statement shews that considerable re-

ductions of expenditure were also effected. In Orissa one great outlet of expenditure; the reconstruction of the two weirs which were partially overthrown by the floods of 1886, a work which for two years has been a heavy charge on the revenues of the Orissa Canals, is now happily closed. On the other hand, the ordinary maintenance charges of these canals are found to be higher than usual, a point to which the attention of the Superintending Engineer has been drawn in the Chief Engineer's Note. It seems to probable, however, that so long as the reconstruction of the weirs was in progress, expenditure on ordinary repairs was restricted to the more imperative requirements of the works, and more therefore had to be spent in 1888-89 in carrying out repairs which could be and had been postponed for a while. The cost of establishment chargeable against Revenue, which in 1886-87 was R5,16,714 for the works given in the table above, rose in 1887-88 to R7,21,376, an increase due not to greater extravagance in the establishment employed, but to the introduction of a new and fairer method of distributing establishment charges between Irrigation and Roads and Buildings. For 1888-89 the corresponding figure is R7,01,050, and the saving would have been greater, but for an increase of R27,996 in the cost of establishments employed under Civil officers for the collection of revenue on the Orissa, Midnapore and Sone Canals, an increase which was due chiefly to the greater amount of work involved in realising the heavier collections. On the whole, therefore, there has been a substantial saving in the charges incurred for establishment on the maintenance and management of the canals. The occurrence of this saving can be traced chiefly to the increased amount of work carried out by the Irrigation staff on Roads and Buildings, and the consequent transfer of a larger share of establishment charges from the Irrigation to the Roads and Buildings Branch. Similarly the larger Capital expenditure in 1888-89, on works not chargeable to Revenue, has tended to relieve the canal Revenue account of a portion of its establishment charges.

5. The revenue collected in the last three years on the works mentioned in the above statement is shown below :—

Head.	Revenue.		
	1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
	R	R	R
Water-rates	10,22,352	7,69,362	10,43,342
Navigation	9,74,105	9,21,482	7,88,685
Miscellaneous	60,298	66,838	80,171
Total .	20,56,755	17,57,682	19,12,198
Less refunds of revenue	13,463	16,166	16,950
Net total receipts .	20,43,292	17,41,516	18,95,248

6. The recovery of the revenue derived from water-rates from the depression of 1887-88 was assisted by the character of the irrigation season of 1888-89, which was such as to lead to a full appreciation of the value of canal water. On the Sone Canals, where collections had been to some extent suspended in consequence of the agitation of the previous year, the receipts rose from R5,19,586 to R7,59,556, and it is clear that the efforts of the managing staff to restore public confidence in the canals have been attended with success. Irrigation in Orissa also has received a fresh impetus, and the collections of 1888-89 are higher than those of any year since 1882-83, while on the Midnapore Canal, where no great development of irrigation can be expected owing to the limited and fluctuating character of the source of supply, there is a slight improvement on the results of 1887-88.

7. The activity of irrigation in 1888-89 is evident from the figures in the following table, where actual areas irrigated during the last three years are shown :—

		1888-89.	1887-88.	1886-87.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Orissa	Kharif	156,319	108,867	75,115
	Rabi	2,779	502	2,440
	Perennial	194	137	154
	TOTAL	159,292	109,506	77,709
Midnapore	Kharif, including boro rice crop	69,777	65,864	69,762
Sone	Kharif	69,628	57,595	30,082
	Rabi	69,817	27,501	16,662
	Perennial	4,600	6,265	11,626
	Hot-weather	11,762	13,855	15,278
	Five-year lease	200,102	210,164	194,556
	TOTAL	355,909	315,380	268,204
	TOTAL MAJOR WORKS	584,978	490,750	415,675
Sarun	Kharif	3,897	1,699	566
	Rabi, including hot-weather	3,316	2,519	1,580
	TOTAL MINOR WORKS	7,213	4,218	2,146
GRAND TOTAL, MAJOR AND MINOR WORKS		592,191	494,968	417,821

8. The "earnings" of the year's work, of which the above table shows the extent, are as follows :—

	Water-rates earned. 1888-89.
	R
Orissa Canals	2,42,808
Midnapore Canal	1,31,433
Sone Canals	8,05,790
Sarun Canals	21,850
TOTAL	12,01,881

These sums represent the whole of the liabilities incurred by cultivators on crops raised by canal-water during the year. In previous years the definition of the word "earnings" has been restricted to the assessments, which were not only fully completed, but also legally recoverable within the year. Exact returns of "earnings" (in the wider sense of the word now adopted) are not available for previous years; but owing to the extended use of canal-water already noticed, the earnings of 1888-89 considerably exceed those of 1887-88 and 1886-87. This is in favour of good collections in 1889-90.

9. The arrears of water-rates outstanding at the close of each of the last three years are shown in the following statement :—

NAME OF CANAL.	ARREARS.		
	1st April 1889.	1st April 1888.	1st April 1887.
	R	R	R
Orissa Canals	1,14,597	92,109	87,458
Midnapore Canal	84,773	56,493	50,749
Sone Canals	3,80,613	4,11,281	2,31,582
Sarun Canals	34,927	33,492	32,712
TOTAL	6,14,910	5,93,375	4,02,501

NOTE.—The figures are those of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts; but it is believed that they will require correction, since they do not agree with those given by the Superintending Engineer, which again differ from those of the Collector.

The reduction effected in the outstanding balances of the Sone Canals is less than the increments in the balances of the Orissa and Midnapore Canals taken together. The progress made with collections on each system can be compared as follows :—

	Percentage of current demand adjusted.	Percentage of arrear demand adjusted.
Sone Canals	60	80
Midnapore Canal	34	89
Orissa Canals	46	72

These results (except in the case of the Sone Canals) cannot be considered good, and it is again necessary to call the attention of District Officers in Orissa and Midnapore to the steady growth of the arrear balances as a subject which demands early and energetic treatment.

10. In Navigation Receipts improved results are shown on all the lines except the Calcutta and Eastern Canals. There is reason to suppose that the income from this route, on which the traffic receipts are greater than on all the other canals of the Province combined, is being unfavourably effected by the competition of the Central Bengal Railway. Under arrangements which existed before the construction of the railway, when the canals had a monopoly of the traffic, and which have not yet been altered, tolls are only collected at the Calcutta terminus of the boat route, and the railway is thus enabled to tap the canal traffic before the latter has paid toll, and therefore at present competes with the canal at an advantage. The actual tollage collections for each system are given below for three years—

YEAR.	Orissa. Canals.	Midnapore Canal.	Hidgellee Tidal Canal.	Orissa Coast Canal.	Sone Canals.	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	TOTAL.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
1886-87	58,664	1,09 693	51,904	28,587	49,665	4,73,193	7,71,706
1887-88	66,628	1,26,574	40,406	52,828	50,984	5,71,872	9,09,292
1888-89	69,830	1,46,760	53,910	65,010	52,162	5,65,491	9,53,163

On the Nuddea rivers the collections fell from R1,98,318 to R1,91,749.

11. The number of complaints which came up for disposal during the year was altogether 14,710, of which 12,506 were complaints made during the year and 2,204 were old complaints left over for disposal from the files of the previous year—

	ORISSA.		MIDNAPORE.		SONE.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Percentage on cases disposed of.	Number.	Percentage on cases disposed of.	Number.	Percentage on cases disposed of.	Number.	Percentage on cases disposed of.
Pending from last year . .	1,503	...	84	...	625	...	2,212	...
Filed during the year . .	3,789	...	1,647	...	7,062	...	12,498	...
TOTAL .	5,292	...	1,731	...	7,687	..	14,710	...
Disposed of { Admitted . .	...	...	216	14·5	2,253	39·0	...	...
Disposed of { Dismissed . .	...	...	1,276	85·5	3,519	61 0	...	...
TOTAL .	4,110	100·0	1,492	100·0	5,772	100·0	11,374	100·0
Pending on 31st March 1889 .	1,182	...	239	...	1,915	...	3,336	...
Area irrigated in 1888-89. Acres	159,292		69,777		355,909		584,978	
Proportion of acres irrigated to one complaint (current year only)	42·04		42·3		50 4		46·7	
Ditto for 1887-88 (including cases pending from previous years) . . .	37·9		78·3		46·7		47·5	

The above table, which is an abstract of the information given in the various Revenue reports on the filing and disposal of complaints, is defective in the case of the Orissa Canals, where the Deputy Revenue Superintendent has failed to

distinguish the claims admitted and those rejected. Also, since in the reports of 1887-88 current and pending complaints were taken together, it is impossible to exactly compare the work done in each year. As, however, the number of complaints, current and pending, in 1887-88 was 10,332, being in the ratio of 1 : 47·5 to the number of acres irrigated, while in 1888-89 the number of current complaints is 12,498 and the ratio 1 : 46·8, it is clear that not only was the number of complaints greater in the latter year, but the proportion of complaints with regard to the area irrigated has also risen. In the case of the Midnapore Canal that proportion has almost doubled—an unsatisfactory state of affairs which should have received attention in the reports of the officers responsible.

12. The number of certificates issued for the recovery of arrears has fallen from 28,805 to 19,536, and the number pending at the close of the year from 19,536 to 15,880—

	Pending at close of 1887-88.	Instituted during 1888-89.	TOTAL.	Disposed of.	Pending at close of 1888-89.
Midnapore	5,310	11,201	16,511	9,326	7,185
Orissa	9,047	5,259	14,306	8,553	5,753
Sone	5,179	4,216	9,395	6,453	2,942
TOTAL .	19,536	20,676	40,212	24,332	15,880

The reduction in the cases pending has been effected entirely on the Sone and Orissa Canals, as in Midnapore there is a considerable and highly unsatisfactory increase, notwithstanding that the number of cases disposed of is actually higher than in either of the other systems. The percentage, however, of cases disposed of, as compared with the number pending and instituted, is not so good, the respective percentages being for Midnapore 56·5, Orissa 59·8, and Sone 68·7. Judging by the very large proportion of cases struck off compared with the total number disposed of in Midnapore, namely, 5,178, or nearly 59 per cent., it appears probable that sufficient care is not exercised in issuing these certificates, and that much unnecessary work is in consequence thrown on the officer who is trusted with their disposal.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor notes with satisfaction the names of the various officers to whom Colonel Harrison awards special praise, and he takes this opportunity, on Colonel Harrison's connection with the province being severed, of recording his acknowledgment of the excellent service rendered by him during his tenure of the office of Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary, and of the admirable tact and judgment which Colonel Harrison has always displayed in administering the department confided to him.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, and of the Note and its accompaniments, be submitted to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, for information; also that copies be forwarded to the Appointment, Revenue, and Financial Departments of this Government; the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces; the Commissioners of the Presidency, Burdwan, Patna, and Orissa Divisions; the Collectors of the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Hooghly, Midnapore, Burdwan, Patna, Shahabad, Gya, Sarun, Cuttack, and Balasore; the Superintending Engineers of the Orissa, South-Western and Sone Circles; and Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. W. I. HARRISON, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Joint. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1890.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 17-S. I.

Simla, the 8th April, 1890.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India hereby announces that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order :

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Lord Reay, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies.

By Order of the Grand Master,

G. R. IRWIN,

for *Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 15.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 15.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 29th March, 1890.

No. 761.—Under the provisions of section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Simla, the 10th April, 1890.

No. 788.—Home Department Notification No. 502, dated the 6th March 1890, is cancelled.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 8th April, 1890.

No. 226.—Mr. J. Kennedy is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 31st March 1890 or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The 9th April, 1890.

No. 233.—Mr. W. T. Church is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd April 1890 or the subsequent date on which he may relinquish charge of office.

The 11th April, 1890.

No. 243.—The services of Mr. J. Clark, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Meherpore, Nuddea District, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

PORT BLAIR.

The 8th April, 1890.

No. 257.—Captain H. B. Thornhill, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained privilege leave for three months and fifteen days, with effect from the 14th February 1890.

This cancels Home Department Notification No. 175, dated the 27th February last.

POLICE.

The 10th April, 1890.

No. 291.—The services of Mr G. A. Patten, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 11th April, 1890.

No. 294.—Mr. F. Prideaux is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 10th February 1890, or from such subsequent date as Mr. H. A. Heath, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Class, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him.

EDUCATION.

The 10th April, 1890.

No. 105.—Under section 12 of Act II. of 1857, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Victoria College, Narail, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the B. A. Standard.

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 1st April, 1890.

No. 26—33 A-5-*G*.—The Hon'ble W. C. Benett, Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department during the absence of Sir E. C. Buck, Kt., on furlough.

Mr. Benett assumed charge of the Office on the forenoon of the 1st April 1890.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

GENERAL.

The 1st April, 1890.

No. 27—33-A-5-*G*.—Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, officiated as Secretary from the afternoon of the 19th to the 31st March 1890.

FORESTS.

The 11th April, 1890.

No. 260-*F*.—The following temporary appointments and promotions are made during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel F. Bailey, R.E., Conservator of Forests, 2nd (officiating 1st) Grade, School Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Director of the Forest School at Dehra Dún, with effect from 24th March 1890, and until further orders:

Mr. G. Mann, Conservator, 2nd Grade, Assam—to officiate in the 1st Grade.

Mr. C. Bagshawe, Conservator, 3rd (officiating 2nd) Grade, Central Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh—to be Conservator of the School Circle, and Director of the Forest School.

Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Conservator, 3rd Grade, Punjab, who in Notification No. 79-F-C. of 14th February last was appointed to officiate in the 2nd Grade *vice* Mr. Home on privilege leave—to continue to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

Mr. S. Eardley-Wilmot, Deputy Conservator, 3rd (officiating 2nd) Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh—to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Conservators and to hold charge of the Central Circle, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of that Circle from Mr Bagshawe.

W. C. BENETT,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th April, 1890.

No. 17-*S. I.*—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India hereby announces that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order:

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Lord Reay, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies.

By order of the Grand Master,

G. R. IRWIN,
for Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th April, 1890.

No. 562-*G*.—Shaikh Yusuf Husain is appointed to be an Attaché to the Resident at Hyderabad, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the date of joining and during the absence on leave without allowances of Mir Hashmat Ali Khan, or until further orders.

No. 564-*G*.—Mir Mubarak Ali, Tahsildar of the 2nd Grade in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on leave of Mr. C. H. Price,

Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, or until further orders.

Mirza Safdar Ali Beg, Tahsildar of the 2nd Grade in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on leave of Kesheo Rao Jey Krishna, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Class, or until further orders.

No. 1150-*I*.—In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 1496-I., dated the 21st December 1882, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that Act X. of 1882 (The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882) shall, in its application to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, be subject to the modification that a trial before the Court of Session may, in the discretion of the Judge, be without jury or aid of assessors.

The 11th April, 1890.

No. 571-*G*.—Mr. C. E. Biddulph, Settlement Officer in Meywar, is granted furlough for eight months under Article 371, Civil Service Regulations, and with effect from the 1st April 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th April, 1890.

APPOINTMENTS.

DISTRICT STAFF.

No. 309.—Major-General Æneas Perkins, C.B., R.E., to command a District of the First Class, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir C. J. S Gough, K.C.B., V.C., who has vacated on promotion. Dated 31st March 1890.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 310.—Brigadier-General M. Protheroe, C.B., C.S.I., Madras Staff Corps, Quarter Master General, Madras Army, to officiate as Commandant, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, C.B., on furlough. Dated 9th April 1890.

No. 311.—Major A. J. Garrett, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, *vice* Major R. A. Gilchrist, vacated. Dated 26th March 1890.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 312.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Maitland, Bombay Staff Corps, to officiate as Assistant Secretary, with effect from the 1st April 1890, *vice* Major E. G. Barrow, on special duty with the Anglo-Siamese Mission.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 313.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:

Colonel J. P. Steel, R.E., Chief Engineer, 2nd class, Joint Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., General List, Infantry, Political Agent, 1st class, (p. a.) for 344 days, under rule IX. of the Regulations of 1868.

Major V. Jenkins, West Riding Regiment, District Staff Officer, 2nd class, (m. c.) for six months, under Art. 689, Army Regulations, India, vol. I., Part I.

Captain A. D. Enriquez, Bengal Staff Corps, 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Cantonment Magistrate, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I. of the Regulations of 1875.

Sub-Conductor J. Russell, Barrack Master, 1st class, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for 214 days, under rule VI. of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 314.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Major A. DeV. Alexander, Bengal Staff Corps, 16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for 182 days. Pension service—21st year commenced 8th December 1889.

Captain and Brevet Major H. N. McRae, Bengal Staff Corps, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—20th year commenced 25th March 1890.

Lieutenant A. G. Medley, Bengal Staff Corps, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 6th February 1890.

No. 315.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps—the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. King-Harman, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Regiment, for 182 days. Pension service—31st year commenced 2nd November 1889.

Lieutenant A. G. Davidson, Bengal Staff Corps, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year. Pension service—9th year commenced 22nd October 1889.

Lieutenant P. W. D. Brockman, Bengal Staff Corps, 5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, for one year. Pension service—8th year commenced 25th July 1889.

Lieutenant H. W. A. Marson, Bengal Staff Corps, 8th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—5th year commenced 30th January 1890.

No. 316.—The undermentioned warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under Art. 920F., Army Regulations, India, vol. I., Part I.—the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Sub-Conductor J. Baldwin, Commissariat Department, (m. c.) for 182 days.

No. 317.—Lieutenant-General Sir C. J. S. Gough, V.C., K.C.B., Cavalry, is permitted to reside out of India.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 318.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 7th March, 1890, page 1268.

INDIA OFFICE,
7th March, 1890.

The Queen has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces:

Colonel Arthur L'Estrange Hamilton Holmes, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 5th March 1890.

Colonel Alexander Fairlie Dobbs, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 11th January 1890.

Colonel Edward MacDonald Stevenson, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 28th February 1890.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Mildmay Clerk, Madras Infantry. Dated 5th February 1890.

Surgeon-Major Girdharlál Ratanlál Daphtary, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 17th February 1890.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the Half-Pay List:

Captain Edward Frere Marriott, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 15th February 1890.

"London Gazette," dated the 11th March, 1890, pages 1330 and 1331.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 11th March, 1890

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * *

Deputy Assistant-Commissary John Riding, Bombay Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 17th September 1889.

* * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Thomas Kettlewell, Bombay, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 20th February 1890.

INDIA OFFICE,
11th March, 1890.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major William John Vousden, V.C. Dated 8th January 1890.

Major Arthur Fishe. Dated 15th January 1890.

To be Major.

Captain George Hand More-Molyneux. Dated 5th January 1890.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

William David Gordon. Dated 15th January 1890.

(This cancels the promotion of this Officer notified in the *London Gazette* of the 27th November 1888.)

Frank Oswald. Dated 22nd January 1890.

Edward Frederick Henry McSwiney, D.S.O. Dated 22nd January 1890.

George Henry John Moore. Dated 22nd January 1890.

Walter Ernest Phillips. Dated 22nd January 1890.

Henry Frederick Tucker Macartney. Dated 22nd January 1890.

Frank Herbert Hancock. Dated 22nd January 1890.

George Rodney Brown. Dated 22nd January 1890.

Llewellyn James Howell. Dated 22nd January 1890.

James Andrew Brown. Dated 22nd January 1890.

* * * * * * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Edgcumbe Eliot, Bengal Infantry. Dated 4th January 1890.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Henry Thomas, Bengal Infantry. Dated 4th January 1890.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 319.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Hugh Dela Motte Hervey,—5th April 1890.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major. Dated 30th March, 1890.

Jarlath ffrench Mullen, M.D.
Eugene Cretin, M.B.
Andrew Duncan, M.D.
George Frederick Nicholson, M.D.
Samuel Ferguson Bigger, M.B.
George Scott Robertson.
George Michael Nixon, M.B.

No. 320.—In G. G. O. No. 297 of 1890, *for* "Captain E. C. Elliston," *read* "Major E. C. Elliston."

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 321.—*2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles)*—

Jemadar Gopál Borah to be Subadar, and Havildar Gangabír Gharti to be Jemadar, *vice* Badri Rána, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1889.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 322.—Brigade-Surgeon Samuel Cornwallis Amesbury, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 30th April 1890, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 323.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Noblett St. Leger Carter to be Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Campbell, C.I.E., retired.

No. 324.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Frank Whitney Foote to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

No. 325.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Edward Charles Graham to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Martin, resigned.

No. 326.—*Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

The second Christian name of Second Lieutenant C. J. Sibold is John, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 17 of 1890.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 327.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

Major James Nicholson Stuart to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Wace, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Captain Robert Thoms to be Major, *vice* Stuart, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 328.—*Behar Light Horse*—

Lieutenant J. Boxwell resigns his commission. Dated the 2nd March 1890.

No. 329.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain J. B. N. Hennessey resigns his commission.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th April, 1890.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 29th March and the 11th April, 1890:

Corps or Department.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Ordnance Department	Conductor G. C. Goff	12th March 1890	Allahabad	No will found.	
Military Works Department.	Conductor G. Daintith	26th March 1890	Lucknow.		
5th Punjab Cavalry	Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Carr	29th March 1890	Rawal Pindi.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 22nd March and the 11th April, 1890.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Arthur de la Cour Travers.	Lieutenant	9th Bengal Lancers.	15th August 1888.	Intestate	44 3 10	...	...

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th April, 1890.

No. 171.—Mr. G. H. List, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Way and Works, North Western Railway, during the absence of Mr. F. R. Upcott on furlough, or until further orders. While officiating in the above appointment Mr. List will hold the rank of Superintending Engineer, Class III., temporary.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 29th March, 1890.

From the 12th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 5th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 3rd April, 1890.

No. 1411.—Lieutenant Stanley DeBrath, Baluchistan Volunteer Rifles, having failed to comply with Section 83, Indian Army Regulations, Volume IX (Volunteers), and having absented himself for over three months, is gazetted out of the corps.

By Order,

F. W. P. MACDONALD,
Second Asst. to the Govn.-Genl.'s Agent. in Baluchistan.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 3rd April, 1890.

No. 1406.—In exercise of the authority conferred on him by Foreign Department Notification, No. 92-I., dated the 30th May, 1873, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to confer upon Captain E. S. Masters, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, within the limits of the Cantonment of Mhow, and the additional powers mentioned in Schedule IV of the Criminal Procedure Code.

By Order,

A. MARTINDALE,

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

The 5th April, 1890.

No. 1443.—Lieutenant A. Poingdestre, Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant Malwa Bhil Corps, availed himself of the leave to proceed out of India on private affairs for one year, granted to him in Military Department Notification, No. 199, dated 28th February, 1890, on the 23rd March, 1890.

The 7th April, 1890.

No. 1459.—Lieutenant W. D. Daunt, 7th Dragoon Guards, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 1st May, 1890, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

J. L. KAYE,

Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

The 7th April, 1890.

No. 1452.—Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, C.S., First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 11th April, 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

A. MARTINDALE,

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 5th April, 1890.

No. 4.—Mr. A. Leventhorpe, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporarily transferred to Baluchistan, reported his arrival at Quetta on afternoon of 9th March, 1890, and is posted to the Loralai Division.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,

Secy. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl. & Chief Commr., British Baluchistan, P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 3rd April, 1890.

No. 1368-G.—The medical charge of the Magistracy Jail, and Detachment, Erinpura Irregular Force at Mount Abu, was transferred, on the forenoon of the 11th March, 1890, from 2nd class Hospital Assistant Brij Mohun Lall, attached to the Charitable Dispensary, to 1st class Hospital Assistant Sobha Ram, in charge Rajputana Agency Hospital.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*

First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., in Rajputana.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 7th April, 1890.

No. 1027-S.—Mr. Hira Singh, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, is promoted to 2nd grade, under Section 41 (iii), Chapter I, of the Forest Department Code, 3rd Edition, with effect from the 1st April, 1890.

By Order,

G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*

Secy. to the Chief Commr. of Ajmere & Merwara in the P. W. Dept.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 3rd April, 1890.

No. 329—328-*VII*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 491-G., dated the 27th March, 1890, Captain A. F. De Laessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., received charge of the Office of Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, in the forenoon of the 20th idem, making over charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, to Moulvi Nizamuddin Hussein Khan, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, on the afternoon of the same date.

No. 332—328-*V*.—In continuation of this Office Notification, No. 329—328-VII, of today's date, Captain P. J. Melvill made over charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, to Rai Bahadur Munshi Bishen Sarup, on

the afternoon of the 22nd March, 1890, relieving Moulvi Nizamuddin Hussein Khan of the charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, on the forenoon of the 24th idem.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major*,

First Asst. to the Govr.-Genl.'s Agent, Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 31st March, 1890.

No. 1086—7990.—The Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr. E. Hewetson, District Superintendent of Police in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to officiate as President of the Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. S. Magrath, Madras Staff Corps, or until further orders.

No. 1087—799 .—Subject to the approval of the Government of Madras, Mr. M. W. Mellor, Inspector of Police, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, *vice* Mr. Hewetson on other duty.

No. 1088—7990.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. S. Magrath made over and Mr. E. Hewetson took charge of the Offices of the Collector and District Magistrate and President of the Municipal Commission in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the afternoon of the 10th March, 1890.

No. 1089—7990.—Mr. M. W. Mellor assumed charge of the Office of the District Superintendent of Police, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, from Mr. E. Hewetson, on the forenoon of the 11th March, 1890.

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH,

Assistant to the Resident.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st April, 1890.

No. 8-*A*.—Lieutenant W. G. R. Cordue, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, from the 20th January, 1890, the date on which he assumed charge of the Ferozepore Division, Military Works.

A. E. WARD, *Major*,

for *Inspector General of Military Works.*

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 13th February, 1890.

No. 737.—Mr. G. A. Bradford, Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner and Sub-Treasury Officer, Didwana, on the 10th February, 1890, forenoon.

The 31st March, 1890.

No. 1723.—Messrs. W. C. Howard, Assistant Commissioner, and C. H. Holford, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, respectively made over and received charge of the Pachbudra Division, and Sub-Treasury, on the 26th March, 1890, afternoon.

The 1st April, 1890.

No. 90.—Mr. W. Siddons, Assistant Commissioner and Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is granted three months' privilege leave under Article 277, Section II, Chapter XII of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 91.—Babu Tara Chand Mukerji, Head Clerk, Office of Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner and Personal Assistant to Commissioner, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Siddons.

A. D. CAREY,

Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section V of Act VI of 1878, that on the 10th of March, 1890, the undermentioned nine idols, weighing 534 seers in all and of which the aggregate value is estimated at R166-14-0, were found under ground near the Taluk Cutcheri at Negapatam :—

	Weight in seers.	Approximate value. R a. p.
1 Copper idol (god) of large size	135	42 3 0
1 Do. do.	110	34 6 0
1 Do. do.	60	18 12 0
1 Copper Kalasam do.	62	19 6 0
1 Do. idol (god) of smaller size	66	20 10 0
1 Do. do. do.	39	12 3 0
1 Do. do. (goddess)	27	8 7 0
1 Copper Kalasam of smaller size	20	6 4 0
1 Do. idol (goddess)	15	4 11 0
9	534	166 14 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by Agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 26th August, 1890, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

KISTNASAWMY IYER,

for *Collector.*

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Camp Tranquebar, 2nd April, 1890.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th April, 1890.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,08,92,911	3	7	2,42,58,940	2	8
Public Deposits at Branches	1,33,66,728	15	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,79,30,572	12	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.				4,15,872	7	9
Sundries				10,79,932	10	11
RUPEES				7,94,85,318	2	0

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				19,91,755	0	0
Other authorised Investments				69,06,966	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,03,81,613	13	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,20,50,143	0	0
Bills discounted and purchased				1,98,67,442	9	5
Balances with other Banks				8,69,738	4	2
Bullion				4,150	12	0
Dead Stock				12,38,162	12	8
Stamps				73,460	9	3
Sundries				2,69,652	15	3
				6,35,93,085	12	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	61,60,136	7	0	1,58,92,232	5	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	97,32,095	14	8			
RUPEES				7,94,85,318	2	0

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 10th April, 1890.

F. T. LEWIS,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 11 per cent.

Percentage 29·6.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th April, 1890.

No. 3.—J. A. Briggs, Superintendent, class IV, 3rd grade, is allowed furlough for 20 months and 15 days under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th March, 1890.

J. H. LANE,
Deputy Director General of Telegraphs.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment of Infantry, dated at Wellington, this 31st day of March, 1890.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2522, Private Frank McCarthy.
Age,—25 years.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, ruddy; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—23rd March, 1890.
Place of Desertion,—Wellington.
Date of Enlistment,—15th January, 1890.

At what place Enlisted,—Wellington.
Parish and County in which Born,—Kilkenny, Ireland.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—
Under 6 months' service.

W. C. TONGE, *Capt. & Adjt.*,
for *Officer Commanding 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.*

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 9th April, 1890.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 2nd April, 1890	44,98,493	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	1,32,396	
		46,30,889
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	3,10,817	
Ditto ditto Government	35,156	
		3,45,973
		49,76,862
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	45,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	26,150	
		71,150
Balance on the evening of the 9th April, 1890	...	49,05,712
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	47,94,399	
Ditto ditto Government	1,11,313	
		49,05,712
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	22,37,492	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		22,37,492

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 10th April, 1890.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 8th April, 1890.

Aleasis, Miss F.	Samson & Co.	Troup, N. F. J.
Bernstein, Simon.	Secy., Civil Engineers' Provident Fund.	
Gregory and Jones, Messrs.		
Mason, Thomas.	Scott and Campbell.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Baldwin, W. H.	Hamilton, C. J.	Muirling, T. J. R.
Bernafcom, F.	Hardy, Mrs. M.	Newby, C. R. A.
Biss, A. H.	Haye, G. Irvine.	O'Flaherty, P.
Braham, F.	Higgins, C. C.	O'Mealy, Capt.
Britten, W.	Hinde, Alfred.	D'Oyly.
Browne, A. D.	Horus, Miss M. L.	Payne, E. H.
Bruce, R. G.	Howard, Dr. B.	Penn, Mrs.
Burnett, Mrs.	Hughes, Victor.	Potokie, Count J.
Cadogan, Mrs. H. G.	Humphries, Mrs. H.	Prenter, Miss.
Carbery, Lady.	Hunter, H. C.	Rancourt, E. deM.
Cayley, H.	Jackson, Mrs. C. N.	Rennrick, F. B. M.
Charmetaut, Mr.	Jackson, S. J.	Rishworth, Mrs.
Close, Henry.	Jacob, J. B.	Robertson, John.
Cooper, W.	Johannessen, O. C.	Robinson, G.
DaRocha, B. F,	Kennard, F.	Rosenstern, Otto.
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E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 12th April, 1890.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom	1890 15th Apl.	Per P. & O. Str from Bombay
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	14th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion (Supplementary)	15th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies (Supplementary)	15th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	21st "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	21st "	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	17th "	Per Fr. Steamer *Niemen*
Madras and Colombo	16th "	Per P. & O. Str *Ganges.*
Straits, China and Japan	14th "	Per Steamer *Wingsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	15th "	Per Steamer *Pirmsa.*
Ditto ditto	18th "	Per Steamer *Sirsa.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon	16th "	Per Steamer *Pachumba.*
Port Blair	15th "	*Via Rangoon.*
Madras, Colombo, Straits and Hongkong	17th "	Per A. H. Lloyds' Str. *Niobe.*

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On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

YEARLY EXAMINATION FOR FOURTH GRADE ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for the fourth grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Seebpur, on Monday and Tuesday, 2nd and 3rd June, 1890, at 10-30 A.M.

SUBJECTS.

	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness and rapidity)	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, &c.)	100	50
Arithmetic (whole course)	240	160
Mensuration (*a*) (whole book)	60	30
Book-keeping (*b*) (Mercantile)	100	50
TOTAL	600	400

Minimum required in all papers collectively.

(*a*) Todhunter's Mensuration for beginners.

(*b*) "Book-keeping" by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry, by W. Inglis (Chambers Educational Course.)

The marks gained by candidates who fail will not be published.

1. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph) in Bengal, Assam and Burma only.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

2. Candidates not in Government employ who wish to be examined at the College must forward their applications direct to the Principal; those employed in Government offices through the head of their office, who will forward the application to the Principal.

All applications must reach the Principal before the 3rd May, 1890.

3 The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 2nd May, 1890, and obtain his consent to conduct the examination if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must be forwarded by the candidate, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

4. All applications must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned:

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application)

(2) Certificate that candidate is under 25 years of age (not required if candidate is in permanent Government employ or an employee under District Boards).

(3) Certificate that the application is in candidate's handwriting.

It will rest with the Principal of the College, on a consideration of these certificates, to decide whether the candidate should be registered for the examination or whether his application should be rejected.

5. Copies of examination papers are not procurable except those that are issued for examination. These need not be returned.

6. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination, and furnish a fresh fee and certificates.

7. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the province or railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

8. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the department.

S. F. DOWNING,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SEEBPORE,

The 28th March, 1890.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 15 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1890.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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temperature during the week. The mean temperatures at the principal stations in India on the 25th and 31st were as follows:

	Twenty-fifth.	Thirty-first.
Rangoon	87·5°	87·1°
Calcutta	87·3°	88·1°
Allahabad	83·8°	81·8°
Lahore	69·6°	75·1°
Karrachi	77·6°	78·1°
Bombay	82·0°	80·7°
Nagpur	89·2°	89·7°
Madras	83·0°	85·8°
Colombo	81·3°	83·5°

These figures show that on the average of the whole country there has been very little advance of heat during the week. On the 25th the highest maximum temperature recorded was 107·8° at Cuddapah, and on the 31st the same reading at the same station was the highest recorded temperature, though the area over which the maxima equalled or exceeded 100° had extended somewhat. In Burma, Bengal and Madras the mean temperature of each day of the week exceeded the normal, while in North-Western India, on the contrary, every day was cooler than the normal. In Bombay and the Central Provinces four days were warmer and three cooler than the average.

The following table shows the variations of temperature from the normal according to Provinces for the present and the past week:

Provinces.	Variation of temperature from normal for past week.	Variation of temperature from normal for present week.
Burma	+ 1·8°	+ 3·0°
Bengal	+ 1·6°	+ 2·9°
North-West Provinces	+ 0·5°	— 0·9°
Punjab	— 1·2°	— 4·1°
Bombay	+ 1·1°	+ 0·1°
Central Provinces	+ 2·2°	+ 0·6°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 1·6°	— 1·8°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 0·8°	— 1·7°
Madras	+ 0·9°	+ 2·6°

This table shows that in Burma, Madras and Bengal there has been a rise of temperature as compared with the past week, while in all other Provinces there has been a fall. The coldest Province was the Punjab, where there was a deficiency exceeding 4°.

Rain has fallen in fifteen of the rainfall divisions, but, except in Assam (Surma), the amounts were very small, in no case equalling one-quarter of an inch, and being generally under one-tenth. Burma, with the exception of Lower Burma, has been without rain. The whole of Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the south and centre of the Punjab, have been equally dry, but in the north and west of the Punjab there have been slight showers. The greater part of the west of the Peninsula has received slight rain, and part of the east and centre records an equal amount.

The maximum falls are nowhere important. Cherrapunji received 3½, and Cachar 5 inches, but in no other part of Northern India was there any fall amounting to 1 inch. In Malabar and Madras (central) there were one or two falls equalling 1 inch.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall Data for week ending 31st March 1890.			Rainfall Data from October 15th to 31st March 1890.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, October 15th to 31st March.	Excess or defect of (Seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·95	—0·95	20·31	6·70	+203
	Lower Burma	0·12	0·03	+0·09	8·55	6·39	+ 34
	Central Burma	0	0·01	—0·01	7·07	4·25	+ 66
	Upper Burma	0	?	?	4·54	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·06	—0·06	8·32	6·17	+ 35
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0	0·88	—0·88	10·85	8·40	+ 29
	Assam (Surma)	2·43	2·01	+0·42	16·46	11·40	+ 44
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·19	1·69	—1·50	5·59	8·58	— 35
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·48	—0·48	11·11	6·42	+ 75
	Central Bengal	0	0·32	—0·32	4·47	4·65	— 4
	North Bengal	0	0·68	—0·68	1·32	4·99	— 74
	Orissa	0	0·27	—0·27	17·41	8·20	+112
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·10	—0·10	4·08	4·28	— 5
	Behar (South)	0	0·04	—0·04	0·78	3·12	— 75
	Do. (North)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·70	3·42	— 79
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·05	—0·05	1·73	2·70	— 35
	Oudh (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·27	1·96	— 86
	Do. (North)	0	0·05	—0·05	0·25	2·37	— 89
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·06	—0·06	0·29	1·84	— 84
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·12	—0·12	0·29	1·90	— 85
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	0·13	—0·13	0·84	3·78	— 78
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·63	2·45	— 74
	Do. (Central)	0	0·10	—0·10	0·83	2·99	— 74
	Do. (Submontane)	0·01	0·29	—0·28	1·85	5·24	— 65
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·04	0·47	—0·43	5·96	15·13	— 55
	Do. (North-West)	0·19	0·58	—0·39	2·07	7·41	— 72
	Do. (West)	0·10	0·17	—0·07	0·76	2·39	— 68
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·13	0·19	—0·06	15·17	13·26	+ 14
	Madras (South Central)	0	0·36	—0·36	9·62	14·08	— 32
	Coorg	0·07	0·15	—0·08	14·70	10·19	+ 44
	Mysore	0·02	0·06	—0·04	4·69	6·09	— 23
	Konkan	0	0·01	—0·01	4·90	2·40	+104
	Bombay Deccan	0·02	0·10	—0·08	5·14	4·12	+ 25
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·01	—0·01	1·28	3·51	— 64
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·18	—0·18	3·34	3·66	— 9
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·10	—0·10	3·20	2·61	+ 23
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·15	—0·15	2·54	2·99	— 15
	Ditto (East)	0	0·18	—0·18	3·37	2·93	+ 15
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·02	0·68	— 97
	Kattiawar	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·48	—100
	Sind	0	0·01	—0·01	0·04	0·99	— 96
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·30	1·73	— 83
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·02	—0·02	0·09	1·06	— 92
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·07	0·75	— 91
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·05	0·11	—0·06	13·13	10·08	+ 30
	Ditto (a)	0·10	?	?	9·65	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·12	0·03	+0·09	2·84	2·98	— 5
	Madras (Central)	0·05	0·04	+0·01	5·24	5·03	+ 4
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·05	—0·05	11·17	15·73	— 29
	Ditto (South)	0	0·16	—0·16	12·03	19·21	— 37
	Madras (South)	0	0·28	—0·28	7·14	15·86	— 55

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *5th April 1890.*

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, April 7th, 1890.

During the week under review there has been a further decrease in the intensity of the storm rainfall and in the area over which the rain fell. In Northern India only a few scattered storms occurred, and the principal rainfall was over the western half of the Peninsula, where it was apparently connected with a shallow area of depression which passed from the Bay westward across Southern India A slight vortex appeared over Sind during the week and occasioned rather strong squally winds over the north-west of India, but the currents feeding into it appear to have been dry, and except on its western side the weather though cloudy was dry. The low pressure area over Bengal and the North-West Provinces, which formed a marked feature of the pressure distribution of last week, was not noticeable during the present period except just at the commencement. In Burma the closing days of the week were unsettled, and dust or thunder storms occurred over a large part of the country.

On the 1st the chart showed a distribution similar to that prevailing at the close of the previous week. Pressure was high in the north-west and low over Bengal and the North-West Provinces, so that steepish gradients and strongish northerly to north-westerly winds prevailed over North-Western India. At the same time the feeble depression, evidences of the formation of which were afforded by the chart of the 31st, had advanced from the Bay to the Madras Coast. In consequence the southerly wind at the head of the Bay had decreased in force, and feeble cyclonic movements were shown along the East Coast of the Peninsula and northerly winds on the West Coast. On the 2nd the depression over Bengal, &c., had largely filled up, and the shallow depression over the Madras Coast had moved slightly inland. Over the Western desert there were indications of the formation of a slight depression, but on the whole the general distribution and winds were little changed. On the 3rd pressure was very uniform and the barometer had generally risen, except over the Central Provinces, Berar and Khandeish, which regions were affected by the shallow depression which had advanced from the Bay. On the 4th there was no change of importance, pressure remaining very uniform, with readings slightly lower over the central parts of the country than elsewhere. On the 5th the only important alteration was the appearance of a small and slight depression over Lower Sind. On the 6th this depression had developed somewhat and advanced north-eastward to the south of the Punjab. A fairly complete cyclonic circulation surrounded it, and the weather was cloudy in Sind, Rajputana and the south of the Punjab. Pressure was high in Assam and moderate gradients existed over North-Eastern India, but elsewhere pressure remained uniform. On the 7th the depression in the north-west was filling up, but the winds around it were blowing strongly. In Burma the barometer had changed rather irregularly, and pressure was apparently unsettled there.

Temperature.—The most important meteorological changes during the week have occurred in the element of temperature. The closing days of last week were, taking into consideration the whole of India, somewhat cooler than usual. This cool period lasted into the beginning of the present week, the mean temperature of all Provinces on the 1st showing a deficiency, compared with the normal, of nearly 2°. On the 2nd this deficiency had disappeared, and the mean temperature of India was exactly normal; but on the 3rd a rapid increase set in, and the excess of temperature which then commenced continued and intensified (with a very slight interruption on the 6th) till the close of the week. Thus on the 3rd the mean excess was 5·9° and on the 7th was as much as

·11·9°. On the latter date in the Punjab, both on the hills and plains, both the day and night temperatures were from 5° to 15° higher than the normal, the mean excess for the Province being as much as 8°. As mentioned above, the maximum temperatures have been high for the season. On the 1st readings of 100° and above were mainly confined to the inland and southern parts of the Peninsula, with only a few instances in Northern India, but by the close of the week the readings of the maximum thermometer exceeded 100° over a large part of Behar, the whole of the North-West Provinces and several districts of the Punjab, as well as over the Peninsula. The region of greatest heat has travelled northward during the week. On the 1st, 2nd and 3rd the highest temperatures were recorded in the Nellore and Cuddapah districts of Madras, on the 4th they had advanced to Berar and Khandeish, and on the 5th and 6th they were reported from Berar, Khandeish and Guzerat. On the last date almost equally high readings were also shown at Jhansi in the North-West Provinces.

The following table shows the variations of temperature from the normal according to Provinces for the present and the past week :

Provinces.	Variation of Temperature from Normal for Past Week.	Variation of Temperature from Normal for Present Week.
Burma	+3·0°	+0·6°
Bengal	+2·9°	+0·8°
North-West Provinces	—0·9°	—0·6°
Punjab	—4·1°	+1·9°
Bombay	+0·1°	+0·7°
Central Provinces	+0·6°	+0·8°
Guzerat and Central India	—1·8°	—0·1°
Sind and Rajputana	—1·7°	+1·2°
Madras	+2·6°	+0·8°

These figures show that compared with the normal there has been a fall of temperature in Burma, Bengal and Madras and a rise elsewhere, the rise in the Punjab amounting to 6 °.

Rain has fallen in twenty-two out of the fifty-two rainfall divisions, the principal rainfall areas being Burma, Assam and Lower Bengal and the south-west of the Peninsula. In other parts of the Indian region any rainfall has been light and scattered. In five divisions the amount received has been in excess of the normal, the largest excess being in Coorg, where about four times the average fell. In the other seventeen divisions where rain has occurred the amount was below the average, and in nine out of the seventeen was less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch.

The maximum falls were again unimportant. In Burma the heaviest fall was 4 inches (Shwegyin). One station in Mymensing received 3 inches, one in Jessore $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and Cherrapunji 1 inch. In all other places the amounts were less than 1 inch. In the south-west of the Peninsula the maximum falls ranged between 1 and 3 inches, and in the Kurnool and Bellary districts falls of over 1 inch are also reported.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall Data for Week ending April 7th, 1890.			Rainfall Data from October 15th to April 7th, 1890.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, October 15th to April 7th.	Excess or Defect of (Seasonal) Rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0·06	0·32	—0·26	20·56	7·03	+192
	Lower Burma	0·17	0·44	—0·27	8·72	6·82	+ 28
	Central Burma	0·74	0·22	+0·52	7·80	4·47	+ 74
	Upper Burma	0·24	?	?	4·78	?	?
	Arakan	0·03	0·07	—0·04	8·35	6·24	+ 34
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·17	0·50	—0·33	11·02	8·91	+ 24
	Assam (Surma)	0·56	2·47	—1·91	17·02	13·88	+ 23
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·13	1·20	—1·07	5·71	9·78	— 42
	Deltaic Bengal	0·19	0·41	—0·22	11·30	6·84	+ 65
	Central Bengal	0·06	0·21	—0·15	4·53	4·86	— 7
	North Bengal	0	0·53	—0·53	1·32	5·53	— 76
	Orissa	0	0·17	—0·17	17·41	8·36	+108
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·11	—0·11	4·08	4·38	— 7
	Behar (South)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·78	3·20	— 76
	Behar (North)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·70	2·93	— 76
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·03	—0·03	1·75	2·73	— 36
	Oudh (South)	0	0	0	0·27	1·96	— 86
	Do. (North)	0	0·07	—0·07	0·25	2·43	— 90
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·02	—0·02	0·29	1·85	— 84
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·04	—0·04	0·29	1·94	— 85
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	0·09	—0·09	0·84	3·87	— 78
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·63	2·47	— 74
	Do. (Central)	0	0·10	—0·10	0·83	3·09	— 73
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·19	—0·19	1·85	5·43	— 66
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·58	—0·58	5·96	13·71	— 57
	Do. (North-West)	0·01	0·55	—0·54	2·08	7·95	— 74
	Do. (West)	0·01	0·23	—0·22	0·78	2·61	— 70
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·23	0·42	—0·19	15·40	13·68	+ 13
	Madras (South Central)	0·36	0·40	—0·04	9·98	14·48	— 31
	Coorg	1·54	0·37	+1·17	16·24	10·56	+ 56
	Mysore	0·41	0·10	+0·31	5·11	6·58	— 22
	Konkan	0	0	0	4·90	2·40	+104
	Bombay Deccan	0·18	0·14	+0·04	5·33	4·27	+ 25
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0	0	1·28	3·51	— 64
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·01	0·05	—0·04	3·35	3·71	— 9
	Central Provinces (West)	0·04	0·08	—0·04	3·24	2·69	+ 20
	Ditto (Central)	0·01	0·10	—0·09	2·55	3·09	— 17
	Ditto (East)	0	0·23	—0·23	3·37	3·16	+ 7
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·02	0·68	— 97
	Kattiawar	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·49	—100
	Sind	0·02	0·04	—0·02	0·06	1·02	— 94
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·30	1·74	— 83
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·01	—0·01	0·09	1·07	— 92
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·07	0·77	— 91
Madras.	East Coast (North)	0	0·02	—0·02	13·13	10·10	+ 30
	Do. (North) (a)	0	?	?	9·65	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·21	—0·21	2·84	3·19	— 11
	Madras (Central)	0·38	0·06	+0·32	5·62	5·09	+ 10
	East Coast (Central)	0	0	0	11·17	15·73	— 29
	Do. (South)	0	0·20	—0·20	12·04	19·41	— 38
	Madras (South)	0	0·26	—0·26	7·14	16·12	— 56

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *10th April, 1890.*

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 29th March.*—Very slight showers in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Bellary, Anantapur, South Canara and Malabar. No rain elsewhere. Crops generally good but withering in parts of Nellore, Tanjore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly. Outturn of sugarcane fair. Paddy and dry grains generally below average. Prices nearly steady. Prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 2nd April.*—Slight rain in Karachi. Exotic cotton in two talukas of Dharwar blighted; *jowari* in Ahmednagar middling, and late crops, except gram, in Satara below average. Crops otherwise satisfactory. Fodder sufficient except in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Dharwar.

Bengal.—*For week ending 1st April.*—No rain during the week. Weather dry and hot. Rain wanted generally for ploughing and early sowings. *Boro* or spring rice doing well, but requires rain in some districts. Planting of sugarcane in progress. In Behar paddy, *chena* and *mung* being sown on *char* lands, and indigo prospects favourable, except in Sarun. Opium collection completed; estimated outturn in Chumparun 12 to 13 annas, Mozufferpore 12 annas, and Sarun 10 annas. No estimates given for other districts. A good crop of *mahua* being gathered in Chota Nagpur and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Prices generally stationary. In Balasore one hundred and sixty coolies employed on relief works opened by the District Board near Talpada.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—*For week ending 2nd April.*—Hot dry weather with westerly winds has prevailed generally. Harvest operations are nearly over, and the outturn is fairly satisfactory. In most parts markets are well supplied and fluctuations in prices are unimportant.

Punjab.—*For week ending 2nd April.*—Slight rain in Rawalpindi, Shahpur and Peshawar. Prices rising in Hissar and Peshawar; stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *rabi* crops commenced; cotton sowings and sugarcane ploughings in progress. More rain wanted. Crops on *barani* land generally suffering for want of rain. Prospects of crops on irrigated lands are average, but poor elsewhere. Fodder sufficient, except in Hissar, Jullundur, Sialkot and parts of Mooltan.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 2nd April.*—Weather hot and sometimes cloudy. *Rabi* harvest almost completed. In Khandwa fields are being prepared for *kharif*. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 29th March.*—A little rain fell in Mergui, Bhamo and Lower Chindwin districts; none fell elsewhere. Dry weather crops generally promise well. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Prome and Mandalay and has fallen in Meiktila and Yamethin; elsewhere prices are stationary. There is no scarcity of food-grain.

Assam.—*For week ending 2nd April.*—Weather warm. Rainfall scanty. Sowing of early rice and pressing of sugarcane continue. Tea doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 2nd April.*—Standing crops in good condition in Mysore. Paddy sown and sugarcane planted in parts. Outturn of harvest fair; no material changes in prices. Slight rain in Coorg. Prospects good.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 3rd April.*—Weather warm. Threshing of *rabi* continues. Land under preparation for next season. Fodder sufficient, except in Ellichpur and Dariapur taluqs. Prices almost stationary. No rain in Hyderabad during week. Weeding of *tabi* crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 2nd April.*—Prices fallen slightly in Barwani and Manpur. No other change of importance since last week.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 2nd April.*—Cutting of crops commenced generally. Agricultural stock good, except in Ajmere. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Marwar and Dholepur. Prices rising in Harowti and Kerowli; falling in Meywar and Jhallod; steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 27th March.*—Showers of little importance fell; weather cool in the morning and evening. Prospect of wheat crops fair.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

The 5th April, 1890.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 5th April.*—Slight showers in Vizagapatam, Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, Salem, South Canara and Malabar. No rain elsewhere. Standing crops generally good but withering in parts of Nellore, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly, and suffering from want of rain in parts of Vizagapatam, Chingleput and North Arcot. Outturn of sugarcane and oilseeds good; paddy, dry grains and cotton generally below average. Prices steady. Prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 9th April.*—Slight rain in Poona, Bijapur and Belgaum. Exotic cotton in parts of Dharwar blighted; *jowari* in Ahmednagar middling, and late crops in Satara, except gram, below average; crops otherwise satisfactory. Fodder sufficient except in parts of six districts. Agricultural stock generally good.

Bengal.—*For week ending 8th April.*—Weather generally dry and hot; rain only in Dacca, Chittagong and Midnapore. It is generally wanted for ploughings and early sowings. *Boro* or spring rice also requires rain in some districts. *Rabi* crops nearly all gathered, and threshing in progress in Behar. Weighment of opium has begun. The *mahua* crop is good in Chota Nagpur but poor in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Prices remain almost stationary, but common rice had a slight tendency to rise in some districts during the past week. No further particulars received regarding distress in Balasore.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 9th April.*—Weather hot. Harvesting almost completed. Opium collecting finished. Supplies ample. Prices steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 9th April.*—Slight rain has fallen in Peshawar only. Prices rising in Hissar and Delhi, falling in Mooltan, and stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *rabi* crops going on; cotton and sugarcane ploughings and sowings commenced. Prospects of crops on irrigated lands are generally average but poor elsewhere. Fodder is reported scarce in Hissar, Delhi, Jullundur, Sialkot and Mooltan; sufficient elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 9th April.*—Weather hot and somewhat cloudy, with slight rain in Seoni and Nagpur. Threshing of *rabi* crops continues. Sugarcane planting in progress. Prospects favourable. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 5th April.*—Rain fell heavily in Shwegyin, and in smaller quantities in Rangoon, Mandalay, Pynmana, and Lower Chindwin. Showers also fell in Sandoway, Thayetmyo, Tavoy and Magwe. Dry-weather crops doing well generally. Food-supply is sufficient. Price of paddy has fallen in Prome and risen in Tavoy and Mandalay slightly. Elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 9th April.*—Weather seasonable. Rainfall insufficient. Sowing of summer paddy continues, that of cotton in Garo Hills commenced. Prospects of tea good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 9th April.*—Slight rainfall. Crops good, except in parts of Kolar, where rain is required. Outturn of harvests favourable. Prices slightly fallen in the Mysore district. Rainfall over 1 inch in Coorg.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 9th April.*—Weather warm and cloudy in Berar. Threshing of *rabi* continues. Land under preparation for next season. Fodder sufficient, except in Ellichpur and Dariapur taluqs. Prices almost stationary.

Rainfall slight in Hyderabad during the week. *Rabi* crops progressing. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 9th April.*—Crops reaped in Baghelkhand and Western Malwa, and nearly so in Bhopawar. Prices slightly risen in Dhar. No other change of importance since last week.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 9th April.*—Cutting of crops continues generally. Agricultural stock good, except in Ajmere. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Marwar. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 3rd April.*—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects fair.

W. C. BENETT,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The 11th April, 1890.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(STATISTICS.)

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed and Indigo, by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town and Karachi, during the month of January 1890.

Articles, and whither imported.	Whence exported.												
	Madras.	Bombay.	Sindh.	Bengal.	N.-W. P and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Assam.	Rajputana and Central India.	Nizam's Territory.	Mysore.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cotton, raw—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	7,171	1,41,999	12,761	...	...	6,163	7,233	...	...	1,75,327
Bombay Town	48	3,23,686	...	...	1,83,241	35,464	35,525	2,63,886	...	1,29,137	37	...	9,71,024
Karachi	...	...	46,379	...	123	29,436	...	...	...	..	...	...	75,938
Total	48	3,23,686	46,379	7,171	3,25,363	77,661	35,525	2,63,886	6,163	1,36,370	37	...	12,22,289
Wheat—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	62,314	71,003	9,000	4,350	...	...	...	...	...	1,46,667
Bombay Town	...	51,105	...	...	2,700	25,628	3,38,060	22,678	...	91,682	...	...	5,31,853
Karachi	...	...	1,47,138	...	...	5,46,287	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,93,425
Total	...	51,105	1,47,138	62,314	73,703	5,80,915	3,42,410	22,678	...	91,682	...	...	13,71,945
Linseed—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	67,810	20,119	...	1,292	...	88	341	...	...	89,650
Bombay Town	787	14,155	...	...	505	...	10,316	17,703	...	1,620	12,966	...	58,052
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	787	14,155	...	67,810	20,624	...	11,608	17,703	88	1,961	12,966	...	1,47,702
Indigo—*													
Calcutta	...	...	...	6,258	1,145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,403
Total	...	...	...	6,258	1,145	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	7,403
GRAND TOTAL	835	3,88,946	1,93,517	1,43,553	4,20,835	6,58,576	3,89,543	3,04,267	6,251	2,30,013	13,003	...	27,49,339

* The imports of indigo into Bombay Town and Karachi are not returned.

DEPT. OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE,
Simla, the 5th April, 1890.

W. C. BENETT,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XLIX. OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 16th March 1889.			Week ending 15th March 1890.			Total Receipts from 1st April 1888 to 16th March 1889.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1889 to 15th March 1890.		Total increase in 1889-90.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	State Lines worked by Companies.											
22nd March 1890	East Indian (a)	1,526	9,30,844	610	1,526	9,16,606	601	4,26,76,964	560	4,23,93,982	556	...
22nd ditto	Patna-Gya	57	14,426	253	57	10,987	192	4,73,469	166	4,82,145	169	8,676
22nd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	4,45,921	268	1,672	3,50,000	209	1,81,73,160	218	1,84,66,103	222	2,92,943
22nd ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (b)	293	44,221	151	501	(c) 53,494	107	17,11,220	163	(c) 19,39,422	114	2,28,202
22nd ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	857	77,939	91	979	85,803	88	37,93,113	89	39,59,662	87	1,66,549
22nd ditto	Do. Mysore Section	219	14,734	67	290	22,577	76	5,61,773	77	9,33,353	70	3,71,580
22nd ditto	Indian Midland (e)	587	71,749	122	746	68,763	92	10,57,107	106	32,78,865	94	22,21,758
15th ditto	Villupuram-Guntakal (Nellore Branch)	83	5,251	63	83	4,557	55	2,41,445	58	2,39,945	58	...
15th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	2,457	68	36	4,500	125	89,094	52	1,08,320	63	19,226
	TOTAL	5,322	16,07,602	302	5,896	15,17,287	257	6,87,77,345	283	7,18,00,767	256	30,23,422
	State Lines worked by Government.											
15th March 1890	North Western (f)	2,386	4,94,603	207	2,395	5,91,285	247	2,43,61,918	204	2,75,03,029	230	31,41,111
15th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,48,091	214	692	1,70,381	246	65,25,347	189	75,39,465	218	10,14,138
15th ditto	Bengal Central	125	14,808	118	125	13,120	105	6,91,687	111	7,04,101	113	12,414
22nd ditto	Wardha Coal	45	24,000	533	45	11,871	264	8,42,191	374	7,61,080	339	...
15th ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	1,63,740	243	747	1,82,650	245	1,02,88,701	306	1,10,69,290	304	7,80,589
22nd ditto	Nalháti	27	2,061	76	27	2,241	82	98,576	75	98,539	75	...
22nd ditto	Tirhoot	273	33,762	124	273	49,024	180	15,94,195	125	20,69,854	158	4,75,659
15th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	105	6,668	64	105	5,553	53	2,56,371	49	3,31,013	63	74,642
15th ditto	Jorhát	31	840	27	30	1,132	38	58,096	40	57,638	40	...
15th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	56	8	7	287	41	8,071	22	11,628	31	3,557
15th ditto	Burma (g)	553	1,15,021	208	553	1,37,954	249	32,50,544	162	47,38,706	175	14,88,162
	TOTAL	4,917	10,03,650	204	4,999	11,65,498	233	4,79,75,677	202	5,48,84,343	221	69,08,666
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.											
15th March 1890	Madras	840	1,76,122	210	840	1,68,133	200	81,59,925	194	87,38,312	209	5,78,387
15th ditto	South Indian	654	1,09,001	167	654	1,07,041	164	52,61,014	161	55,13,640	169	2,52,626
15th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula (h)	1,447	8,94,316	618	1,447	7,36,800	509	4,01,19,898	539	3,47,77,826	483	...
22nd ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (i)	461	2,73,895	594	461	3,04,000	659	1,23,77,769	537	1,23,04,374	535	...
	TOTAL	3,402	14,53,334	427	3,402	13,15,974	387	6,59,18,606	388	6,13,34,152	362	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		13,041	40,64,586	298	14,397	39,98,759	280	18,26,71,628	280	18,80,19,262	269	53,47,634
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	9,43,75,929	145	9,70,33,659	139	26,57,730
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	8,82,95,699	135	9,09,85,603	130	26,89,904
	Assisted Companies.											
22nd March 1890	Tárakeshwar	22	6,385	290	22	5,786	263	2,74,177	246	2,65,511	239	...
8th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(j)	...	(k) 4,10,713	107	(l) 4,44,923	110	34,210
22nd ditto	Bengal and North Western	376	33,739	90	376	48,870	130	21,09,421	112	22,19,718	118	1,10,297
15th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	10,961	164	67	5,864	88	3,27,998	102	3,58,853	112	30,855
	TOTAL	465	51,085	110	465	60,520	130	31,22,309	115	32,89,005	122	1,66,696
	Native States.											
15th March 1890	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	354	42,049	119	354	51,981	147	18,36,628	121	23,26,764	132	4,90,136
22nd ditto	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	2,930	50	59	2,090	40	1,36,723	46	1,35,256	46	...
22nd ditto	Gaekwar's Mehsana	27	1,015	37	27	1,000	37	45,692	40	49,131	37	3,439
22nd ditto	Bhávanagar-Gond a l-Junagarh-Porbandar	200	35,550	137	332	35,183	107	11,18,732	107	12,91,269	88	1,72,537
22nd ditto	Morvi	68	2,512	37	94	4,519	45	1,56,845	46	1,85,815	50	28,970
22nd ditto	Jodhpore	124	7,693	62	124	8,300	67	3,36,512	54	3,41,087	55	4,575
	TOTAL	892	91,749	103	990	1,04,073	105	36,31,132	92	43,29,322	93	6,98,190

(a) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(c) Includes the Asansol-Chakardharpur Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railway.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(g) Includes Toungoo-Mandalay.
(h) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(i) Includes Putri Branch.
(j) Return not received.
(k) Total receipts from 1st April 1888 to 9th March 1889.
(l) Total receipts from 1st April 1889 to 8th March 1890.

SIMLA, *10th April, 1890.*

L. CONWAY-GORDON,
Deputy Secretary.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 15th April, 1890.

No. 250.—In Home Department Notification No. 91, dated the 14th February 1890, regarding the date of Mr. Hudson's resignation of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, *for*

"15th January 1890"

read

"16th January 1890".

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 16th April, 1890.

No. 111.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Reverend W. A. Duke, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from 1st April 1890.

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th April, 1890.

No. 1222-*I*.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on Lucy Ada Baroness Harris.

The 14th April, 1890.

No. 581-*G*.—With reference to Foreign Department notification, No. 1503-G., dated the 21st August 1889, Mr. G. Gordon, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 17th March 1890.

No. 584-*G.*—Captain G. E. H. Cates, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, is appointed to officiate, in addition to his own duties, as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of Amreli, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during such time as Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jackson may officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class and as Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, or until further orders.

No. 587-*G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to provisionally recognise the appointment of Mr. G. W. White as Consular Agent for France at Akyab.

The 15th April, 1890.

No. 594-*G.*—Lieutenant W. C. R. Stratton, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent at Basra.

The 17th April, 1890.

No. 602-*G.*—The services of Colonel C. A. Baylay, Bengal Staff Corps, Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class and Political Agent in Kotah, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties.

No. 605-*G.*—Captain E. S. Masters, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Bhopal Battalion, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Mhow, with effect from the 27th March 1890 and during the absence on furlough of Colonel W. S. Peat, or until further orders.

No. 607-*G.*—Mir Mubarak Ali, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 7th March 1890, *vice* M. Vishwanadham Moodliar, deceased.

No. 796-*E.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Kyet thaye zaung Shwe Salwè ya Min as a personal distinction upon Kun Kyi, Sawbwa of Monè.

No. 798-*E.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Kyet thaye zaung Shwe Salwè ya Min as a personal distinction upon Saw Oñ, Sawbwa of Nyaungywe.

The 18th April, 1890.

No. 1232-*I.*—To section 6 of the Berar Patels and Patwaris Law published in Foreign Department notification No. 10-I., dated the 1st January 1886, the following sub-section shall be added, namely :

"(3) If a jagirdar or palamputdar withholds payment of the emoluments of a patel or patwari of any village held by him on jagir or palamput tenure, the Deputy Commissioner may, on complaint being made to him, enforce payment of such emoluments by any of the means by which an arrear of land revenue may be recovered.

Provided as follows—

(*a*) if the rate of such emoluments has been determined by mutual agreement between the parties, the Deputy Commissioner shall enforce payment at such rate ; and

(*b*) if no rate has been agreed upon, the Deputy Commissioner shall fix a fair rate according to the circumstances of the case, and enforce payment accordingly, subject to the condition that the Deputy Commissioner shall not fix a higher rate than that payable in a khalsa village."

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th April, 1890.

No. 811-*E*.—The Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the powers enabling him in this behalf, has been pleased to make the following law relating to forests in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent and to the amendment of the Baluchistan Agency Laws Law, 1890:

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY FOREST LAW, 1890.

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A Law to declare the law relating to forests in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan and to amend the Baluchistan Agency Laws Law, 1890.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare the law relating to forests in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and to amend the Baluchistan Agency Laws Law, 1890; It is hereby enacted as follows :

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Law may be called the Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890.

(*2*) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent: Provided that the said Agent to the Governor-General may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt any place in those territories from the operation of the whole or any part of this Law, but not so as to affect anything done or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any proceedings commenced, in such place before such exemption.

Definitions.

2. In this Law, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "Agent to the Governor-General" means the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan :

(*2*) "Political Agent" means the chief executive Revenue-officer of the district :

(*3*) "State forest" means any land which may be constituted a State forest under section 3 of this Law :

(*4*) "Forest-officer" means any person appointed, by name or as holding an office, by or under the orders of the Governor-General in Council or the Agent to the Governor-General, to be Chief Forest-officer or a Deputy Conservator, Assistant Conservator, Sub-Assistant Conservator, Forest-ranger, Forester or Forest-guard, or to discharge any function of a Forest-officer under this Law or any rule made hereunder :

(*5*) "Chief Forest-officer" means the Chief Forest-officer in the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent :

(*6*) "tree" includes palms, bamboos, stumps, brushwood and canes :

(*7*) "timber" includes trees when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood, whether cut up or fashioned or hollowed out for any purpose or not :

(*8*) "forest-produce" includes—

(*a*) the following, whether found in, or brought from, a forest or not, that is to say—

timber, charcoal, caoutchouc, catechu, wood-oil, resin, natural varnish, bark, lac, mahua flowers and myrabolams ; and

(*b*) the following when found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say—

(*i*) trees and leaves, flowers and fruits, and all other parts or produce not hereinbefore mentioned of trees ;

(*ii*) plants not being trees (including grass, creepers, reeds and moss), and all parts or produce of such plants ;

(*iii*) wild animals, and skins, tusks, horns, bones, silk, cocoons, honey and wax, and all other parts or produce of animals ; and

(*iv*) peat, surface-soil, rock, and minerals (including limestone, laterite, mineral oils and all products of mines or quarries) :

(*9*) "forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Law :

(*10*) "cattle" includes also elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids : and

(*11*) "Magistrate" means a Magistrate of the first or second class, and includes a Magistrate of the third class when he is specially empowered by the Agent to the Governor-General to try forest-offences.

CHAPTER II.

OF STATE FORESTS.

Constitution of State forests.

3. (*1*) The Agent to the Governor-General may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare any woodland, permanent grazing ground or other land which is the property of the Government to be a State forest from a date to be fixed in the notification.

(*2*) The notification shall specify as nearly as possible the situation and limits of the land in respect of which the declaration is made; and from the date fixed therein the said land shall be deemed to be a State forest.

(*3*) The Political Agent shall, before that date, cause a translation of the notification in the language of the country to be published in the towns and villages in the neighbourhood of the land and in any other villages of which the residents have been accustomed to graze their flocks in, or in the vicinity of the land.

Demarcation of State forests.

4. Whenever a State forest is not bounded by a road, stream or other existing well-defined boundary-mark, it shall be demarcated by cleared lines, or in such other manner as the Agent to the Governor-General may direct.

The Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890.

(Chapter II.—Of State Forests.—Sections 5-10.)

Bar of acquisition of rights.

5. No right of any description adverse to Government shall be acquired in or over a State forest by lapse of time or otherwise than under a grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government.

Power to close roads and pathways.

6. In any State forest the Chief Forest-officer may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General, determine what roads and pathways shall be authorised for public traffic, and cause all other roads and pathways to be closed either permanently or for a time only. The Chief Forest-officer shall cause public notice to be given of the closing of any existing road or pathway.

Penalties for trespass or damage in State forests.

7. Any person who in a State forest—

(*a*) trespasses or pastures cattle or permits cattle to trespass off any road or pathway authorised for public traffic, or

(*b*) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber, or

(*c*) lops, notches, strips off the leaves from or otherwise damages any tree, or

(*d*) hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water, or sets traps or snares,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or, when the damage resulting from his offence amounts to more than twenty-five rupees, to double the amount of such damage.

Acts prohibited in State forests.

8. Any person who—

(*a*) sets fire to a State forest, or

(*b*) in contravention of any rules made by the Agent to the Governor-General kindles any fire or leaves any fire burning in such manner as to endanger a State forest, or

who in a State forest—

(*c*) kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons and in such manner as a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf may from time to time notify, or

(*d*) fells, girdles, marks, taps, strips off the bark from or uproots or burns any tree, or

(*e*) quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes any forest-produce, or

(*f*) clears, cultivates, or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both, and shall also be liable to pay such sum as compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting Magistrate may direct.

Exceptions from prohibitions contained in sections 7 and 8.

9. (*1*) Nothing in section 7 or section 8 shall be deemed to prohibit any act done—

(*a*) with the permission of a Forest-officer specially empowered to give such permission; or

(*b*) in pursuance of any permission granted by the Agent to the Governor-General; or

(*c*) in accordance with any rule made by the Agent to the Governor-General with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

(*2*) The permission of the Forest-officer referred to in sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), shall be in writing, and shall only authorise the doing of some particular act on some particular occasion.

(*3*) The permission referred to in sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), may be a general permission to a person to pasture his cattle, or to collect and remove any forest-produce for the use of himself and his family but not for the purposes of trade.

(*4*) The rules referred to in sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*), may be applied by the Agent to the Governor-General, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, to all or any State forests, or to any part of a State forest, and may with respect thereto—

(i) regulate the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle, and the collection and removal of forest-produce;

(ii) regulate the quarrying of stone, the prospecting for and extracting of oil, the boiling of cutch, and the burning of lime or charcoal;

(iii) regulate hunting, shooting, fishing, poisoning water, and setting traps or snares;

(iv) prescribe or authorise any Forest-officer to prescribe, subject to the control of the Agent to the Governor-General, the fees, royalties or other payments for timber or other forest-produce, and the mode in which such fees, royalties or other payments shall be levied, whether in transit or partly in transit, or otherwise.

In making any such rule the Agent to the Governor-General may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(*5*) The Agent to the Governor-General may cancel any permission given by a Forest-officer or withdraw any permission granted by himself, and may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, cancel or modify, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, all or any rules made under this section.

Power to declare forest no longer State forest.

10. The Agent to the Governor-General may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that, from a date fixed by such notification, any State forest or any portion thereof shall cease to be a State forest. From the date so fixed such forest or portion shall cease to be a State forest.

The Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890.

(Chapter III.—Of the Protection of certain Trees and Natural Produce.—Sections 11-12. Chapter IV.—Of Forest-produce in Transit.—Sections 13-17. Chapter V.—Of Cattle-trespass.—Sections 18-19. Chapter VI.—Penalties and Procedure.—Section 20.)

CHAPTER III.

OF THE PROTECTION OF CERTAIN TREES AND NATURAL PRODUCE.

Power to declare reserved trees.

11. The Agent to the Governor-General may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,—

(*a*) declare that any trees or any specified class of trees standing on any land at the disposal of the Government shall, from a date to be fixed by such notification, be reserved trees;

(*b*) vary or cancel any such notification.

Acts prohibited in regard to reserved trees.

12. (*1*) No person shall cut, mark, lop, girdle, tap or injure by fire or otherwise any reserved tree except as provided by rules made by the Agent to the Governor-General in this behalf, or with the permission in writing of a Forest-officer specially empowered to grant such permission.

(*2*) Whoever cuts, marks, lops, girdles, taps or injures by fire or otherwise any reserved tree in contravention of sub-section (*1*) of this section shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or when the damage resulting from his offence amounts to more than ten rupees, to double the amount of such damage.

CHAPTER IV.

OF FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT.

Power to establish forest stations.

13. The Chief Forest-officer may, subject to the control of the Agent to the Governor-General, establish stations within or outside any State forest for the examination of timber and other forest-produce, and for the collection of dues leviable in respect of the same.

Power to prescribe routes for removal of timber and other forest-produce.

14. (*1*) No timber or other forest-produce shall be taken out of any State forest except by a route on which such a station has been established, or of which the use for the removal of timber or other forest-produce has been specially authorised by the Chief Forest-officer.

(*2*) A full description of every such route shall be fixed up by the Forest-officer in charge of the Forest Division in the towns and villages in the neighbourhood of the forest served by the same.

Timber and other forest-produce in transit to be covered by pass.

15. No timber or other forest-produce, whether the produce of a State forest or of other lands, shall be taken along any route authorised for the removal of timber or other forest-produce under section 14 unless covered by a pass issued by a Forest-officer whom the Chief Forest-officer has duly authorised in that behalf or by the owner of the land, as the case may be. Such pass shall state the quantity and kind of timber or other forest-produce so taken and the marks, if any, which it bears.

Penalties for breach of provisions of sections 14 and 15.

16. Any person who contravenes the provisions of section 14 or section 15 shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Power to exempt from operation of section 14 or section 15.

17. A general exemption from the operation of section 14 or section 15 or both sections—

(*a*) with respect to any class of timber or other forest-produce, or

(*b*) with respect to all timber or other forest-produce, in favour of the inhabitants of any specified locality,

may be granted by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf.

CHAPTER V.

OF CATTLE-TRESPASS.

Application of Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.

18. Cattle trespassing in a State forest shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of section 11 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Forest-officer or Police-officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Political Agent: Provided that it shall be optional with the Forest-officer to proceed against the owner of such cattle under section 7 of this Law.

Power to alter fines fixed by that Act.

19. The Agent to the Governor-General may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded such fines as he thinks fit but not exceeding the following (that is to say)—

	Rs.	a.
For each elephant . . .	10	0
For each buffalo or camel . .	2	0
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	1	0
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid . . .	0	8

CHAPTER VI.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Seizure of property liable to confiscation and report thereof to Magistrate.

20. (*1*) When there is reason to believe that a forest-offence has been committed in respect of any timber or other forest-produce, such timber or produce, together with all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing such offence, may be seized by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

(*2*) Every officer seizing property under this section shall place thereon or on the receptacle (if any) in which it is contained a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made:

Provided that when the timber or other forest-produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of Government and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient if the officer makes, as soon as may be, a report of the circumstances to his official superior.

The Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890.

(Chapter VI.—Penalties and Procedure.—Sections 21-31.)

Procedure thereupon.

21. Upon the receipt of any such report the Magistrate shall take such measures as may be necessary for the trial of the accused and the disposal of the property according to law.

Timber, forest-produce, tools, &c., when liable to confiscation.

22. (1) When any person is convicted of a forest-offence, all timber or other forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts, and cattle used in committing such offence, shall be liable, by order of the convicting Magistrate, to confiscation.

(2) Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for the offence.

Disposal, on conclusion of trial for forest-offence, of timber or produce in respect of which the offence was committed.

23. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, any timber or other forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the property of Government or has been confiscated, be taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf; and may, in any other case, be disposed of in such manner as the Court may order.

Procedure when offender not known or cannot be found.

24. (1) When the offender is not known or cannot be found, the Magistrate enquiring into the offence, if he finds that an offence has been committed, may on application on this behalf order the property in respect of which the offence has been committed to be confiscated and taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf, or to be made over to such Forest-officer or other person as the Magistrate considers entitled to receive the same:

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing such property, or without hearing the person (if any) claiming any right thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in support of his claim.

(2) The Magistrate shall either cause a notice of any application under this section to be served upon any person whom he has reason to believe to be interested in the property seized, or publish such notice in such manner as he thinks fit.

Procedure as to perishable property seized under section 20.

25. The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any property seized under section 20, which is subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he might have dealt with the property itself if it had not been sold.

Appeal from orders under sections 22, 23 and 24.

26. Any person claiming to be interested in property seized under section 20 may, within one month from the date of any order passed by a Magistrate under section 22, section 23 or section 24, present an appeal therefrom to the Court to which orders made by such Magistrate are ordinarily appealable; and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

Property when to vest in Government.

27. When an order for the confiscation of property has been passed under section 22 or section 24, and no appeal from such order has been presented within the period prescribed by section 26, or when on an appeal being presented the Appellate Court confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of the property, such property or portion, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances.

Saving of power to release property seized.

28. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer specially empowered in this behalf from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section 20, and the withdrawal of any charge made in respect of such property.

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber and for altering boundary-marks.

29. Whoever with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code— XLV of 1860.

(a) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person; or

(b) unlawfully affixes to any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers; or

(c) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on any timber or standing tree by or under the authority of a Forest-officer; or

(d) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of any State forest,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Power to arrest without warrant.

30. (1) Any Forest-officer or Police-officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person reasonably suspected of having been concerned in any forest-offence, if such person refuses to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which there is reason to believe to be false, or if there is reason to believe that he will abscond.

(2) Every officer making an arrest under sub-section (1) shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

Punishment for wrongful seizure or arrest.

31. (1) Any Forest-officer or Police-officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Law, or who vexatiously and unnecessarily arrests any person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

The Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890.

(Chapter VI.—Penalties and Procedure.—Sections 32-35. Chapter VII.—Of Forest-officers.—Sections 36-39. Chapter VIII.—Miscellaneous.—Section 40.)

(2) Any fine so imposed or any portion thereof shall, if the convicting Magistrate so direct and the fine or portion be recovered, be given, subject to the direction of the last paragraph of section 545 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as compensation to the person aggrieved by such seizure or arrest. X of 1882.

Power to prevent commission of offence.

32. Every Forest-officer and Police-officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any forest-offence.

Operation of other laws not barred.

33. Nothing in this Law shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes a forest-offence, or from being liable under such other law to any other or higher punishment or penalty than that provided by this Law:

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Power to compound offences.

34. (1) The Agent to the Governor-General may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, empower a Forest-officer by name or as holding an office—

(a) to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any forest-offence other than an offence specified in section 29 or section 31 a sum of money by way of compensation for the offence which such person is suspected to have committed, and

(b) when any property has been seized as liable to confiscation, to release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

(2) On the payment of such sum of money or such value, or both, as the case may be, to such officer, the suspected person, if in custody, shall be discharged, the property, if any, seized shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person or property.

(3) A Forest-officer shall not be empowered under this section unless he is a Forest-officer of a rank not inferior to that of a ranger and is in receipt of a monthly salary amounting to at least one hundred rupees, and the sum of money accepted as compensation under sub-section (1), clause (a), shall in no case exceed the sum of fifty rupees.

Presumption that timber or forest-produce belongs to Government.

35. When in any proceedings taken under this Law, or in consequence of anything done under this Law, a question arises as to whether any timber or other forest-produce is the property of the Government, such timber or produce shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved.

CHAPTER VII.

OF FOREST-OFFICERS.

Agent to the Governor-General may invest Forest-officers with certain powers.

36. (1) The Agent to the Governor-General may invest any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office, with all or any of the following powers (that is to say)—

(a) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents;

(b) power to issue search-warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure; X of 1882.

(c) power to hold enquiries into forest-offences, and in the course of such enquiries to receive and record evidence;

(d) power to notify the seasons and manner in which fire may be kindled, kept or carried in a State forest;

(e) power to grant the permission referred to in section 9, sub-section (1), clause (a);

(f) power to grant general exemptions under section 17;

(g) power to take possession of property under sections 23, 24 and 43;

(h) power to direct the release of property and withdrawal of charges under section 28;

and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

(2) Evidence recorded under clause (c) of this section shall be admissible in any subsequent trial of the alleged offender before a Magistrate:

Provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person, and recorded in the manner provided by section 355, section 356 or section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. X of 1882.

Forest-officers deemed public servants.

37. All Forest-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Indemnity for acts done in good faith.

38. No suit or criminal prosecution shall lie against any public servant for anything done or omitted by him in good faith under this Law.

Forest-officers not to trade.

39. Except with the permission in writing of the Agent to the Governor-General, no Forest-officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in timber or other forest produce, or be or become interested in any lease or mortgage of any forest, or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or foreign territory.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Additional power to make rules.

40. The Agent to the Governor-General may make rules consistent with this Law—

(a) to declare by what Forest-officer or class of Forest-officers the powers or duties conferred or imposed by or under this Law on a Forest-officer shall be exercised or performed;

(b) to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers from the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Law or from the public treasury; and

(c) generally, to carry out the provisions of this Law.

The Baluchistan Agency Forest Law, 1890.

(Chapter VIII.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 41-45. Chapter IX.—Amendments of the Baluchistan Agency Laws Law, 1890.—Sections 46-48.)

Persons bound to give information and assistance to Forest-officer and Police-officer.

41. Every person who is permitted by a Forest-officer, or to whom permission has been granted by the Agent to the Governor-General, to pasture cattle in or to collect and remove any forest-produce from a State forest, and

every person who is employed by any such person in such forest, and

every person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the Government or who receives emoluments from the Government for services to be performed to the community,

shall be bound to furnish, without unnecessary delay, to the nearest Forest-officer or Police-officer any information he may possess respecting the occurrence of a fire in or near such forest, or the commission of or intention to commit any forest-offence; and shall assist any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid—

(*a*) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest;

(*b*) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest;

(*c*) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence; and

(*d*) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.

Recovery of fines and other moneys.

42. All money, other than fines payable to the Government under this Law or under any rule made hereunder, or on account of the price of any timber or other forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Law in respect of such timber or produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered under the Law for the time being in force as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Lien on forest-produce for such money.

43. (*1*) When any such money is payable for or in respect of any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce; and the produce may be taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf, and may be retained by him until the amount has been paid.

(*2*) If the amount is not paid when due, the Forest-officer may sell the produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

(*3*) The surplus (if any) if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto shall be forfeited to Government.

Government and its officers not liable for loss or damage in respect of certain timber.

44. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber or other forest-produce while at a station established under section 13, or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Law, and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes the same negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Recovery of penalties due under bond.

45. When any person, in compliance with any rule under this Law, binds himself by any instrument to perform any duty or act, or covenants by any instrument that he or that he and his servants and agents will abstain from any act, the whole sum mentioned in such instrument as the amount to be paid in case of a breach of the conditions thereof may, notwithstanding anything in section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, be recovered from him in case of such breach as if it were an arrear of land-revenue. IX of 1872.

CHAPTER IX.

AMENDMENTS OF THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY LAWS LAW, 1890.

Amendment of section 5 of Baluchistan Agency Laws Law, 1890.

46. After clause (5) of section 5 of the Baluchistan Agency Laws Law, 1890, the following shall be added:

"(*6*) The Cantonments Act, 1889, shall be read as if after the words 'territories administered by such Government' each time they occur in section 17, the words 'or in British India' were added, and as if sub-section (*1*) of section 27 were omitted from the Act." XIII of 1889.

Amendment of section 8 of same Law.

47. In section 8 of the same Law, after the words "the said territories" the first time they occur, the words "including the Quetta Hackney Carriage Law, 1889, published in the Notification of the Foreign Department, No. 984 (A)-E., dated the 18th May 1889" shall be inserted.

Repeal of portion of Schedule to same Law.

48. In the Schedule to the same Law the portion relating to "Other Laws made by the Governor-General in Council" shall be repealed.

No. 812-*E*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Administrator General's Act, II. of 1874, and in supersession of Foreign Department Notification No. 510E., dated the 2nd March 1887, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, in continuation of Foreign Department Notification No. 101J., dated the 19th July 1878, that the territories of His Highness the Khan of Kelat and the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent shall, for the purposes of the said Act, as regards British subjects of Her Majesty in those territories, be deemed to be included in the Presidency of Bombay.

No. 873-*E*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI. of 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers, being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace within the territories of His Highness the Khan of Kelat, and the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and to direct that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which the said

Justices of the Peace shall commit European British subjects for trial:

The Officers above referred to.

The Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

The Political Agents—

(*a*) Quetta,

(*b*) Zhob,

(*c*) Kelat, and Bolan Pass,

(*d*) South-Eastern Baluchistan.

(*e*) Loralai and Railway District,

No 814-*E*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI. of 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Cantonment Magistrate for the time being of the cantonment of Quetta, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of that cantonment, and to direct that the Chief Court of the Punjab shall be the Court to which the said Justice of the Peace shall commit European British subjects for trial.

No. 815-*E*.—The following Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department are hereby cancelled:

I.—Notifications respecting the appointment of Justices of the Peace in Baluchistan—

No. 50E., dated the 5th January 1884.

" 1839E., " 1840E., " 1841E., } dated the 5th December 1885.

II.—Notifications extending or applying enactments to the districts within the Baluchistan Agency or certain places within those districts—

No. 45E., " 47E., } dated the 5th January 1884.

" 451E., " 453E., } dated the 25th March 1885.

" 529E., dated the 24th March 1886.

" 2442E., dated the 29th October 1886.

" 73E, dated the 11th January 1887.

" 1522E., dated the 24th July 1888.

" 876E., dated the 1st May 1889.

III.—Notifications respecting the administration of criminal and civil justice in the district of Quetta—

No. 1365P., " 1366P., } dated the 4th July 1878.

" 415E.P., dated the 29th January 1880.

" 590E., dated the 21st April 1885.

IV.—Notifications respecting the administration of civil and criminal justice on portion of the Sindh-Pishin State Railway—

No. 947E., " 948E., } dated the 12th May 1883.

V.—Notification No. 876E., dated the 14th May 1886, publishing the Baluchistan Forest Law.

No. 816-*E*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (*1*), of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the annexed table to be the presiding officers of the Courts specified opposite those offices in the second column of that table, respectively:

Offices.	Courts.
The office of Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan.	The Court of the Chief Commissioner.
The office of Deputy Commissioner of Pishin.	The Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Pishin.
The office of Deputy Commissioner of Thal Chotiali.	The Court of the Deputy Commissioner of Thal Chotiali.
The office of Assistant Commissioner of Pishin.	The Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Pishin.
The office of Assistant Commissioner of Thal Chotiali.	The Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Thal Chotiali.
The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner of Pishin.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Pishin.
The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sibi.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sibi.
The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner of Duki.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Duki.

No. 817-*E*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (*1*), of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the annexed table to be the presiding officers of the Courts specified opposite those offices in the second column of that table, respectively:

Offices.	Courts.
The office of Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.	The Court of the Agent to the Governor-General.
The office of Political Agent, Quetta.	The Court of the Political Agent, Quetta.
The office of Political Agent, Zhob.	The Court of the Political Agent, Zhob.
The office of Political Agent, Bolan Pass.	The Court of the Political Agent, Bolan Pass.
The office of Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District.	The Court of the Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District.
The office of the Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.	The Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Quetta.
The office of the Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.	The Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.
The office of the Assistant Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District.	The Court of the Assistant Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District.
The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.
The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Zhob.
The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Loralai.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Loralai.
The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Railway District.	The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Railway District.
The office of Native Assistant, Bolan Pass.	The Court of the Native Assistant, Bolan Pass.

No. 818-*E*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Cantonments Act, 1890, as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the rules and regulations extended to the Cantonment of Quetta by Foreign Department Notification No. 1255E., dated the 21st May 1884, as explained by Foreign Department Notification No. 156E., dated the 7th February 1885, shall continue in force in that cantonment as a temporary measure.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th April, 1890.

No. 819-*E*.—For the purposes of the British Baluchistan Regulations, and of the Baluchistan Agency Laws, the following postings are made, with effect from the 19th April 1890:

Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, to be Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District.

Captain H. M. Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, and Political Agent, Kalat, to be also Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass.

Major G. Gaisford, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin.

Captain G. F. Chenevix-Trench, Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Quetta and Pishin.

Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District.

Mr. W. A. Ingle, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, and Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner at Quetta, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.

Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, to be also the Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Railway District.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 16th April, 1890.

No. 1838.—Mr. L. G. Wait, Assistant Director-General of the Post Office of India, is granted leave to Europe on medical certificate for one year from the 25th April 1890.

Mr. J. Owens, Superintendent, 1st Grade, Bengal Circle, is appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd Grade, as a temporary measure, *vice* Mr. Wait, and is posted as Assistant Director-General of the Post Office of India.

No. 1864.—Mr. E. Lawrence, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, is transferred to Bombay, and posted as Deputy Accountant-General.

The 17th April, 1890.

No. 1868.—Mr. J. B. Short, Deputy Postmaster-General, Behar, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 9 April 1890, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Bissen Chandar Datt, Superintendent of Post Offices, Bengal, is appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, Behar, during Mr. Short's absence on privilege leave.

No. 1888.—Mr. C. R. C. Kiernander, Officiating Deputy Comptroller-General, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 15th May 1890.

Mr. E. S. Byrne, Deputy Auditor-General, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller-General during Mr. Kiernander's absence on privilege leave.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 12th April, 1890.

No. 1855.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st March 1890, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX. of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Calcutta .	6,74,03,870	1,90,61,035	39,47,855	2,30,08,890
Allahabad .	74,58,300	1,15,33,160	...	1,15,33,160
Lahore .	90,10,060	66,70,470	...	66,70,470
Bombay .	4,46,87,710	2,21,24,002	1,02,02,988	3,23,26,990
Kurrachee .	40,12,620	32,15,835	64,000	32,79,835
Madras .	2,11,80,235	1,88,02,470	...	1,88,02,470
Calicut .	11,01,535	5,85,390	...	5,85,390
Rangoon .	28,63,385	15,10,620	...	15,10,620
TOTAL .	15,77,17,805	8,35,02,982	1,42,14,843	9,77,17,825
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,25,31,100 held under Section 19 of the Act				5,99,99,980
GRAND TOTAL				15,77,17,805

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 18th April, 1890.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 330.—Captain J. G. Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, officiating District Staff Officer, 2nd class, to be District Staff Officer, 2nd class, *vice* Major E. A. Young, vacated. Dated 1st April 1890.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 331.—Lieutenant E. W. Richards, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 9th March 1889.

No. 332.—Lieutenant H. J. Thacker, Bengal Staff Corps, 8th Bengal Infantry, to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 29th March 1890.

DISTRICT STAFF.

No. 333.—Colonel A. A. A. Kinloch, 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, to officiate in command of a district of the second class, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Brigadier-General W. Galbraith, C.B., on furlough. Dated 8th April 1890.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 334.—*No. 1 Field Battery—*

Lieutenant H. S. Langhorne, R.A., Supernumerary Subaltern, No. 4 Field Battery, to be Supernumerary Subaltern, to complete the establishment. Dated 1st March 1890.

No. 335.—*1st Infantry—*

Major F. G. Maltby, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Infantry, to be Commandant, *vice* Major A. J. Garrett, appointed Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad. Dated 26th March 1890.

No. 336.—*2nd Infantry—*

Captain E. C. M. Lushington, Madras Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 6th Infantry, to be Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Major Maltby. Dated 26th March 1890.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 337.—Captain N. S. Ogilvie, R.A., to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 6th April 1890, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 338.—In G. G. O. No. 193 of 1890, *for* "Captain C. Wood, R.A." *read* "Lieutenant C. T. Bell, R.A."

STAFF CORPS.

No. 339.—Lieutenant Edgar Brandreth, Lincolnshire Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 13th Bengal Lancers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 28th June 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 340.—The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as Sub-Assistant Apothecaries, with effect from the 20th March 1890:

Patrick Edward O'Donoghue.
Edwin Joseph Murphy.
Robert Gunn Babonau.
Harry George Charles Mills.
Edward Gerald Alfred Prins.
Christopher George Thompson.
William St. Michael Hefferman.
Charles Joseph Byers.
Charles Edward Huz Cornelius.
Herbert James Pickard.
George Cornelius Francis Holmes.
William Thomas White.
Herbert William Valentine Cox.
Herbert James Galloway.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 341.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps;

the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Colonel A. Vallings, Bengal Staff Corps, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service—32nd year commenced 30th October 1889.

Colonel S. B. Home, General List, Infantry, 40th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—31st year commenced 20th November 1889.

Captain V. M. Stockley, Bengal Staff Corps, 16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for 182 days. Pension service—17th year commenced 13th February 1890.

No. 342.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:

Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Kinsman, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 1st class, (m. c.) for six months, under Article 689, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I.

Second grade Assistant Apothecary J. Robertson (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

No. 343.—The undermentioned warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under Article 920F., Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I—the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Sub-Conductor J. Russell, Barrack Master, 1st class, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for one year.

This cancels the furlough granted to him in G. G. O. No 313 of 1890.

JUDICIAL.

No. 344.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 133 (1) of the Army Act, 1881, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to set apart the buildings or parts of buildings at the undermentioned station as part of the military prison at that station, and hereby declares the same to be part of such military prison, namely:

Peshawar.

The inner verandahs of the north end of the large ward in Block 35, East Hospital, which latter was declared to be a part of the Military prison in G. G. O. No. 488 of 1883.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 345.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 18th March, 1890, page 1648.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 18th March, 1890.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * * *

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:

Thomas Oliver Wingate, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 30th December 1889.

George Alexander, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 30th December 1889.

Evelyn Swinton Skinner, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 4th January 1890.

William Francis Prideaux, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 12th January 1890.

* * * * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 25th March, 1890, page 1807.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 25th March, 1890.

BREVET.

Major George Hand More-Molyneux, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, in recognition of his services during the late operations in Burma. Dated 6th January 1890.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:

James Cook, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 27th January 1890.

* * * * * * * * * *

Deputy-Assistant Commissary Thomas James Ellis, Bengal Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 31st January 1890.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel George Campbell Ross, Bengal, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 3rd March 1890.

PROMOTIONS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 346.—Sergeant Martin Joseph Staunton to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 19th February 1890, *vice* Sub-Conductor Thomas Davies, deceased.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 347.—Sub-Conductor Joseph Phillips to be Conductor, and Store-Sergeant Alfred Cheverton to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 19th January 1890, *vice* Conductor P. Quinn, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 348.—*3rd Bengal Cavalry*—

Jemadar Gurdatt Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Indar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sundar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 14th January 1890.

No. 349.—*4th Bengal Cavalry*—

Jemadar Muhammad Ghafúr Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Mír Mahbub Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Nabi Yar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th March 1890.

No. 350.—*14th Bengal Lancers*—

Ressaidar Baldeo Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Med Singh to be Ressaidar, and

Kot-Dafadar Khúbi Rám to be Jemadar, *vice* Kawal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1890.

No. 351.—*15th Bengal Cavalry*—

Kot-Dafadar Shahnawáz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Rabb-Nawáz Khan, seconded, with effect from the 5th March 1890.

No. 352.—*19th Bengal Lancers*—

Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Muhammad Khan to be Risaldar, and Jemadar Naurang Singh to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, *vice* Jawáhir Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th January 1890.

No. 353.—*1st Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Bihári Sukul to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Bhola Tiwári to be Jemadar, *vice* Chandi Tiwári, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1889.

No. 354.—*21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Sarmukh Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Khushál Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 23rd October 1889.

No. 355.—*24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Hasan Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Háshim Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1890.

No. 356.—*27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Khusial Singh to be Subadar, and Pay-Havildar Apar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Rám Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd December 1889.

No. 357.—*39th Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Diwan Anant Singh to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Dal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mangali, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 19th February 1890.

No. 358.—*40th Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar Ratan Singh to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Baghel Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1890.

No. 359.—*44th (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry*—

Subadar Kálu Thápa to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Gaj Bahadur to be Subadar, and Drill-Havildar Santbir Gurúng to be Jemadar, *vice* Gur-dayál Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment;

Jemadar Bakhán Singh Thakur to be Subadar, and Pay-Havildar Kishnabír Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Mani Singh Bhandári, transferred to the pension establishment,—

with effect from the 1st March 1890.

No. 360.—*1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles)*—

Havildar Mán Singh Thápa, serving with the Burma Military Police, to be Jemadar, and to remain seconded, *vice* Jemadar Kálu Thápa, seconded;

Havildar Birkhmani Gharti to be Jemadar, *vice* Mán Singh Thápa, seconded,—

with effect from the 26th January 1890.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 361.—*2nd Punjab Cavalry*—

Kot-Dafadar Kíka Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jwála Singh, deceased, with effect from the 14th February 1890.

No. 362.—*2nd Punjab Infantry*—

Jemadar Akbar Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Nádir Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Rajwali, deceased, with effect from the 24th February 1890.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 363.—Surgeon Arthur Rea Edwards, Bengal, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 16th April 1890, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 364.—Honorary-Lieutenant and Deputy-Assistant Commissary William Townsend Tobin, Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 25th February 1890.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 17.—Mr. F. O. Gadsden, Engineer, Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (p. a.) for one year, under para. 560, clause I, Marine Regulations, India, vol. I.

No. 18.—First Grade Officer W. H. Crozier, Indian Marine, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India a further extension of leave (m. c.) for four months.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th April, 1890.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 12th and the 18th April, 1890:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Artillery . .	Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Lawrie.	4th April 1890 .	Meean Meer.		
2nd Bengal Infantry .	Lieutenant L. deR. Jervis .	9th April 1890 .	Calcutta.		
Northumberland Fusiliers.	Lieutenant G. T. Robertson .	9th April 1890 .	Rawal Pindi.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 12th and the 18th April, 1890.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Charles Carmichael Lindsay.	Major .	Royal Artillery.	1st September 1889.	Will left .	38 0 0	...	...

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th April, 1890.

No. 172.—During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department at the Presidency will have charge of that portion of the Public Works Department of the Government of India which is left in Calcutta.

No. 173.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 403, dated 24th December 1889, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., is confirmed in his appointment as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the Public Works Department.

No. 174.—The following Public Works Department Notifications are hereby cancelled:

No. 388, dated 12th December 1889, granting Mr. W. R. Taylor, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, an extension of special leave from the 26th January to the 1st February 1890; and No. 359, dated 25th November 1889, permitting Mr. Taylor to retire from the service from 1st February 1890.

The 16th April, 1890.

No. 176.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 4 of the Indian Railway Act of 1879, the use of locomotive engines or other motive power, and carriages and wagons to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Bahadurpur Bodeli Extension of His Highness the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway.

No. 177.—Mr. M. Birkbeck, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. B. Gatherer, or until further orders.

The 17th April, 1890.

No. 178.—Mr. J. Heinig, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, officiated as a Superintending Engineer from the forenoon of the 3rd February 1890 to the afternoon of the 18th March 1890.

No. 179.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 96, dated the 27th February 1890, *for* "3rd February 1890" *read* "18th March 1890 afternoon".

The 18th April, 1890.

No. 180.—Mr. A. J. Oldham, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting

Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

No. 181.—Mr. T. H. Wickes, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on furlough of Colonel J. P. Steel, R.E., or until further orders. While so officiating, Mr. Wickes will hold the rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary.

No. 182.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 121, dated the 11th March 1890, Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Clarke, R.E., will hold the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, while officiating as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta.

No. 183.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, having sanctioned a reconnaissance to be undertaken for a line of railway from Chindwara or the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore to some point near Nagpur or Gondia, a station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is pleased to place these survey operations under the control of the Director-General of Railways.

The project will be known as the Jubbulpore-Nagpur Railway Survey.

No. 184.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 183, dated the 18th April 1890, Mr. W. H. Parker, Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, State Railways, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Jubbulpore-Nagpur Railway Survey.

TELEGRAPH.

The 14th April, 1890.

No. 175.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following officiating promotions in the Indian Telegraph Department with effect from the dates noted below:

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. R. L. D. Gompertz . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class V., 1st Grade.	Officiating Superintendent, 3rd Grade.	20th March 1890.
Mr. M. J. Brind . . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class V., 1st Grade.	Officiating Superintendent, 3rd Grade.	19th March 1890.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 160, dated the 27th March 1890.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 29th March, 1890.

From the 12th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 5th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 11th April, 1890.

No. 1574.—Major H. A. Vincent, Bombay Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for 90 days with effect from 12th May, 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1576.—Captain E. E. Robertson, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Regiment of Central India Horse, availed himself on the 2nd April, 1890,

of the leave out of India for one year granted to him in Military Department Notification No. 238, dated 14th March, 1890.

By Order,

J. L. KAYE,

Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 11th April, 1890.

No. 1471-*G.*—In continuation of this Office Notification, No. 1207-G, dated 22nd March, 1890, Colonel F. W. Boileau, Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, returned to duty on the 4th April, 1890, from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification, No 224-C., dated 11th February, 1890, of which he availed himself on the 22nd idem. The unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*

First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., in Rajputana.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 8th April, 1890.

No. 159-*C. I.—S.*—The Agent to the Governor-General for Central India is pleased to grant furlough for two years to Rai Bahadur Ashotosh Mitter, Executive Engineer, Nagode Division under Chapter XIV, Section II, Article 371, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 13th April, 1890, or such subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

By Order,

G F. L. MARSHALL, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*

Secy to the Agents to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India and Rajputana, P. W. D.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY

NOTIFICATION.

Lucknow, the 12th April, 1890.

No. *I.*—Mr. J. E. N. Boydell, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade is granted, under Articles 371 and 373 of the Civil Service Regulations, one year's furlough with the necessary subsidiary leave, with effect from 17th April, 1890, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

J. LIGHTFOOT,

Officiating Manager.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 7th April, 1890.

No. 344—190-*II.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest Mr. Govind Rao Khandekar, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the local limits of the Ajmere District.

The 8th April, 1890.

No. 359—328-*VII.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 491-G., dated the 27th March, 1890, Captain P. J. Melvill is, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, invested, with effect from the 20th idem, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised within the Ajmere District.

No. 362—328-*V.*—Captain P. J. Melvill, Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Ajmere, is appointed, under section 39 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation, 1877, to act as District Magistrate of Merwara, during such time as Rai Bahadur Munshi Bishen Saroop holds charge of the current duties of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, or until further orders.

No. 365—328-*V.*—With effect from the 20th March, 1890, Rai Bahadur Munshi Bishen Saroop is invested, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, to be exercised in the Merwara District, for such time as he holds charge of the current duties of the office of Assistant Commissioner of that district or until further orders.

No. 368—329.—During the absence of Rai Bahadhr Munshi Bishen Saroop on deputation, or until further orders, Munshi Tara Singh, Tehsildar of Ajmere, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Magistrate of Kekri, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*

First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 19th April, 1890.

No 284-*C.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the British Baluchistan Laws Regulation, 1890, the Chief Commissioner

of British Baluchistan is pleased to divide British Baluchistan into two districts, namely:—

The Pishin District and

The Thal Chotiali District,

and the above-named districts into Tahsils, namely:—

Districts.	Tahsils.
Pishin	Pishin.
Thal Chotiali	(1) Sibi. (2) Harnai. (3) Duki.

No. 285-C.—By direction of the Governor-General in Council, and in exercise of powers conferred on the Local Government by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to British Baluchistan, and by the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to issue the following orders:—

(1) Each of the districts specified in Notification No. 284-C. of this date shall be a district for the purposes of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to British Baluchistan, and shall be the area subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner for the purposes of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890.

(2) The person for the time being appointed by the Governor-General in Council to hold the Office of Deputy Commissioner in each of these districts shall be a Magistrate of the first class and the District Magistrate for the purposes of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to British Baluchistan.

No. 286-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890, the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to constitute the undermentioned courts, and to fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of each such court as follows:—

Name of Court.	Local limits of jurisdiction.
I.—Courts of the Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners.	
The Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Pishin	The Pishin District.
The Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Thal Chotiali.	The Thal Chotiali District.
The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Pishin.	The Pishin District.
The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sibi and Harnai.	The Sibi and Harnai Tahsils.
The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Duki.	The Duki Tahsil.
II.—Courts of the Tahsildars and Munsiffs.	
The Court of the Tahsildar of Pishin.	The Pishin Tahsil.
The Court of the Tahsildar of Sibi.	The Sibi Tahsil.
The Court of the Tahsildar of Harnai.	The Harnai Tahsil.
The Court of the Munsiff of Sibi.	The Sibi and Harnai Tahsils.
The Court of the Munsiff of Duki.	The Duki Tahsil.
III.—Courts of the Naib Tahsildars.	
The Court of the Naib Tahsildar of Pishin.	The Pishin Tahsil.
The Court of the Naib Tahsildar of Sibi.	The Sibi Tahsil.

No. 287-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (2), of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the annexed table to be the presiding officers of the Courts specified opposite those offices in the second column of that table respectively:—

Offices.	Courts.
The Office of Tahsildar of Pishin.	The Court of the Tahsildar of Pishin.
The Office of Tahsildar of Sibi.	The Court of the Tahsildar of Sibi.
The Office of Tahsildar of Harnai.	The Court of the Tahsildar of Harnai.
The Office of Munsiff of Sibi	The Court of the Munsiff of Sibi.
The Office of Naib Tahsildar of Pishin.	The Court of the Naib Tahsildar of Pishin.
The Office of Naib Tahsildar of Sibi.	The Court of the Naib Tahsildar of Sibi.
The Office of Naib Tahsildar of Duki.	The Court of the Munsiff of Duki.

No. 288-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to British Baluchistan, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to divide the districts of Pishin and Thal Chotiali into the following subdivisions, namely:—

District.	Subdivision.
The Pishin District	The Pishin Subdivision.
The Thal Chotiali District	(1) The Sibi Subdivision. (2) The Harnai Subdivision. (3) The Duki Subdivision.

No. 289-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to British Baluchistan, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the annexed table to be Magistrates of the class specified opposite those offices in the second column of that table in the local areas specified opposite to those

offices in the third column of that table, respectively :—

I. Offices.	II. Classes.	III. Local areas.
The Office of Assistant Commissioner of Pishin.	1st class .	The Pishin District.
The Office of Extra Assistant Commissioner of Pishin.	Ditto .	Ditto ditto.
The Office of Assistant Commissioner of Thal Chotiali.	Ditto .	The Thal Chotiali District.
The Office of Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sibi and Harnai.	Ditto .	The Sibi and Harnai Subdivisions.
The Office of Extra Assistant Commissioner of Duki.	Ditto .	The Duki Subdivision.
The Office of Tahsildar of Pishin.	2nd class .	The Pishin Subdivision.
The Office of Tahsildar of Sibi	Ditto .	The Sibi Subdivision.
The Office of Munsiff of Sibi	Ditto .	The Sibi and Harnai Subdivisions.
The Office of Tahsildar of Harnai.	Ditto .	The Harnai Subdivision.
The Office of Naib Tahsildar of Duki.	Ditto .	The Duki Subdivision.
The Office of Naib Tahsildar of Pishin.	3rd class .	The Pishin Subdivision.
The Office of Naib Tahsildar of Sibi.	Ditto .	The Sibi Subdivision.

No. 290-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Baluchistan Agency Laws Law, 1890, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to divide the territories administered by him as such Agent into four districts, namely :—

The Quetta District,

The Zhob District,

The Bolan Pass District,

The Loralai and Railway District,

and the abovenamed districts into tahsils, namely :—

Districts.	Tahsils.
Quetta	Quetta.
Zhob . . .	(1) Zhob. (2) Bhori. (3) Barkhan.
Bolan Pass . . .	Bolan Pass.
Loralai and Railway.	(1) Loralai. (2) Railway. (*N. B.*—This is for the Railway from Sibi to Jacobabad and from Nari to Spin Tangi.)

No. 291-C.—By direction of the Governor-General in Council and in exercise of powers conferred on the Local Government by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and by the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to issue the following orders :—

(1) Each of the districts specified in notification No. 290-C. of this date shall be a district for the purposes of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the territories above referred to, and shall be the area subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of a Political Agent for the purposes of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890.

(2) The person for the time being appointed by the Governor-General in Council to hold the office of Political Agent in each of those districts shall be a Magistrate of the first class and the District Magistrate for the purposes of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the territories above referred to.

No. 292-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890, the Agent to the Governor-General, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to constitute the undermentioned courts, and to fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of each such court as follows :—

Name of Court.	Local limits of jurisdiction.
I.—Courts of the Assistant Political Agents, the Extra Assistant Commissioners, and the Native Assistant.	
The Court of the Assistant Political Agent of Quetta.	The Quetta District.
The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Quetta	Do. do.
The Court of the Assistant Political Agent of Zhob.	The Zhob District.
The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Zhob	Do. do.
The Court of the Native Assistant in the Bolan.	The Bolan Pass District.
The Court of the Assistant Political Agent of Loralai and the Railway.	The Loralai and Railway District.
The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Railway.	The Railway Tahsil.
The Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Loralai.	The Loralai Tahsil.
II.—Courts of the Tahsildars and Munsiffs.	
The Court of the Senior Munsiff of Quetta	The Quetta Tahsil.
The Court of the Tahsildar of Que ta.	Do. do.
The Court of the Munsiff of Quetta.	Do. do.
The Court of the Tahsildar of Zhob.	The Zhob Tahsil.
The Court of the Tashildar of Bori.	The Bori Tahsil.
The Court of the Tahsildar of Barkhan	The Barkhan Tahsil.
III.—Courts of the Naib Tahsildars.	
The Court of the Naib Tahsildar of Quetta.	The Quetta Tahsil
The Court of the Naib Tahsildar of Bori.	The Bori Tahsil.

No. 293-C.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section (2), of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the annexed table to be the presiding officers of the

courts specified opposite those offices in the second column of that table respectively :—

Offices.	Courts.
The Office of Treasury Officer of Quetta.	The Court of the Senior Munsiff of Quetta.
The Office of Munsiff of Quetta.	The Court of the Munsiff of Quetta.
The Office of Tahsildar of Quetta.	The Court of the Tahsildar of Quetta.
The Office of Tahsildar of Zhob.	The Court of the Tahsildar of Zhob.
The Office of Tahsildar of Bori.	The Court of the Tahsildar of Bori.
The Office of Tahsildar of Barkhan.	The Court of the Tahsildar of Barkhan
The Office of Naib Tahsildar of Quetta.	The Court of the Naib Tahsildar of Quetta.
The Office of Naib Tahsildar of Bori.	The Court of the Naib Tahsildar of Bori.

No. 294-*C*.—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the Territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, as such Agent, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to divide the districts of Quetta, Zhob and Loralai and the Railway into the following subdivisions, namely :—

District.	Subdivision.
The Quetta District . .	The Quetta Subdivision.
The Zhob District .	(1) The Zhob Subdivision. (2) The Bori Subdivision. (3) The Barkhan Subdivision.
The Loralai and Railway District.	(1) The Loralai Subdivision. (2) The Railway Subdivision.

No. 295-*C*.—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the Territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices specified in the first column of the annexed table to be Magistrates of the class specified opposite those offices in the second column of that table, in the local areas specified opposite those offices in the third column of that table, respectively :—

I. Offices.	II. Classes.	III. Local areas.
The Office of Assistant Political Agent of Quetta.	First class	The Quetta District.
The Office of Extra Assistant Commissioner of Quetta.	Ditto .	Ditto.
The Office of Assistant Political Agent of Zhob.	Ditto .	The Zhob District.
The Office of Extra Assistant Commissioner of Zhob.	Ditto .	Ditto.
The Office of Assistant Political Agent of Loralai and the Railway.	Ditto .	The Loralai and Railway District.
The Office of Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Railway.	Ditto .	The Railway Subdivision.
The office of Extra Assistant Commissioner of Loralai.	Ditto .	The Loralai Subdivision.
The Office of Treasury Officer of Quetta.	Second class	The Quetta Subdivision.
The Office of Munsiff of Quetta.	Ditto .	Ditto.
The Office of Tahsildar of Quetta.	Ditto .	Ditto.
The Office of Native Assistant in the Bolan.	Ditto .	The Bolan Pass District.
The Office of Tahsildar of Zhob.	Ditto .	The Zhob Subdivision.
The Office of Tahsildar of Bori.	Ditto .	The Bori Subdivision.
The Office of Tahsildar of Barkhan.	Ditto	The Barkhan Subdivision.
The Office of Naib Tahsildar of Quetta.	Third class	The Quetta Subdivision.
The Office of Naib Tahsildar of Bori.	Ditto .	The Bori Subdivision.

No. 296-*C*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 (*b*) of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that Mr. S. H. King, Senior Munsiff of Quetta, shall exercise jurisdiction in original suits of value not exceeding one thousand rupees, and that Pandit Nand Lall, Munsiff of Quetta, shall exercise jurisdiction in original suits of value not exceeding five hundred rupees.

No. 297-*C*.—In exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government by section 206 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the Territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to empower Munshi Najaf Ali, Native Assistant in the Bolan Pass, and second class Magistrate, to commit any person for trial to the Court of Session, or High Court, in accordance with the provisions of the above quoted section.

By order,

C. ARCHER, *Lieutenant*,

First Asst. to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 16th April, 1890.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 9th April, 1890 . . .	47,94,399	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date . .	1,11,313	49,05,712
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	14,19,110	
Ditto ditto Government	2,03,569	16,22,679
		65,28,391
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	1,14,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	...	1,14,000
Balance on the evening of the 16th April, 1890 . .	...	64,14,391
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	61,98,561	
Ditto ditto Government	2,15,830	64,14,391
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	10,73,635	
Ditto ditto Government	...	10,73,635

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E., Master of the Mint.*

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 17th April, 1890.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

List of Government Promissory and India Stock Notes remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, Western Circle, on 1st April, 1890, on account of security deposits of contractors and others.

Number.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.				TOTAL.	Name of Officers to whom interest is sent.
		4 per cent. Loan.	4½ per cent. of 1879.	OTHER LOANS 3½ per cent. of 1853-54.	OTHER LOANS India Stock Notes.		
1	Security deposit of contractors and others.	58,600	2,000	...	...	60,600	Chief Commissariat Officer, Umballa.
2		38,400	11,500	500	...	50,400	Ditto ditto Meean Meer.
3		59,800	...	...	...	59,800	Ditto ditto Rawalpindi.
4		18,900	...	...	...	18,900	Ditto ditto Peshawar.
5		16,500	1,000	...	...	17,500	Ditto ditto Quetta.
6		17,100	27,000	...	...	44,100	Commissariat Store Officer, Fort Lahore.
7		1,500	...	.	...	1,500	Superintendent, Cattle Farm, Hissar.
8		3,000	300	..	...	3,300	Ordnance Officer, Ferozepore.
9		3,000	...	...	...	3,000	Ditto Rawalpindi.
10	Herbert Edwardes Scholarship and other Funds.	2,200	.	...	...	2,200	Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar.
		2,19,000	41,800	500	...	2,61,300	
	NOTES HELD IN SAFE CUSTODY.						
1	Security deposit of contractors and others.	3,300	1,000	...	...	4,300	Chief Commissariat Officer, Umballa.
2		2,500	...	...	150	2,650	Ditto ditto Meean Meer.
3		14,200	...	..	...	14,200	Ditto ditto Rawalpindi.
4		12,500	...	...	...	12,500	Ditto ditto Peshawar.
5		9,800	100	..	...	9,900	Ditto ditto Quetta.
6		4,600	2,000	...	...	6,600	Ordnance Officer, Ferozepore.
7		5,800	100	...	...	5,900	Ditto Rawalpindi.
		52,700	3,200	...	150	56,050	
	NOTES RECEIVED BUT NO ACTION YET TAKEN.						
1	Security deposit of contractors and others.	2,100	...	...	...	2,100	Chief Commissariat Officer, Umballa.
2		300	...	...	...	300	Ditto ditto Rawalpindi.
3		1,000	...	...	...	1,000	Ditto ditto Peshawar.
4		1,800	...	...	...	1,800	Ditto ditto Quetta.
		5,200	...	...	...	5,200	

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH, WESTERN CIRCLE;
Calcutta, the 14th April, 1890.

M. A. ROWLANDSON, *Colonel,*
Controller of Military Accounts.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notices of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. D. Hill.	Dehra Dun	30th January, 1890	Sub-Judge of Dehra Dun, on the 3rd February, 1890.	Intestate. A certificate under Section 36 of Act II of 1874, has been granted to Col. R. Ousley of Dehra Dun by the Administrator General of Bengal.
Miss Herietta Skinner	Cawnpore	30th January, 1890	District and Session Judge of Cawnpore on the 12th February, 1890.	Will left. Assets of small value. No application for Administration.
C. E. Yeatman, late District Superintendent of Police.	Agra	16th November, 1889	District Judge of Agra on the 5th March, 1889.	Intestate. Property sold for R1,523-13. District Judge has at the widow's request taken charge No application for Admmisrration.
Anthony Murphy	Bassein	11th February, 1890	District Judge of Bassein on the 26th February, 1890.	Will left. Assets—landed property and shares. Widow will apply for Probate.
S. O'Shaughnessy	Lahore	5th August, 1889	District Judge of Lahore on the 20th March, 1890.	Intestate. Assets of small value. No application for Administration.
Arratoon Gregory	Moulmein	3rd March, 1890	Judge of Moulmein on the 18th March, 1890.	Will left. Assets real and personal properties. No application for Administration
Thomas Towers	Dharmea Khall Tea Garden in Cachar.	17th July, 1890	Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, Silchar, on the 21st March 1890.	Will left. Property of small value Willwith Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co., who will prove in England.
J. H. Stritch	Allahabad	12th February, 1890	Judge of Allahabad on the 26th March 1890.	Will left. Assets about R4,357-7-8. Executor has applied to the Court of the Judge of Allahabad for Probate.
W Brennan	Ditto	3rd March, 1890	Judge of Allahabad on the 27th March 1890	Will left. Asse's R477. Widow will apply for Probate.
George Eastward, a Civil Pensioner,	Naini Tal	19th March, 1890	Commissioner, Kumaun Division, on the 26th March 1890.	Intestate. Assets—only wearing apparel; Next-of-kin—widow and children.
Revd. J. H. Budden	Almora	18th March, 1890	Commissioner of Kumaun Divi ion on the 26th March 1890.	Will left. Assets about R7,347. Mr. H. O. Budden, son of the deceased, and Capt. A. E. F. Browne, Executors No application for Administration.
Mrs. Mary Pearce	Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling.	10th March, 1890	Officiating District Judge of Dinagepore on the 27th March 1890.	No complete Will. Assets below R1,000 in value. No application for Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 16th April, 1890.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th April, 1890.

LIABILITIES		R	a.	p.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	R 84,85,249 13 6	1,92,59,617	2	3
Public Deposits at Branches	1,07,74,367 4 9			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		3,07,08,856	12	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.		4,31,615	0	2
Sundries		11,17,643	1	3
RUPEES		7,73,17,732	0	4

ASSETS.		R	a.	p.
Government Securities		20,37,492	8	9
Other authorised Investments		53,41,466	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		2,05,34,354	2	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities		1,13,36,131	8	1
Bills discounted and purchased		1,96,37,312	9	3
Balances with other Banks		8,14,210	1	4
Bullion		3,776	8	0
Dead Stock		12,35,332	14	8
Stamps		13,041	13	10
Sundries		3,30,311	5	5
		6,12,83,429	7	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	R 72,69,982 2 4	1,60,34,392	9	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	87,64,329 6 10			
RUPEES		7,73,17,732	0	4

By Order of the Directors,
W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 17th April, 1890.

F. T. LEWIS,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 11 per cent.

Percentage 31·1.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th April, 1890.

No. 9-*A*.—Lieutenant A.C. Jolly del otbiniere, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination laid down in Public Works Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paras. 9—13, for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, on the 8th March, 1890.

A. E. WARD, *Major*,
for *Inspector General of Military Works.*

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 15th April, 1890.

Canadian Pacific Railway and Steamship Company, Agents of.
Cohen, A. M.
Leechman and Co.
Lieuven, Van.
Mason, Thomas.
Ogden, Henry G.
Phillips, C.
Robertson, Mrs. Fred.
Secy., Civil Engineers' Providen Fund.
Todd, Duran & Co.
Troup, N. F. J.
Webber, E. A.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

Baldwin, W. H.
Bernalcom, F.
Braham, F.
Britten, W.
Browne, A. D.
Bruce, R. G.
Burnett, Mrs.
Cadogan, Mrs. H. G.
Carbery, Lady.
Cayley, H.
Charmetaut, Mr.
Close, Henry.
Coggin, George.
Cooper, W.
DaRocha, B. F.
Douglas, G. P. H.
Dunlo, Viscount.
Dymond, G. F.
Elliott, K.
Elmore, John S.
Elsmie, A. M. S.
Fergusson, J. H & Co.
Flack, F. F.
Fleischhaker, F.
Forbes, James.
Forshaw, H.
Fraiser, Miss Flo.
Francis, A. M.
Francis, Mrs. R.
Freedman, J. J.
Gantzman, Charles.
Gifford, H. J.
Gold, Mrs. Marie.
Green, W. W
Handcock, J. P.
Hamilton, C. J.
Hardy, Mrs. M.
Hay, John.
Haye, G. Irvine.
Hewitt, F. T.
Higgins, C. C.
Hinde, Alfred.
Horus, Miss M. L.
Howard, Dr. B.
Hughes, Victor.
Humphries, Mrs. H.
Hunter, H C.
Jackson, Mrs. C. N.
Jackson, S. J.
Johannessen, O. C.
Kennard, F.
Kobus, J. D.
Langer, J. O.
Lascelles, Hon'ble G. A.
LaTouche, C. E.
Leonard, Captain, C. B.
Linton, C. E.
Livesey, Thomas.
Long, W.
Mackenzie, J.
Major, A.
Marsden, Miss Kate.
Matthews, J. R.
Mathewson, F.
Maxwell, Sir J. S.
May, J. J.
McCarthy, S
McSmith, D.
Menexis, Mrs. C.
Mifsud, George.
Muirling, T. J. R.
Newby, C. R. A.
O'Flaherty, P.
O'Mealy, Capt. D'Oyly.
Pasha, B.
Payne, E. H.
Penn, Mrs.
Potokie, Count J.
Rendell, T. H.
Rennrick, F. B. M.
Rishworth, Mrs.
Robertson, John.
Robinson, G.
Rosenstern, Otto.
Roskell, Richard.
Ross, O.
Russell, Donald.
Samuel, Joseph.
Scott, F.
Smith, Wm.
Taylor, J. L.
Thimm, Captain F. K.
Thompson, D.
Triggs, W. I.
Troger, Otto.
Tweedie, M. H.
Uphill, T.
Ursite, Johan.
Walter, F.
Walter, Amherst.
Warry, W.
Weatherels, Harry.
Wiener, L.
Witt, Miss.
Youngcraig, J. S. W.

Registered Letters.

Dickson, Mrs. L E
Marsland, W.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 14th April, 1890.

Buckner, J. W.
Cock, A. C.
Cotten, Mrs.
Dring, Mrs.
Fiddis, J. M.
Lewes, G.
Marshall, F. H.
Mathieson, J.
Meik, Capt.
Toke, Mrs.
Wilkins, H. F.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 19th April, 1890.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom	1890 22nd Apl.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	21st "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	21st "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	21st "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	30th "	Per P. & O. Str. *Khedive.*
Straits, China and Japan	23rd "	Per Steamer *Japan.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	22nd "	Per Steamer *Bhundara.*
Ditto ditto	25th "	Per Steamer *Palitana.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon	23rd "	Per Steamer *Coconada.*
Port Blair	23rd "	*Via Madras.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

YEARLY EXAMINATION FOR FOURTH GRADE ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for the fourth grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Seebpur, on Monday and Tuesday, 2nd and 3rd June, 1890, at 10-30 A.M.

SUBJECTS.

	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness and rapidity)	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, &c.)	100	50
Arithmetic (whole course)	240	160
Mensuration (*a*) (whole book)	60	30
Book-keeping (*b*) (Mercantile)	100	50
TOTAL	600	400

Minimum required in all papers collectively.

(*a*) Todhunter's Mensuration for beginners.
(*b*) "Book-keeping" by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry, by W Inglis (Chambers Educational Course.)

The marks gained by candidates who fail will not be published.

1. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works

Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph) in Bengal, Assam and Burma only.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

2. Candidates not in Government employ who wish to be examined at the College must forward their applications direct to the Principal; those employed in Government offices through the head of their office, who will forward the application to the Principal.

All applications must reach the Principal before the 3rd May, 1890.

3. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 2nd May, 1890, and obtain his consent to conduct the examination if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must be forwarded by the candidate, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

4. All applications must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned:

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application)

(2) Certificate that candidate is under 25 years of age (not required if candidate is in permanent Government employ or an employee under District Boards).

(3) Certificate that the application is in candidate's handwriting.

It will rest with the Principal of the College, on a consideration of these certificates, to decide whether the candidate should be registered for the examination or whether his application should be rejected.

5. Copies of examination papers are not procurable except those that are issued for examination. These need not be returned.

6. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination, and furnish a fresh fee and certificates.

7. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the province or railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

8 It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the department.

S. F. DOWNING,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SEEBPORE,

The 28th March, 1890.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

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M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col, R.E.*,

Assistant Surveyor General,
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یهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتي اور دیسي دوا خانونمیں بکتي هی ماسوائے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس ٹین کے چار آنے ; اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹین کے آٹهه آنے ; اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کے بارہ آنے '

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PART VI.

Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 28th March, 1890.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble, Q.C., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C S.I.
The Hon'ble Syud Ameer Hossein, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rájá Durga Charn Laha, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble G. H. P Evans.
The Hon'ble Maung Ôn, C.I.E., A.T.M.
The Hon'ble Muhammad Ali Khan.
The Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Wilson, Kt.
The Hon'ble F. M. Halliday.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahádur Krishnaji Lakshman Nulkar, C.I.E.

EXCISE (MALT LIQUORS) BILL.

The Motion before the Council was that the Bill to amend the Excise Act, 1881, and the Bengal Excise Act, 1878, be passed with the following section added thereto, namely:—

"*Drawback of Excise-duty on Export of Malt Liquor.*

"9. The provisions of section 150 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, with respect to the allowance of a drawback of excise-duty paid on spirit manufactured in British India and exported to a foreign port,

Application of provisions of section 150, Act VIII, 1878, to malt liquor.

and with respect to the regulation of the drawback by the quantity of such spirit, shall apply also, so far as they can be made applicable, to fermented liquor made in British India from malt and so exported and to the drawback of the excise-duty paid on such liquor."

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR KRISHNAJI LAKSHMAN NULKAR said:—

"My Lord,—Owing to the shortness of the interval between the presentation and the date fixed for discussion of the Financial Statement, I am unable to submit anything like a full review of that document. I hope that in future a longer interval and the concession of the privilege of interpellation may place us in a better position for a more satisfactory treatment of the important subject of Indian finance. On the present occasion I intend to content myself by submitting for consideration such observations as a cursory study of the Statement suggest themselves. To begin with the Home Charges, one is struck with the meagreness of information given in the accounts, which show nothing beyond two vague entries of 'Bills drawn by the Secretary of State,' and paid. An Indian Budget must be considered incomplete without full and detailed information of the Home Charges, together with the bills preferred and paid between the War Office and the India Office, together with claims on account of charges for troops lent by either country to the other for active service. I would earnestly press for adoption in future this improved mode of preparing the annual Budget in this country, the necessary materials being duly obtained from the Secretary of State.

"Closely connected with the subject of Home Charges is the question of loss by exchange on payments which have to be made in England in sterling. The present uncertainty of conditions and rules of local recruitment of the Indian subordinate services has given rise to extraordinary claims on behalf of a class of members of those services founded on race distinction to have their rupee pensions paid in England in sterling at a rate of exchange more favourable than the market-rate of the day. Distinct promises and conditions of service made at the time of recruitment must, of course, be faithfully fulfilled; but it is difficult to understand how foreign British-born subjects, after claiming equality of treatment and eligibility for employment in India along with the natives, can, after retirement, justly advance a claim to have their pensions, originally fixed in rupees, paid in England in sterling at favourable rates of exchange simply on the ground that they are foreigners by race and prefer to live in Europe. It is a peculiar misfortune of India that these questions of race distinction should be allowed to crop up with almost the regularity of periodicity, even half a century after all such distinctions had been abolished by Act of Parliament. The Act of 1870, which tried to bring into existence and bolster up a fiction called the Statutory Civil Service of India, is responsible for unsettling the minds of the people by legalizing a race distinction in a manner which satisfied nobody, which practically created rather an arbitrary inter-race distinction, and which introduced into the exercise of patronage the elements of birth and race partiality which soon became a public scandal. Let me not be misunderstood. I have nothing to say personally against the body of public servants called the Statutory Civil Service. I have no doubt that it consists of members as good and worthy as it was possible to secure under the circumstances. But it has to be remembered that none of them, however able or talented, can possibly escape the taint which must inevitably attach to a faulty system of recruitment based on the wrong principle of the service for the men, and not men for the service. The Public Service Commission dealt with this Statutory Service exhaustively and exposed its mischievous effects on the public as well as personal interests concerned. The Commission recommended its abolition and advised a well-marked division of the public services of India into two parts—one to be exclusively recruited for in England, and the other in India; the distinction of race, creed or colour being rigidly discarded from both. The interests of the indigenous races in the local service were safeguarded by the condition of a sufficiently long recent residence and the possession by all candidates of a really competent knowledge of the vernaculars, fully equal to that of a well-educated Native. There was to be no distinction of pay, pension or other conditions in either of the two services based on race distinction. Had that recommendation been adopted in its integrity, such claims as those now preferred on behalf of what is styled the 'Uncovenanted Service,' but which really consists of the European portion of that branch, would have no leg to stand upon, and

the Indian Treasury would be saved from any such preposterous demands. The Secretary of State, however, was unwilling to go up to Parliament, whose sanction to the new scheme was necessary, and the result is a continued adherence to the most mischievous anomaly and demoralization which the Parliamentary Act of 1870 had brought into existence. This state of things will certainly satisfy no legitimate interest, and the late despatch of the Secretary of State has already had the result of renewed agitation in favour of simultaneous examination in India for the Indian Covenanted Civil Service, from which I for one am not now inclined to entirely withhold my sympathy, from a certain point of view. However, financially speaking, I do not see how claims for exceptional treatment in the matter of pensionary payments in sterling at a favoured rate, based on race distinction, on behalf of members of the ruling race, are to be successfully resisted now or in future, so long as the legalised race qualification newly created in 1870 remains in force. The Hon'ble Member for Finance had therefore better allow this new disturbing element to have its due weight in his future calculations of 'Loss by exchange,' because, among other things, the personal interests of the European members of the Uncovenanted Service claiming the favoured treatment have an ever-increasing Parliamentary influence to support their side.

"Among the items of Imperial Revenue there are two which challenge attention at the outset, namely, Salt and Abkari. As regards the first, I wish to draw the attention of Your Lordship's Government to the extreme hardship and privation from which the great bulk of the Indian population suffers in consequence of the enhancement of the salt-duty which was sanctioned two years ago. I am no believer in statistical conclusions either way, when they are based solely on a comparison between issues or exports and imports of salt within short corresponding periods. A better and more trustworthy proof of the privations to which the poor are reduced in parts of India is furnished by the new laws which have had to be passed preventing the use of salt-earth and similar substances for edible salt, because men do not resort to such extreme devices unless they are hard pressed to do so by the high rate which the salt-tax has now reached. I would therefore press upon the favourable consideration of Government the paramount necessity of reducing the salt-duty to a considerable extent at an early date simply as a measure of relief of poor humanity. Even if we had not been blessed with a considerable surplus this year, I should have felt it a duty to bring this matter to notice with a view to afford the required relief even by a re-adjustment of the taxes.

"One branch of the department of revenue which appears to me to have developed a side of popular demoralization is the Indian Abkari department. In the face of the voluminous records recently published with the view of proving several positions taken up by Government in defence against complaints made by temperance movements and in other quarters, it is not my intention to enter into a controversy on either side. The important question which ought to engage attention is not whether spirituous liquor was known to the people of India before the advent of the British into the country, nor yet whether a larger or smaller quantity is now poured down the Native throat as compared with what was consumed ten, fifteen or thirty years ago. These are not, in my humble opinion, questions very pertinent to the issues to be decided. The real question is whether the sense of shame, the homage which hypocrisy pays to virtue, has been gradually rubbed off from the character of our working classes who form the great bulk of the consumers of country liquor and consequently the backbone of the Abkari-revenue. The manner in which the contracts are sold, the public and hitherto respectable localities in which liquor shops are allowed to be opened and half tipsy people permitted to infest Native thoroughfares, added to the prevalence of the belief, right or wrong, that the habit of drinking is not looked down upon by the ruling class—such are among the real causes under the operation of which all sense of shame or feeling of the necessity of concealment has disappeared, and the free and open use of intoxicating liquors is becoming more and more fashionable without any immediate prospect of diminution, unless indeed the Municipalities bestir themselves, and, with the earnest and energetic help of District-officers, insist upon the removal of all liquor shops to places far away from public thoroughfares and respectable localities, and have them placed under strict police surveillance to prevent intoxicated persons prowl-

ing about the streets at dusk. With such measures to ensure respectful and temperate behaviour on the part of the people who frequent the liquor shops, the present demoralization is bound to diminish to a considerable extent, and may even disappear from among the more respectable working classes by a gradual change of fashion. In that event, the Abkari-revenue must also suffer a corresponding diminution. Even admitting the many errors of facts or statistics into which the temperance movement here and in England is believed to have fallen regarding the actual working of the Indian Abkari department, I am hopeful that careful and persistent efforts to show up the fashionable character which the habitual use of intoxicating drinks has assumed in India within the last twenty years, under the ægis of a State department, are destined ultimately to win the day in this important controversy, and therefore the time may yet come when the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Financial Department will have to count upon the Abkari-revenue becoming one of the uncertain and decreasing items of income, and to plan his annual estimates accordingly. Indeed, the signs of a better policy in this respect on the part of Government are not entirely absent from the papers recently published, as distinguished from the previous state of things, which is aptly described in a note by the compiler of a Provincial Revenue Handbook,* attached to the section 'MORAL PRINCIPLES' which were to underlie a wise administration of the Abkari department under the orders quoted in that Chapter. He states :—

'The following excellent orders have never been cancelled, but it is needless to say that they are not now acted upon, if indeed they ever were.'

"As regards the policy of segregation I have just alluded to, I may mention a custom which was handed down from the time of the Ameers of Sind, according to which all women following a certain immoral profession had to live in a separate street by themselves at a respectful distance from the towns. To my personal knowledge, this salutary custom continued to prevail in many towns for at least twenty years after the British conquest of that Province. I am unable to say whether the principle of the liberty of the subject has prevailed against the old state of things, and the persons concerned have since been allowed to live and commingle with other citizens in the midst of the towns of that interesting Province. Abstract principles of such liberty cannot be always suddenly transplanted from the West into the East without danger, in supersession of salutary checks against vice to which the people are accustomed from time immemorial; and there is no doubt that the free, public and fashionable use of intoxicants under a Government revenue monopoly is one of such abstract principles, entirely unsuited to the present condition of the masses in India. It will be noted that I make a distinction between the working classes who mainly patronise the Government liquor shops and the better educated classes among whom it is complained that intemperate habits are on the increase. I do not attribute this latter phenomenon to the Abkari policy of Government, and entirely agree with the dismal explanation of it contained in the papers lately published.

"There are other matters, such as the necessity to raise the minimum for income-tax, the actual working of the provincial contracts, with a stricter adherance to the policy of refunds to Provincial Governments on the return of better times, and some other heads of the Budget, which call for notice, but there was no time for me to take them up and be ready to discuss them at this meeting; nor is it perhaps to be regretted, because the time at our disposal is limited at this very end of the session, and there are many Hon'ble Members who, I believe, are also going to address the Council."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER WILSON said :—"My Lord,—There is a general feeling of satisfaction that the anticipations of my Hon'ble friend Sir David Barbour as regards the financial position of the country have been realized.

"The statement which he placed before the Council last week shows that not only in the past year have the finances been found on a sound and profitable basis, but it also holds out a greater measure of hopefulness for the future.

"While congratulating the Hon'ble Member on this happy state of affairs I concur very fully in those prudential remarks with which he closed his introductory statement last week.

* Bombay, 3rd Edition, 1884, page 293.

"No doubt, when a 'surplus budget' is declared, there is a popular expectation of some corresponding reduction in taxation.

"But the disappointment on this occasion will, I feel sure, be tempered with the appreciation of the wisdom of the policy which declines in the first flush of prosperity to part with any of the resources of the State.

"We have only to look back a few years to realize the fallacy of the assumption that a surplus in any one year, as in 1882, means a continuance of prosperous times, or that it can be used to make a temporary reduction of the public burdens without a danger of again subjecting the country to a period of difficulty such as we have now happily left behind us.

"The statement we are asked to discuss to-day is at once clear and convincing, and, as far as I can learn, commands universal confidence and approbation.

"I will not attempt to enter into any analysis of the figures, but I congratulate the Finance Department on the improved form in which these figures have been placed before us.

"From what the comparatively short time has permitted me to see, they give a full and comprehensive summary of the financial position in a manner alike intelligible and convenient for reference.

"The exposition of the policy in regard to the grant for famine relief will be welcomed by those who have, somewhat unreasonably I think, come to the conclusion that the provision hitherto made in this direction had been done away with; but doubts are entertained whether, under the exceptionally favourable circumstances, the Government are justified in retaining the contribution from the Local Governments and applying it to this purpose.

"Fortunately for the country, scarcity has not in any marked degree for some time past pressed upon the people. The great progress which has been made in opening up communication has provided a means of distributing the food resources of the country, which is in itself an insurance against a repetition of the horrors of famine experienced in the past.

"If we have not heard so much of famine of late years, it is not because risk of short or partial rainfall, and consequent scarcity of food-grain, has disappeared, but that the people have now the means of meeting such a contingency and supplying their own needs from the resources of more fortunate parts of the country.

"In the statement now before the Council figures are given showing the number of miles of railway open to have increased from 8,382 miles in 1880 to 14,437 miles in 1890, or by more than 72 per cent. in ten years; and, though India is not yet, as regards railways, in the position sketched out by Lord Mayo, we must admit that the progress made has been a protection against the effects of scarcity over particular and special areas.

"I have read with much interest the remarks under the head of Railway Finance, and, while I acknowlege that much valuable information is given therein, I regret to find no defined policy put forward by the Government with regard to the future construction of railways.

"I quite recognise the difficulty in the face of ever-changing circumstances of laying down any hard-and-fast line of action; but I submit that the time has come when Government should be prepared to say what part it will take in the future.

"A glance at the figures shows that railways occupy no insignificant position in the Revenue accounts of India. If the Government are prepared to go on with the development and extension of railways and branch railways throughout the Empire, I do not think that the modest allotment of 6¼ crores as provided for in the Budget will go far to keep pace with the requirements of the country. And, on the other hand, if Government is not prepared to go on with the work, I think it is incumbent that it should throw the field more widely open to private enterprise, on such terms as may seem just and reasonable.

"I would solicit for this subject the careful consideration of the Government of India; for, though the remarks of my Hon'ble friend on the currency question were exceedingly guarded, should any settlement of the relations between silver and gold be arrived at, and the uncertainty of exchange be thus modified, there would be no lack of capital offering for the extension and development of railways in India.

"Without some defined policy being laid down, however, I fear that the patience of promoters and capitalists is likely to be exhausted before any of the schemes proposed are adopted, and meanwhile the trade requirements of the country are unsatisfied.

"There is one other point I would like to touch upon, which, from all mention of it having been omitted in the statement before us, must, I presume, have been considered by my Hon'ble friend to have been conclusively dealt with last year, and that is the management and disposition of the Government balances.

"Mr. Steel, who occupied with far more ability the position I have now been called upon to fill, expressed as his own opinion an entire concurrence with the views then enunciated by the Hon'ble Finance Minister that these balances should not be made available to the public in the furtherance of trade.

"To what was then stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Steel, with which I quite agree, I may now add that I have the authority of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to say that that body supports the action of Your Lordship's Government and is not prepared to advocate a policy which would bring the Government into the money market by making its reserves available for commercial purposes.

"I hold that it is the interest of the country that large supplies of bullion be attracted here, and the only way to secure this is to permit the ordinary laws of supply and demand to operate.

"If Government balances be placed at the disposition of trade, the Banks will prefer to work on borrowed money rather than bring out specie to redress the balance of trade.

"If the Banks expect a fall in exchange, they will naturally keep as much as possible of their funds in England. We may then see a situation when the Government balances are depleted, when the Exchange Banks have no money here, and when war, famine or other causes may cause Council drafts to be stopped.

"If such a conjunction should arise, the only recourse would be to bring out silver if it were available. Meantime, merchants would be unable to cash their bills, there would be a suspension of cash payments and a general panic would be inevitable."

The Hon'ble MR. EVANS said:—"My Lord,—I congratulate the Government on a result so far better than could be looked for.

"To find a surplus of Rx. 2,733,000 after estimates for one of Rx. 106,000 is indeed good fortune.

"The Government will, I think, have the approval of the public in their general schemes for the disposal of the surplus.

"Considering the casual character of the portion of the surplus attributable to Opium and some other sources, and the heavy demands of the immediate future and the necessity for providing for the recurrence of Famine, no remission of taxation could, I think, be reasonably asked for.

"The Revenues appear to have been well and carefully administered, and the outlook is very hopeful compared with that of later years, after allowing for the changes and chances of Indian Finance.

"The expenditure for the Army and Special Defences for the coming years, over Rx. 2,253,000 (two millions and a quarter), is very heavy—so heavy that it might, had it been necessary, have properly been spread over more than one year. But our first duty to this country is to defend it, and to have our army and defences in such a state that no foe is likely to attack us. The expenditure, heavy as it is, I think necessary for future safety. Defence takes precedence even of development, and if the expense is necessary, and if we can afford to meet it with the current revenue of the year, there is no reason why we should not do so, and many reasons why we should.

"Next, it is proposed to spend Rx. 3,750,000 on Railways and Canals not chargeable to Revenue, that is, works for the development of the country which are ordinarily constructed with borrowed capital, and it is further proposed to avoid borrowing this year by devoting the surplus of the past and coming years to this purpose; and it is proposed to lend Rx. 900,000 to local bodies without borrowing.

"I am sure the Council will be glad if the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Public Works can inform them which of the works are productive and likely to pay,

and which are constructed for defence or relief of Famine and are unproductive works.

"Subject to the remarks I am about to make, the use of the surplus to diminish borrowing, and thus strengthen the finances, seems wise and statesmanlike.

"But excellent as the general scheme of the Budget is—providing for the two cardinal points of defence and development—there is one thing against which I most strongly protest, and in this protest I shall, I believe, express a large body of outside opinion.

"This is the manner in which the contribution of Rx. 490,000 levied from the Local Governments is dealt with.

"This sum was demanded by the Government of India and given by the Local Governments under a complete, though innocent and excusable, mistake of fact.

"When the mistake was discovered, the money should, so far as I can see, have been handed back at the first opportunity, unless some adequate political necessity could be shown for its retention.

"It is retained without a word of explanation.

"The Local Governments can speak for themselves, so far as they are represented here: I speak for the public for whom and for whose service the Local Governments held those funds.

"Those funds in the hands of the Local Governments were applicable to Provincial improvements, improvements in the Police and in the administration of justice and other matters which touch the daily life of the people.

"They are now diverted from this purpose to Imperial purposes at a time when the Imperial finances are in a state of unusual prosperity with a hopeful outlook, and at a time when the finances of this Province at least are straitened and overburdened.

"It is necessary I should remind the Council of the principles of Provincial government. The local administration is in the hands of the Local Governments. They have to provide the people with protection for their persons and property by means of Police and Criminal Courts, and with redress for civil wrongs and enforcement of debts and contracts by the machinery of civil justice. To enable them to discharge these and the other manifold duties of local government, they have allotted to them by a five years Provincial contract certain heads of local revenue, including the whole of the eipts from the administration of justice and a certain percentage of some of : sources of Imperial revenue.

"The allotment is made on the principle of producing an exact equilibrium between expenditure and receipts at the date of the contract—whatever they can save during these five years by economy in administration, or by the expansion of their allotted sources of revenue, they are at liberty to spend in the improvement of their administration and the development of the province.

"This is the only means they have of providing money for reforms and improvements. They are obliged to keep a minimum balance—in the case of Bengal, I believe, 20 lakhs. These sources of revenue and the savings from them were guaranteed to the Provinces and the Provincial Governments by the contract of the Government of India for five years from 1887 to 1892.

"But bad times came on the Government of India. The Budget Estimate framed in 1888 for 1888-89 showed a deficit of Rx. 698,000. The Revised Estimate of that year framed in March, 1889, showed a deficit of Rx. 201,700, even after imposing additional taxation. It was only by revising the Provincial contracts before their time, or, in other words, repudiating them or by getting a contribution from the Local Governments, that a deficit on the Budget of 1889-90 could be avoided.

"This latter alternative was decided on, though I understand the former had been sanctioned by the Secretary of State in view of the supposed financial embarrassment of the Government.

"I am not raising any objection to the principle that when there is Imperial necessity all other considerations must be set aside.

"It was on these grounds and under these circumstances that the demand was made and complied with. Rx. 100,000 (ten lakhs) was the contribution of

Bengal—small in amount, but like the widow's mite all that she had in the way of disposable surplus.

"How straitened the finances of Bengal have been this year owing to a bad financial year, and the loss of this disposable balance, His Honour can tell you better than I. I can only vouch for the outward and visible signs of poverty, ruthless economy and starving of all departments—all the symptoms of a painful attempt to make both ends meet. How near they have met I do not know.

"Now the question is a plain one. Would the Government of India have taken this contribution had they known the real outturn of the year, if they had known that they would have a surplus of over two millions for Imperial purposes without it? There can be only one answer—an emphatic 'No.'

"Then why do they keep it when the mistake is discovered? Is there any necessity? None. It is so little wanted for this year that it is actually cut out of the accounts, leaving a surplus of Rx. 2,243,000 for this year and an estimated surplus of Rx. 304,900 for 1890-91.

"This surplus of 1890 91 is arrived at after providing for an extraordinary expenditure of over two millions and quarter for Army and Special Defence purposes.

"But it is proposed to leave this Rx. 490,000 to increase the surplus of 1890-91 from Rx. 304,000 to Rx. 794,000 for the purpose of partially restoring the *Famine Grant* in that year by transferring Rx. 524,500, that is, this unfortunate Rx. 490,000 plus Rx. 34,500 from the former surplus to the heading of 'Famine Grant' in 1890-91 so as to bring up this heading to Rx. 600,000. A part of the large surplus of the present year is treated in the same manner, that is, Rx. 433,000 is removed from the heading 'Surplus' and inserted under the heading 'Famine Grant' and labelled 'For the reduction of debt.' I have looked carefully at the result of moving these figures from the heading 'Surplus' into the heading 'Famine Grant.' To my uninstructed eye the result is—'*Nil.*'

"The whole of the surplus of both years is devoted to the reduction of debt by diminishing borrowing.

"These two sums of Rx. 433,000 and Rx. 524,000, after having been taken out of the surplus and exhibited as 'Famine Grant', are expended in exactly the same way as if this had been left to appear as surplus. This and the surplus are applied to the construction of Railways and Canals not chargeable to Revenue in order to avoid a loan. I can find in the transactions only words and no reality, and the so-called 'Famine Grant' in these years appears to be nothing more than a phrase. The result is that the Rx. 490,000 is practically carried on with the surplus of next year and dealt with in the same way as the rest of the surplus.

"After the lucid exposition in the Financial Statement of the real meaning and object of what has been variously called 'the Famine Insurance Fund' and the 'Famine Grant' I had hoped we might have dispensed with these misleading terms.

"The Hon'ble Member has made it plain that there never was intended to be any 'Fund' or 'Grant' in the strict sense of the words, and that all that was determined on was to estimate, wherever possible, for a special surplus of Rx. 1,500,000 in each year which was to be applied in reduction of debt or in avoiding borrowing or on works which tended to prevent famine; and to provide this special surplus before any ordinary surplus available for the remission of taxation could be considered as reached: this was based on a calculation that famine on the average would lead to a loss and a consequent borrowing of Rx. 15,000,000 in every ten years.

"This is sound and wise policy and must command general approval.

"Why this principle should be obscured by the use of misleading terms is not clear. I presume it is to avoid the appearance of a surplus. A misleading phrase may sometimes be practically useful, though it should be avoided, if possible. I fear I incur a charge of presumption in criticising the statement of one who is a master of the science of Finance, which I profess no knowledge of.

"But, the Financial Member has conclusively shown that, taking the two years 1889-90 and 1890-91 together, the Government have more than done their duty in this respect; for they propose to apply on the two years taken together Rx. 4,171,000 for the purposes for which the policy of a yearly special surplus of Rx. 1,500,000 was adopted.

See paragraph 20 of Statement.

"That is, they have proposed to apply to these purposes over Rx. 4 millions instead of 3 millions in the two years.

"Thus, if they gave back the contribution of Rx. 490,000 to the Local Governments, they would still have applied over three millions and a half to the purposes intended by the words 'Famine Grant.'

"The conclusion seems to be irresistible that there is no justification to be found on the face of the Financial Statement for the retention of the contribution, but a demonstration that it is unnecessary. If so, the first principles of justice call for its refund to the Local Governments.

"There is another important point—the taxation of litigants in the Civil Courts—which I must call the attention of the Council to.

"The Financial Member has given some figures in the Resolution of the 11th January last. I accept these figures with the same reserve as they are offered. Taking them as correct, what do they show? They show that the administration of civil justice in India costs Rs. 2,14,27,000—over two crores and fourteen lakhs, or Rx. two millions one hundred and forty thousand.

"Of this all but the small sum of Rs. 12 lakhs—Rx. 120,000—is obtained by taxation of the litigants.

"There is a separate provincial machinery for the administration of justice in each Province. The result is that the Bengal litigants are taxed 14 lakhs more than the total cost of civil justice in that Province. Justice in Bengal pays its own way and contributes 14 lakhs to the General Revenues.

"In Madras, the litigants pay for the machinery, but yield no surplus. In Bombay, the litigants contribute ⅔rds of the cost, and the General Finances contribute the rest—10 lakhs. In other Provinces the litigants contribute a certain amount of the cost, and the Government the rest. The nett result, as I said, was that the litigants contributed 2 millions and odd, and the general public only Rx. 120,000.

"A number of serious questions arises on this state of facts—

"(1) Are the litigants unduly taxed?

"In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of Act XXVI of 1867 we find the following statement:—

'It is not contended that the expenditure on Courts of Justice should be met in full by a tax on such individuals of the community as alone resort to the Courts, because it is manifest that all classes of the community have a more or less direct interest in the administration of justice, especially of justice in the Criminal Courts. But it is only reasonable that those who resort to the Courts should contribute a larger proportion than the general public to the support of them as institutions by which they more than others are immediately benefited.'

"In 1870, in the debate on the motion for leave to introduce a Bill which became Act VII of 1870, Sir H. S. Maine said:—

'The true doctrine was that the litigants and the general tax payers should each contribute something. Nobody denied that the litigants benefited by the Courts, and nobody would deny that the rest of the community derived some advantages. What the proportion paid by each should be was a question not of theory but of experience, to be equitably settled by Government as trustee for all.'

"The time has now come when the civil litigants over the Empire contribute the whole cost less 12 lakhs, while Madras litigants contribute the whole cost in their Province, and Bengal litigants 14 lakhs more than the whole cost in Bengal.

"The question is a serious one, and, in view of hopeful financial prospects in future, I bring it before the Government for their consideration.

"(2) Why do Bombay litigants contribute ⅔rds only, and why does Bombay show a deficit of 10 lakhs and Bengal a surplus of 14?

"Is it that the Bombay establishment and expenditure is extravagant, or that the Bengal establishment is starved?

"There is something here that demands inquiry, and there ought to be a Commission of Inquiry.

"(3) Taking the Provincial judicial system as separate, it is clear that Bengal litigants, who pay so much, have special claims to have an efficient administration of justice; but the complaints on all sides are long and loud. I drew the attention of the Council to this in my remarks on the Budget last March.

"I do not desire to weary the Council by going over the same ground again. The provision of 30 Munsifs (less than half the number demanded by the High Court) has proved wholly inadequate to work off the arrears.

"The litigants of Bengal who pay more than the whole cost cannot get their cases tried. The zamindars whom the Government sells up remorselessly when they do not pay by the sunset of the appointed day cannot obtain the necessary facilities for the recovery of their rents. The Munsifs are terribly overworked, and there is much sickness among them in consequence. They still try cases in ill-ventilated huts. A Commission was appointed. The report is not out, but it is evident there must be an increase of Munsifs or an increase of summary powers.

"The rent-suits, though small in amount, involve issues momentous to the parties and to the community. What is apparently a suit for arrears of rent may involve vital questions as to area and rates of rent. The High Court has refused, and I think rightly, to allow these suits to be decided summarily like Small Cause Court cases.

"It is no doubt right to have a full enquiry before making permanent arrangements, but adequate temporary arrangements should have been made. They have not been made.

"The ministerial officers of the Courts are too few and under-paid. Much of the business is carried on gratis by apprentices or 'hangers-on' who hope to succeed to places.

"This produces irregularity and delay and suspicion of unfairness.

"That a Province where the litigants pay all the cost of civil justice and yield a surplus of 14 lakhs to General Revenue can get no better administration of justice than this is, to say the least, unsatisfactory. This state of things has grown up gradually and is not the fault of the present Government or of any one here present, nor can it be removed by a stroke of the pen. What I complain of is that prompter measures have not been taken to alter this state of things, which was originally pointed out by the High Court, I think, in 1887. I trust no time will now be lost; but nothing can be done by the Provincial Government without funds.

"A word as to the Home Charges.

"I am not one of those who hope to get rid of them or to prevent their being very heavy. That is unavoidable in the present state of things, and I see no remedy for it. But I wish I could feel that the charges on the other side of the water were subject to the same rigid scrutiny as those on this side.

"The transport charges are very heavy. I am not certain that the charges made by English Departments for the repair of transport ships would be allowed if they had to pass the scrutiny of our Public Works Member. I should like to see the expenses of the India Office submitted to a scrutiny as close as that of our recent Finance Commission.

"I am glad to see that we are getting to the end of the charges mentioned in paragraph 56 of the Statement as 'Arrears of Home Charges on account of British Troops in India—effective.'

"If my memory serves me, this was a retrospective demand of 2 millions sterling made by the War Office, or some other English Department, on India some years ago, which has hampered us in our years of depression. I think it was stoutly resisted by the Indian Government, and that the weakness (if any) was on the other side of the water. I am glad to learn we are getting to the end of it.

"The finances of India are administered with a single-minded desire for the welfare of the country, but mistakes and shortcomings are inevitable, and those who are mainly concerned with Imperial problems which occupy the foreground of their thoughts may profit by being reminded that the bulk of the people look mainly to the concerns of their own daily life. Those concerns are mainly in the hands of the Provincial Governments, and any appeal to subordinate Provincial objects to Imperial ones, except in cases of great emergency, is to most

people like an appeal to subordinate the present life to dim hopes of a future one. Their first prayer is for daily bread.

"I do not ask the Imperial Government to neglect Imperial matters. I only ask them not to lose sight of our present necessities in pursuit of possibly higher objects."

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT said:—"I am glad to have the figures at hand which enable me to answer the question which has been directly put to me by my hon'ble friend Mr. Evans, and I will also take the opportunity of replying to the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Wilson, who enquired whether it is possible for the Government of India to make any statement of its policy in regard to railways. First, with regard to the Hon'ble Mr. Evans' question as to the manner in which it is proposed to appropriate the 375 lakhs which will be devoted to the construction of canals and railways during the year 1890-91. The first item in that expenditure consists of 55 lakhs devoted to canals. These are mostly large irrigation-works in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Madras. In the Punjab there are two great canals in progress—the Sirsa Project, which is a branch of the West Jumna, and the Chenab Canal. Both of these works will open out large tracts of dry land which are extremely fertile if only water can be supplied. And I venture to say there is hardly any item of our expenditure which will be so remunerative as expenditure on canals in the Punjab. In the North-Western Provinces the work in hand is chiefly the extension of the distributaries of the Lower Ganges Canal, which have long been held in suspense in consequence of the failure of the Nadrai Aqueduct. In Madras the chief works they have in hand are that great engineering work, the Periyar irrigation scheme, and also the extension of the distributaries of the Godavari system. These are the main objects on which will be concentrated the expenditure of 55 lakhs, and I only wish that we could grant a larger amount of money to be spent under this head.

"Deducting 55 lakhs from 375, we are left with 320 lakhs for railway expenditure, which may be divided into three heads, namely, expenditure which is continuous, expenditure which is obligatory, and expenditure which is optional. The continuous expenditure, which recurs year after year, is the grant of 70 lakhs for what is called Open Line Capital on State Railways, that is, for extensions and improvements which the increase of traffic requires on State lines. These are improvements rather than extensions. Hardly any new mileage is added to the railway system by this expenditure. Taking 70 lakhs from 320 lakhs, 250 lakhs remain for the construction of new lines of railway. Of this, about 184 lakhs will be obligatory expenditure in 1890-91, that is, will be devoted to works which we have begun and must finish. The principal one is the Villapuram-Guntakal line in Madras. The completion of this line will, we hope, take place about April, 1891, or soon after. This is the last of the more important of those great famine protective lines which were set agoing originally by the Report of the Famine Commission, and were taken up and brought into a regular programme in Sir Theodore Hope's time, and have all now been carried out with this exception. About 50 lakhs must be spent on military lines which we have begun and shall complete this year. We also propose to spend 50 lakhs upon the extension of the railway system in Burma, and here I may say that nothing has ever been more remunerative than the construction of the Toungoo-Mandalay Railway, which was opened about this time last year. It has not only paid its working expenses but also the interest upon the capital laid out, which, I believe, can be said of no other railway in its first year. There is good reason to hope that the extension we are now carrying out in the Mu Valley will also prove remunerative; but, whether it does so or not, the construction of this line will be of the highest importance for the development of Upper Burma and in providing for its military and administrative necessities. The Government of India propose to make this a continuous item of expenditure, and to set aside 50 lakhs every year for railway purposes in Upper Burma.

"This leaves us with only 66 lakhs out of 320 lakhs for optional expenditure during the current year on new schemes. The programme for expenditure under this head is not absolutely settled. There are a number of projects before the Government of India on which survey work is now going on. Until these

surveys are completed and the estimated cost worked out, we cannot say with entire certainty which of these lines will be taken up first, or second, or third. We shall be guided very much by the survey reports in our arrangement of them according to their urgency and probable remunerativeness. As far, however, as we can see, it seems probable that we shall be able to start the East Coast Line after the rains, and possibly some other lines may be taken up; but it would be premature at present to say what will be done.

"The schemes before the Government of India which are now under survey are chiefly connected with the different sections of the rival lines which have been proposed to run between Benares and Calcutta, and for the purpose of straightening the Bengal-Nagpur line and bringing it more directly to Calcutta instead of carrying the whole of the produce of the Central Provinces round by Assensole. The surveys of all these lines are expected to be completed and the reports to be sent in in the course of the rains; and before the working season begins the Government ought to be in a position to say which of these lines should be taken up.

"As, however, my hon'ble friend's question probably was meant to extend beyond the year now opening, and to refer to subsequent years also, it will be well to mention that what I have called the obligatory expenditure on lines now in hand will be reduced year after year, and a larger margin left for what may be called optional expenditure on new schemes for commercial railways which we hope to take up. As compared with the 66 lakhs of the present year, we expect in 1891-92 to have rather more than 200 lakhs, and about 300 lakhs in the two years succeeding, to devote to these objects. With these sums it is hoped we shall make substantial and satisfactory progress.

"This leads me to one of the two remarks touching my Department which fell from my Hon'ble friend Sir Alexander Wilson, who said that the sum of 6¼ crores set down for expenditure on railway construction in the present year is a smaller sum than is compatible with a satisfactory rate of progress in future years. His reference was apparently to the table given in the 51st paragraph of the Financial Statement. It will be observed that the details of expenditure are given in that table under three heads—(1) the construction of State railways by the State, (2) the construction of State railways in the hands of Companies, and (3) the extension and improvement of Guaranteed lines. This last head—the development of Guaranteed Railways—is of the same nature as the 'Open Line Capital,' which I have explained already. It meets new wants as they arise, and provides for the opening out of new stations, the increase of sidings, the larger supply of buildings and quarters, water-supply, workshops, and so on. But it does not correspond to any increase of mileage in railway construction. The figures show that on the construction of State Railways we have spent during the last eleven years 73½ crores, but out of that 34 crores and 40 lakhs have been spent in the purchase of four lines—the Eastern Bengal Railway, the Sindh, Punjab and Delhi, the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and the South Indian Railway. That leaves 38 crores and 90 lakhs spent on actual construction, which, divided into eleven years, is almost exactly 3½ crores a year. This is slightly more than what we intend to spend in the coming year, namely, 3 crores and 20 lakhs, but considerably less than what we hope to spend the next year after, or 4 crores; and in the two years following, if all goes well, our Finance Minister hopes to be able to make a grant of 4½ crores for railway construction. So that, as far as State Railways are concerned, the progress of construction will, for the immediate future, be accelerated, and not retarded.

"The second column of the table in paragraph 51 shows the expenditure on State Railways constructed through the agency of Companies; it amounts to 22 crores in the last seven years, or about 3 crores a year. These sums have chiefly gone to the three large Companies—the South Mahratta, the Indian Midland and the Bengal-Nagpur—which were started about seven years ago. These lines were designed to traverse the areas which were most in need of protection from famine, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was intended to open out the most fertile part of the whole of India,—the Chhattisgarh plateau,—so as to enable food, which had hitherto been landlocked, to be exported for the consumption of the people. These railways were placed in the hands of Companies with a guarantee upon the capital—in the one case of 3½ per cent. and a share in the net earnings, and in the other two cases a guarantee of 4 per cent. with a share of the surplus

profits. Thus, we have spent on an average, in the last 11 years, 6½ crores a year—3½ crores through the State, and 3 crores through guaranteed Companies. But these guaranteed Companies have now done their work, and the main question of importance is whether the system of guarantees should be continued or revived in the same form or under any modification or disguise.

"To answer this question would be to answer Sir A. Wilson's enquiry as to what the railway policy of this Government is; and it can hardly be expected of me at this brief notice to give a full and exhaustive statement of it. But it may be useful to touch briefly on some of the most important heads of our policy. Looking at the system of employing Guaranteed Companies of the old class, however much we may admit that the creation of these Companies was justified by the fact that it would hardly have been possible for the State at that time to have raised the whole of this capital on its own credit, it cannot be denied that it is not economical to raise money at 3½ or 4 per cent., through the agency of Companies, when it can be raised by the State at 3 per cent. as is the case now. Therefore, it is not the policy of Government to encourage the creation of any more Companies on terms corresponding to those I have just mentioned, by which the capital raised by the shareholders, while subject to no risk, is secure of receiving a larger rate of interest than capital would receive which was lent to the Secretary of State on the security of the Government of India. If we can borrow at 3 per cent., it seems unnecessary to go to a Company to ask it to borrow for us at 3½ or 4 per cent. Companies created on these terms have been called efforts of 'private enterprise,' but I think it will be admitted that this term cannot properly be applied to cases where the capital is supplied on a direct or virtual guarantee of receiving a larger rate of interest than we need to offer in the open market. There is, however, another form of private enterprise which thoroughly deserves the name. I can refer to two Companies which afford an admirable example of genuine private enterprise, where the shareholders have put down their capital without any direct guarantee from the State, trusting only to the productiveness of the country and to economy in building and good management in working the lines. The Bengal and North-West Railway Company is the earliest instance of private enterprise of this kind, in which the shareholders raised the capital and constructed, and are now working, the line. The next development was that afforded by the Delhi-Kalka Company, which only constructs the line and leaves the East Indian Railway Company to work it, the shareholders receiving a fixed proportion—50 per cent.—of the gross earnings. Private enterprise of this kind the Government of India is anxious to encourage to the largest possible extent, subject to certain broad principles which must govern the selection of projects, and the sanction without which they cannot be started. It would be impossible to allow promoters to come up to Government with possibly ill-digested schemes in their hands and to obtain leave to run a line here or run a line there; it is essential that the scheme should be subjected to careful examination as to which was most likely to be useful and remunerative, and to fulfil all commercial and administrative wants. It is necessary carefully to criticise these schemes, and to apply to them certain broad principles which have been laid down after elaborate discussion. I shall mention here the four chief principles.

"The first of them is that we object to a multiplicity of Companies and aim at having a few large Companies rather than many small ones. It is easy to understand how desirable a thing it is that the staff which manages a railway should be fully employed, and not have a system of only 300 or 500 miles to work when it is capable of managing 1,000. The Delhi-Kalka Railway is an instance of an undertaking which, if it were going to depend on its own staff for its working, would be too small for economical management: it was a wise policy in the shareholders to arrange that it should be worked by the East Indian Railway Company.

"The second principle laid down is that of territorial jurisdiction. Every railway which has been started should have a prior right of supplying the whole of the tract which it serves. It cannot be tolerated that another Company should be permitted, if it finds a small and profitable tract of country adjoining that railway, to construct a branch or feeder line alien in interest to the main line. The first choice should be given to the railway which serves that tract, and as

far as possible every railway system should have its area marked out, and every development and extension within that area should be carried out by the trunk line.

"The third principle relates to the very vexed question of the gauge. It was laid down by the Parliamentary Committee of 1878 that the metre gauge should not be introduced into a broad gauge country, unless the probable traffic is so light that it would not pay to construct a broad gauge. This, however, is a principle which is difficult of application. Hardly any project of a new railway could be considered, and, as a matter of fact, hardly any project has been considered, as to which arguments could not be used, and have not been used, in favour of one or other gauge. The question has been very much discussed, and our object has been, as far as possible, to fix the areas to which the metre gauge and the broad gauge system should respectively be confined. As regards the metre gauge, we have one tract in the south and south-west of India where the Southern India and Southern Mahratta Companies (both metre gauge lines) are in possession, and there it is but natural that any extensions now made should be of that gauge. Similarly, north of the Gogra, we have the Bengal and North-West Railway, the Tirhoot and Northern Bengal Railways; and there, too, the metre gauge has been established. But on the great central part of the peninsula of India there has been considerable admixture of the two gauges, and the feeling has grown in strength that the break of gauge involved in this admixture is a serious evil, and will be more and more an evil as traffic increases. Very strong and valid reasons will be required to get over this objection to the extension of the metre gauge or the construction of new metre gauge lines within this central area. The question is still under consideration, but we hope we shall be able to lay down definite rules as to the tracts of country to which the broad gauge should be entirely confined, so that when a new project comes up for sanction the question of the gauge should be eliminated, and we should no longer have first of all to fight out the dispute on what gauge it is to be constructed.

"The fourth principle is one which is somewhat akin to that which I mentioned first—the objection to the multiplication of small Companies. It is, that a Company should not be allowed to take up only the best and most remunerative part of a large scheme. It should not, so to speak, be allowed to occupy the neck of the bottle, and compel the traffic of a whole tract to pass over it, without giving it any assistance. It must take the whole scheme, and not select a part of it. As an instance of what I mean I may refer to a project which begins to assume a somewhat prosperous appearance—the railway from Chittagong to Assam. Several promoters have seen that the southern portion of that country between Sylhet and Chittagong will probably prove profitable, because it runs through populous and productive tracts of country. But every one can see that the northern portion must be very much less productive, and the Government of India has steadily refused to give to those promoters the southern portion alone unless they agreed to take the northern portion also.

"These four broad principles are the most important of those which have been laid down by the Government of India for its guidance. And the railway policy of the Government may be briefly described as a policy of carrying out the extension of the railway system, subject to these principles, and mainly in two ways—first, by pushing on the construction of new lines through the Railway Department of the Government with State funds; and, secondly, by giving all possible encouragement to genuine private enterprise, using the term in the manner and with the limitations which I have already described."

The Hon'ble RAJA DURGA CHARN LAHA said:—"I spoke last year, on an occasion similar to this, rather despondingly of the future, not knowing what might arise to disturb the financial equilibrium in such a vast concern as the Government of India. Happily, however, not only no such disturbance occurred, but almost every source of revenue showed improvement beyond expectation, and I am glad that the Hon'ble Finance Minister has thus been enabled to produce a most successful balance-sheet.

"He said last year that his deliberate conclusion was that while there was every need for economy and for husbanding the revenue there was no ground for despondent or pessimist views. 'Unless some unforeseen disaster occurs,' he added, 'there is every reason to hope that the lapse of two or three years will show a decided improvement in the financial position of the Government

India.' His anticipations, I am happy to find, have to a great extent been realised this year; and, with his decided expression of opinion as to the need for economy and for husbanding the resources, it would be unnecessary on my part to ask him to continue his watchfulness in these respects in the future, as he has so ably done in the past.

"The Hon'ble Finance Minister proposes to partially restore the Famine Grant, and has stated the importance which is attached by the Government of India and the Secretary of State to the maintenance of such a provision. To my mind the name 'Famine Grant' is a misnomer. It is this name which has misled the public mind. People naturally thought that the object of the Grant was the provision of funds for the actual relief in time of famine of persons who were in distress. This has never been the exclusive object of the Grant, as I can testify from my personal knowledge, having been at one time one of the Commissioners connected with the fund. When the policy of strengthening the finances in connection with Famine was originally adopted, it was intended to employ a portion of the surplus every year in the direction of reducing debt. This policy was slightly changed in subsequent years, and it was decided that one-half of the Grant should be devoted to the construction of railways and canals, which would protect the country from famine, and the other half applied to the reduction of public debt. There was a further departure from the original policy when it was determined that the Grant should be appropriated to meet loss arising from Protective Railways, and that the interest charge on certain Railways should also be a charge against the Grant. All this shows that the views regarding the Grant have been constantly changing, and there is no wonder that there should be misapprehensions in the public mind regarding its nature and effects. The complaints which have been frequently made regarding its misappropriation have arisen from such misapprehensions, and it would be as well to remove the cause in which they had their origin. The main object being simply reduction of debt, and construction of Protective Works, where is the necessity for calling the present appropriation of the surplus by the name of 'Grant for Famine Relief and Insurance?' So far as I understand it, it is nothing but a Reserve Fund. 'In practice,' to use the words of the Finance Minister, 'it is an insurance against temporary financial disaster of any kind.' I should, therefore, think that if a name must be given to it I would suggest that it should be called simply a 'Reserve Fund.' If the Finance Minister would in a prosperous year lay by Rx. 1,500,000 and apply a certain portion of this amount to the reduction of public debt, and the balance to the construction of Protective Works, the object aimed at would be attained without creating mistaken ideas in the public mind. If at times of financial difficulties no surplus could be reserved for this purpose, or if public exigencies required that the Grant should be employed in a different direction, no valid complaints could then be made for misappropriation of a Grant which, under an inappropriate name, has so long misled the public.

"It is very satisfactory to note that there has been a large improvement, under some of the principal heads of Civil Revenue, of a permanent nature. The increase shown under Land-revenue can be always depended upon as certain and safe. It is a matter for rejoicing that all Provinces participate in this improvement. Burma is contributing her share, and the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab are showing large increases. The system of periodical settlements in these Provinces accounts for this improvement, and I observe that fresh settlement-operations are showing increase of revenue. Without entering into the question as to the advantages or disadvantages of periodic settlements as compared with a permanent settlement, I am bound to say that great caution ought to be exercised by Settlement-officers in assessing land. Some of them are carried away by the idea that a revised settlement carries with it a necessity for an increase of revenue, and in the name of improvement great hardship is sometimes inflicted on landholders in the shape of over-assessment of their estates. It is certainly a source of satisfaction that there should be increase under Land-revenue, because this is a source of income from which elements of uncertainty can to a great extent be eliminated; but whenever I hear of a large and rapid improvement I feel a certain amount

of doubt as to whether this has been effected without inflicting hardship on the landed classes.

"The estimates of income, I find, have been prepared with moderation. Nothing approaching to any certainty, however, can be said regarding Opium and Exchange. They are subject to such fluctuations that it is extremely difficult to make any satisfactory estimate regarding them. Opium has been taken at Rs. 1,050 per chest and Exchange at 1*s.* 4·552*d.* These I consider safe figures, and, however great the fluctuations may be, the net results in all probability will be satisfactory.

"I must recognise the immense difficulty of preparing a Budget Statement for a country like this, where the financial conditions are constantly fluctuating. The one before this Hon'ble Council appears, however, to have been framed with great care and judgment, from data to which no exception could be taken, and I congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Member on the marked success which has attended his financial management of the Empire.

"It is too early yet to speak of any remission of taxation. There will be time enough next year to think of it, if the position of affairs continues to be prosperous."

The Hon'ble SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN said:—"My Lord,—One cannot but rejoice at the hopeful condition of the Budget that is before us. I entirely share the satisfaction which has been expressed thereat by the exponents of public opinion in this country, and I must congratulate the Hon'ble Finance Minister upon his careful management of this very important department of the State, no less than on his masterly exposition and happy forecast of the financial position of the Empire.

"It will no doubt be gratifying to Your Excellency's Government to have already been able partially to restore the Famine Grant, with the prospect of the complete restoration within no immeasurable distance of time. Indeed, by the light of the explanation which occurs in paragraph 20 of the Financial Statement, one may not unreasonably expect that the Famine Grant for the years 1889-90 and 1890-91 will be more than restored by the end of the next financial year.

"My Lord, it will be in the recollection of Your Excellency that last year from my place in this Council I addressed a prayer for the relief of such taxpayers of all denominations under the Income-tax Act whose annual income varies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. I fully explained how hard the tax pressed on these poor people. That prayer did not meet with a favourable response, and I should have hesitated much before I could gather courage to renew my appeal; but, with the present Financial Statement before me and the happy augury for the future, I once more venture to renew my application. It is particularly encouraging to note the following paragraph in the Financial Statement:—

'There are therefore strong grounds for holding that in 1891-92 we shall at least find ourselves in a position of comparative ease, with a surplus in hand, moderate in amount, but sufficient to allow of some improvement in financial conditions.'

"I sincerely hope that no unforeseen event or adverse circumstance may overtake these expectations and the surplus of the coming year may grow with the same leaps and bounds as in the present year. In the full belief in the justice of the cause I have undertaken to advocate, and in the moderation of my request, I earnestly implore that Your Excellency's Government will be pleased to grant the relief I have asked for, by taking an early opportunity to exempt all annual income below Rs. 1,000 from the operation of the Income-tax Law."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I have to join the general chorus of congratulation to the Hon'ble the Financial Member on the successful Budget which he has laid before the Council, and on the exceeding lucidity with which he has explained it; but I hope he will not take it ill if I introduce the little rift in the lute upon one single point in which I am glad to find that I have already been to a very great extent discounted by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans. I need not tell you that I refer to the contributions—the enforced benevolences—which were taken from the Provincial Governments during the current year. It is scarcely necessary I should remind the Council of the state of affairs which led to this contribution. This time last year the expectations founded upon the regular estimates of the year then current, and upon the Budget esti-

mates of the year which is now closing, were both rather sad. It was supposed that it was difficult to make both ends meet, and a sum of nearly fifty lakhs had to be levied by contributions from the Provincial Governments, and even including that contribution the estimated surplus was only £106,000. Well, under the circumstances, the Local Governments were called upon to contribute, and they did contribute. The share of the Bengal Government was ten lakhs, and, as I had occasion to say, it was contributed with very great difficulty. Our contract had not proved a very profitable one, that is to say, we have had extreme difficulties to contend with in Bengal. We have spent large sums of money in famine expenses, and our receipts, specially in the department of excise, have diminished very considerably; and the result is we were able only with considerable difficulty, by refusing the most reasonable requests, by, as my Hon'ble friend said, starving the administration, to show in our Budget the necessary surplus which the Secretary of State does not allow us to fall below, namely, twenty lakhs. In other words, we have had nothing absolutely to spend upon any fresh developments, or anything beyond the maintenance of things as they are. It was no doubt perfectly right and proper that, in the state of affairs as they were then described, the Local Governments all round should be called upon to assist the Imperial Government. I think it was generally accepted, and I do not know whether there was a dissentient voice; but it was just and proper only because the state of affairs in which the Government of India stood financially seemed to be a very grave and difficult one. Now, the whole forecast of that period has been happily dispelled. Instead of a nominal surplus of £106,000, we look forward to an actual surplus of 2¾ millions. Under these circumstances I certainly should have expected that the first thing which would occur to my Hon'ble friend in charge of the finances would be to consider, 'ought we not to give back the money we have taken from the Provincial Governments?' I find in his Budget Statement nothing which shows this, nothing to show that the idea of restitution had ever come under his consideration: on the contrary, the whole amount is deliberately retained to swell a surplus already so large that for very decency it is spread over two years, and the money is to be devoted to reviving the policy of what is called the Famine Grant, and partly to assist in paying in one year for the very large cost of re-arming the army. Now, what I venture to say is that, had the state of things which exists now been known a year ago, had my Hon'ble friend known that he would have this huge surplus, and that, so far from wanting to make both ends meet, it would seem difficult to dispose of the surplus, I feel sure it would never have occurred to him to ask for this contribution from the Local Governments; because, though it is perfectly right that those Governments should contribute in times of grave crisis to the Imperial Government, yet it must be admitted that to take a contribution under any circumstances from a Provincial Government during the period of contract cuts at the basis on which that contract system is founded. The theory of the contract is that certain charges and receipts are made over to a Local Government in such a way as to balance each other, and, if the Government by good management or other circumstances succeeds in saving anything on one side, it is at liberty to devote that sum to developing and improving its administration on the other. Consequently, when under the stress of necessity the Imperial Government comes down upon the Local Government and takes away its small accumulations, it breaks down the whole object for which this contract system was established. It takes away from the Local Government all impulse for accumulating its reserves when it finds that, as soon as it has done that, the money is spent upon some other purpose with which it has no concern. Therefore, I think I may say without hesitation that it would not have occurred to the Hon'ble the Financial Member, had the circumstances as they now are been foreseen a year ago, to have asked for this contribution; and, if that is so, there is no reason why the money, which was taken under one set of circumstances, should not under another set be now returned, and that that which was taken under a misapprehension, which is now made clear, restored. It may be said that there will be inconvenience in doing this. I am not, of course, in the best position to judge of the force of this argument, but I think that, so far as the money devoted to the Famine Grant is concerned, the inconvenience is not very serious. As to the Famine Grant—here I may be allowed to offer my congra-

tulations to the Hon'ble the Finance Member for having done much to dissipate the absurd ideas which still float about occasionally in the Press as to the meaning and history of the Grant, and to render it impossible for any one to talk hereafter about malversation and misappropriation, as if the money was put into a separate purse—I fully appreciate the policy of devoting in times of surplus sums of money both to diminishing debt and also to expenditure upon unproductive but protective railways. Still I do not think that, when a sum of four millions is so devoted, there should be much difficulty in restoring the half million which was substantially received from the Local Governments. I can only ask the Hon'ble Member to recollect that the loss of the sum which was contributed by my Government is a very serious deficiency indeed, and puts us to grave inconvenience. It prevents us from doing much that we ought to do. We want every rupee we can collect, for, as matters stand, we are prevented by our poverty from answering the complaint of the High Court as to the paucity of Judges and the want of judicial establishments. We are prevented from improving the police in the way the Government of India have asked us to improve it, and are unable even to maintain our necessary public works in a proper state of repair. I can only therefore ask the Hon'ble Member to consider the possibility of restoring to us the contribution which we have made, and I can assure him that it will be an important boon at least to the Government over which I preside.

"There was another point which was alluded to by the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, and on which I should be glad if I were able to give him the information he wants. It was in reference to the Commission which was appointed to enquire into the sufficiency of Munsifs and judicial establishments. The Commission was divided into two parts—one to enquire into the sufficiency of Munsifs, and the other into the needs of judicial establishments. The report on the first point was sent in to the High Court a few months ago, but has not yet come to me, and the enquiry into the other is still going on, and is not yet complete. It is therefore out of my power to give any information as to what has been recommended, but I can assure him that we shall be quite ready to carry out any recommendations that may be approved and may be financially feasible, without any avoidable delay."

The Hon'ble MR. HUTCHINS said:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Evans was good enough to inform me that he would again draw attention, as he did last year, to the obligation which attaches to the Government to supply more tribunals to cope with the ever-increasing litigation of Bengal. I have therefore on this occasion brought with me the Resolution on the subject which the Government of India issued early in March of last year. At that time the High Court had reported that a large number of additional Courts were required—as many as 66 Munsifs and 6 Subordinate Judges. Their representations had been referred to the Local Government, and His Honour had questioned the conclusiveness of the statistical argument by which the High Court supported its demand,

'and, while not withholding his concurrence from the view that some increase in the Civil Judicial staff was necessary, has called attention to the expense which would be entailed by increasing the staff in proportion to the 'progressive fecundity of litigation' and to the necessity to which this consideration pointed of devising some other methods of coping with the increased judicial business of the country.'

"The letter containing these remarks bears date 24th October, 1888, that is to say, some months before the Conference at which it was decided, among other things, that the existing contracts should not be interfered with and that Bengal should contribute to Imperial funds a lump sum of 10 lakhs. I took up this financial objection first, and the Resolution deals with it in these terms:—

'The first question was of a preliminary character, namely, the question whether, in point of fact, substantial grounds existed for the apprehension felt by the Bengal Government that the provision of Courts in proportion to the growth of legal business would throw upon the Provincial Revenues an undue financial burden. An examination of this matter has satisfied His Excellency in Council that there is at the present time no substantial basis for any such apprehension in Bengal. An addition to the number of Courts in proportion to the work to be done has hitherto been beneficial to the provincial finances in Bengal, while it has also been advantageous to the people, and the Governor General in Council sees in the circumstances disclosed in this correspondence no reason to think that, for some time to come at all events, this state of things should not continue. Apart

from this consideration, however, it is, in the opinion of the Government of India, the duty of the Local Govenment to provide as many Courts as may be proved to be necessary for the disposal of the business brought before them.'

In other words, we came to the conclusion that probably every additional Court would go far to pay its expenses, and that, whether this may be so or not, whatever number of Courts is really required must be supplied. It will be evident, therefore, that it was no mere financial consideration which stood in the way of an immediate concession of all that the High Court demanded, but, after examining the grounds upon which that demand was based, I was not satisfied that there was not in many Districts a considerable waste of judicial power, and that their necessities, as the Resolution puts it,

'could not be met more economically by investing the existing or even in some cases a less number of Courts with extended or more summary powers, or by dividing the time of Subordinate or Additional Judges between two or more districts.'

"I was not without experience in such matters, as I had been through a very similar phase of controversy in the Madras Presidency, and I found that in many places in Bengal ordinary Small Causes were still tried with all the elaborate procedure applicable to regular suits, that the statutory power to confer higher jurisdiction on selected Munsifs had never been exercised, and that the power to authorize the summary disposal, as Small Causes, of suits relating to rent had also remained a dead letter. I am quite aware that, as my Hon'ble friend has stated, some rent-suits may raise difficult questions, but at all events in many of the districts the great majority are of the simplest character possible. This was just one of the questions which the Commissioner was appointed to consider—are there no Districts in which rent-suits can safely be tried as Small Causes and with a summary procedure?

"In these circumstances the Government of India could not but admit that His Honour had some ground for hesitating to accept the High Court's estimate of actual requirements, and we resolved to appoint a special officer of experience, selected by the Court, to aid the Chief Justice and Judges by carrying out that detailed scrutiny of the position and wants of different districts for which their Lordships themselves could not possibly find time, having regard to their other arduous and important functions. Meanwhile and, as His Honour explained last year, as a provisional arrangement, simply to keep down arrears pending the enquiry, we sanctioned the continuous employment first of 30 additional Munsifs and 3 Subordinate Judges, and subsequently of 6 more Munsifs besides 4 Subordinate Judges for different temporary periods. In other words, we have given 36 Munsifs and 7 Subordinate Judges against the High Court's estimate of 60 Munsifs and 6 Subordinate Judges and against the Lieutenant-Governor's offer of 33 Munsifs and 5 Subordinate Judges as the utmost to which he could see his way to consent.

"I regret quite as much as the Hon'ble Mr. Evans that the final settlement of this matter is still in abeyance. The report of the special officer was submitted to the High Court in November last, but, as I have already observed, their Lordships' ordinary work is of a very engrossing character and the report raises a number of local questions. Pending their consideration of the report and pending the submission of the remarks which I have reason to expect the High Court will make on the necessity of large expenditure on Court buildings and other accessories, I cannot discuss the matter further; but I may mention that the report so far justifies our anticipations that, although it seems to me to have been framed on liberal lines, it calculates the present need to be 52 Munsifs and 3 Subordinate Judges against the original estimate of 66 Munsifs and 6 Subordinate Judges, although it includes 5 Munsifs for places at which the High Court, writing in August, 1887, had not considered that further assistance was necessary. If then the report is accepted by the High Court, 16 new Munsifs will be required and the immediate additional cost will be about Rs. 7,000 monthly, a great part, if not the whole, of which will be met by additional fees on the new suits instituted. The Hon'ble Member has remarked on the inefficiency of the subordinate establishments. As has been explained by His Honour, the same Commissioner with an executive officer has been ordered to examine into this matter also; but I do not think his report has yet been submitted. All I can say is that no one can possibly feel more strongly than myself, as every one in Madras well knows, that judicial establishments ought to be strengthened and made as effective as

possible. My Hon'ble friend also suggested that we might have allowed more than the 36 Munsifs in the interval pending consideration of the report. I am, however, glad to say that arrears have not increased in this interval, but rather the reverse. So at least I gathered from the report at a first and somewhat cursory perusal.

"Perhaps I may add a few more words with reference to what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar on the subject of uncovenanted pensions. The Government of India has all along consistently maintained (1) that the Uncovenanted Service has no legal ground whatever for demanding sterling pensions, and (2) that if they have any equitable ground for complaint their grievances ought to be laid before Parliament and, if necessary, investigated by a Select Committee. The absolute correctness of our opinion on the legal merits of the case has now been admitted on all sides. It would be obviously improper for any member of the Government of India at the present time to enter into any discussion of the other grounds on which the claim now stands. These are *sub judice*, and before long will be fully heard and considered by an impartial Parliamentary Committee. I have no doubt that the Hon'ble Member's observations will be read by every member of the Committee, and will receive from them all the consideration which they may be thought to deserve. The Hon'ble Member made some further remarks on the result of the Public Service Commission, but I did not quite see how they were appropriate to this occasion; indeed, I rather think they were out of order. For that reason I do not propose to discuss that subject at present, but will content myself with saying that I think the instructions received from the Secretary of State will bring about, tentatively and by degrees, very nearly the same state of things which the Commission desired to introduce by an alteration of the law."

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR said:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar has complained of the very limited information given in the Financial Statement regarding the Home expenditure, which is under the direct control of the Secretary of State. He has said that the information given in the Statement is confined to two vague entries of 'Bills drawn by the Secretary of State' and 'paid'. In this there is some misapprehension. The information given in the Financial Statement regarding the Home expenditure is precisely as full as the information given regarding the expenditure in India. If the Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar will turn to Statement B he will find the whole of the English expenditure classified under the very same heads under which the Indian expenditure is classified. It is quite true that neither the Indian nor the English expenditure is set out in great detail in the Financial Statement, but it was never intended that this should be done, and it would be very inconvenient to do so. As it is, the Financial Statement is sufficiently bulky and complex, and I should be sorry to do anything that would add to the difficulty of mastering it. But, though I cannot undertake to set out either the Indian or the English accounts in detail in the Financial Statement, it is, of course, essential that full information on the subject should be available for the public. As matters now stand, such information is available. The Indian accounts will be found in detail in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, a book commonly known as the Yellow Book, published every year, and comprising nearly 250 pages of printed matter of foolscap size. The accounts and estimates of the Home expenditure, which are presented to Parliament and are published as a Parliamentary paper, contain complete information regarding the revenue and expenditure in England. They are published in May of each year, and are received in this country in June or July. They are quite as voluminous as the whole of the present Financial Statement, and they can be consulted by anybody who takes an interest in them.

"Another complaint made by the Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar is that he has not had sufficient time to study the Financial Statement so as to criticise it effectively. The object of the Financial Statement is to explain the general financial position, to set forth the financial policy of Government, and to indicate the nature of any changes which it is proposed to make, and which have a bearing on the finances. It does not profess to set forth the accounts in full detail, or to contain complete information on every branch of the administration. For criticising

the general financial position and policy of Government, and the expediency of any new measures which it is proposed to take, a week's study of the Statement appears to me ample, and more than ample. But of course it is not sufficient to enable a person who is new to the subject to master the whole question of the Home charges. The question of the adjustment between the Indian and the English Governments of charges in connection with the portion of the British Army employed in India is excessively complicated and difficult, and the literature of the subject is very extensive. Many Committees have dealt with this question in the past; it has repeatedly been the subject of lengthy correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and it is continually under discussion by the India Office, the War Office and the Treasury.

"I should be glad if the Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar could find time to go into the question thoroughly, but for any proper discussion it is necessary that he should be thoroughly acquainted with the question beforehand, and not begin the study at the last moment when the Financial Statement is presented. It is needless to say that it would be a very acceptable result if his labours should lead to a material reduction of the charges made against India on account of the portion of the British Army employed in India. The question has been discussed again and again by men of great ability and special knowledge of the subject during the last thirty years. Since 1879 a Commission has been considering it under the presidency of Lord Northbrook, whose presence on the Committee is a guarantee that the interests of India are not being neglected.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Evans has referred to certain arrear charges which we have had to meet on account of British troops. I am speaking from recollection merely, but I do not think these charges arose in the way in which he supposes. I do not think it is the case that a change was made in the mode of calculating the charge, that the change was applied retrospectively, and that consequently we were called upon to pay in respect of years of which the accounts had been closed.

"I believe the arrears arose in this way. The calculations by which the charges are determined are extremely complicated. It was impossible to determine the amount of these charges before the close of the years to which they referred. Consequently, the India Office only paid certain sums on account, and when the calculations were completed it was found that the sums paid on account did not suffice to meet the charges. In this way the arrears arose. What the Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar has said this year, and what the Hon'ble Mr. Evans has said both this year and last year, show that a considerable interest is taken in the Home charges. The question of the adjustments on account of British troops employed in India is one of the most difficult with which I have ever had to deal, but I will look through the correspondence, and if I find that there is any correspondence or other papers that might with advantage be made public, I will propose, with Your Excellency's permission, that they be published in the Gazette of India.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Evans and the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley have urged with much ingenuity and great earnestness that the contribution of ten lakhs given by Bengal should be restored. It is probably true, as they urge, that, if we could have foreseen last year that 1889-90 would end with a considerable surplus, we should not have asked for these contributions; but I do not think it necessarily follows that they should now be restored. In the first place, the value to the Bengal Government of the ten lakhs which it contributed appears to me to be exaggerated. It was not a contribution of ten lakhs yearly, but of ten lakhs once for all, or say 1,000,000 of rupees. Bengal contains about 70,000,000 of inhabitants, and I really do not think that an addition to the resources of the Bengal Government of a sum of one rupee for every 70 inhabitants would have added so much to the welfare and happiness of the people as appears to be supposed. The total amount is less than one pice per head of population, and I do not think that the loss of such a sum could materially affect the well-being of the people or the efficiency of the administration. In particular, I do not think that the Bengal Government has been prevented from carrying out the recommendations of the High Court by the want of this money. I have always understood that the question of money did not stand in the way, and that the recom-

mendations were not adopted fully and at once because it was not admitted that the whole of the changes proposed were necessary. I may be mistaken, but the question would assume an entirely new aspect if it were understood that the recommendations were just and proper in every way, and that they had not been completely carried out simply because there was no money.

"But, whether the amount be great or small, the question is really one of principle, and as such I am content to deal with it.

"I am afraid that in politics memories are short and gratitude not common. I would ask the Council to recall what was the position some sixteen months ago. It was then not a question of exacting a contribution once for all, but of tearing up the existing contracts, demanding a yearly contribution from each Local Government and introducing a system under which the Local Governments would be called on to contribute, as a matter of course, in case of need, to the wants of the Government of India, while the Government of India was to be in the comfortable position of deciding for itself when the period of need had arrived. Strong objections to this change were raised by the Local Governments. As a compromise, it was arranged that the Local Government should pay certain sums once for all, and that the other questions should stand over for future discussion and settlement. All prospect of any such interference with Local Governments as was proposed 16 months ago has now disappeared. I am glad that this is the case, and I think the Local Governments have gained greatly thereby. I think we may fairly look on the payment made by Bengal, as a payment made by way of compromise, and not as a payment made under a misapprehension. By that compromise Local Governments have obtained very great advantages. The representatives of these Governments should recollect that they have not been deprived of their share of the recent prosperity. Their revenues have increased, and they are no longer in danger as regards their contracts. Bengal is the only Government whose finances, so far as I am aware, are not in a flourishing position, but I would ask the Bengal Government to recollect that the payment it had to make was comparatively light, much smaller than that of Madras or Bombay, and that Bengal is the most lightly-taxed province in the empire.

"I look upon the gradual strengthening of the Local Governments as the most important of the future reforms in Indian administration. It is in my opinion an evil of the first magnitude when the provincial contracts are interfered with, and I hope no such interference will ever take place except on grounds of clear necessity. I do not wonder that Local Governments object to such interference, and it would be a portent of evil omen when they ceased to do so, because it would show that they had ceased to take an interest in the provinces committed to their charge. And as I am opposed to any hasty interference with Local Governments, so I am opposed to any reversal of such interference when it has once taken place. The exaction of a contribution from a Local Government is too serious a matter to be lightly undertaken when the Government of India is in want and as lightly reversed when things take a turn for the better.

"It must also be recollected that, if we had returned their contributions to Local Governments, we could not have taken credit in 1890-91 for the sum of Rx. 490,000, which has just enabled us to restore partially the Famine Grant in that year. I think this is a consideration to which weight must be attached. It was very desirable to make a beginning in this matter and thereby formally commit Government to the carrying out, as soon as possible, of a policy which has met with general approbation.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Evans expressed some diffidence as to his judgment on matters of finance. I think this was unnecessary. I have never known anybody who more clearly apprehended the fact that the Famine Grant was simply a surplus, and I have never known the case stated more accurately, or as clearly as he stated it to-day. I unreservedly accept his argument on this point, but at the same time I do not agree with him in holding that the Famine Grant ought to disappear and that we should simply show a large surplus. A somewhat similar opinion was expressed by the Hon'ble Rájá Durga Charn Laha when he said that the Famine Grant should be simply called a Reserve Fund or Grant

to be drawn on whenever the difficulties of the Government of India rendered it expedient to do so.

"The Hon'ble Rájá Durga Charn Laha speaks from experience of the nature of the Famine Grant, and his opinion has great weight with me.

"In principle I accept the soundness of his argument, and of that of the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, but there are certain infirmities of human nature which in practice make it expedient to maintain the Famine Grant. If we showed a large surplus every year, I am afraid we could not resist the attacks that would be made on it. The most convincing arguments would be brought forward to show that this or that proposed scheme for expenditure was of the most valuable character, and sooner or later, and probably sooner rather than later, the surplus would be eaten away.

"And if we called the Famine Grant a Reserve Fund, and acknowledged that it might be broken into when difficulties arose, I am afraid difficulties would be of very common occurrence, and might even be created for the purpose of getting hold of the money. It seems to me that the safest and only method of safeguarding our surplus is to call it a Famine Grant, and in this way to ensure that its absorption shall not be effected except as a deliberate act of State policy which will attract public attention, and must be justified by very strong arguments.

"For this reason I am opposed to any change in the existing practice.

"In the Financial Statement I used the following words:—

"'There are, therefore strong grounds for holding that in 1891-92 we shall at least find ourselves in a position of comparative ease, with a surplus on hand, moderate in amount, but sufficient to allow of some improvement in financial conditions.'

"It has been assumed in some quarters that these words foreshadowed a remission of taxation in 1891-92. I am sorry to dispel so pleasing an illusion, but I think it necessary to say that to the best of my judgment we shall not be in a position to remit taxation in 1891-92.

"The words I have quoted refer to the possibility of our being able to maintain in 1891-92 the partial restoration of the Famine Grant which has been carried out this year, and it may be to go a little further in the same direction. It is known to the Members of this Council that the special credit of Rx. 490,000 which we are to receive in 1890-91 will not be forthcoming in 1891-92, and, in order to maintain in 1891-92 the Famine Grant at the amount fixed for 1890-91, there must be an improvement within twelve months of Rx. 490,000, while in order to raise the Famine Grant in 1891-92 to the full amount of Rx. 1,500,000 there must be a further improvement of Rx. 467,200. The total improvement required to admit of the Famine Grant being raised to its full amount in 1891-92 is, consequently, Rx. 957,200. I doubt if the improvement will be so much, and, in any case, it would be rash in the extreme to assume that the improvement will exceed this amount, and yet, unless the improvement materially exceeds Rx. 957,200, there can be no remission of taxation in 1891-92.

"I am afraid that the state of things I have just described would of itself be fatal to the appeal so earnestly made by the Hon'ble Syud Ameer Hossein that all incomes below Rs 1,000 should be exempted from the income-tax; but, apart from this aspect of the question, I should like to make a few remarks on the merits of the case. In the first place, I would observe that the Government of India has not got an inexhaustible treasury on which it can draw at discretion for the purpose of remitting taxation. If taxation is remitted for one class, either an equal amount of taxation must be imposed on some other class, or a class which would otherwise have been relieved must continue to bear its burden. Judging by the standard of this country, I cannot admit that persons having an income of from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 are poor people in the sense of being people who ought to be relieved from moderate taxation on the ground of their extreme poverty. Their income is from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 a month, and I am afraid that that is a comparatively good income in this country. The question, then, becomes a very simple one. Is it desirable to raise the assessable minimum of income and to retain the salt-tax at its present figure? In other words, should we relieve the men whose incomes range from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 a month, and throw the burden on men whose incomes range from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8 a month? There can, I think, be but one answer to such a question, and, highly as I value the opinion

of my Hon'ble friend, I am afraid the proposal he makes is not within the range of practical politics at the present time.

"There is, however, one good argument in favour of the course he suggests. To raise the limit to Rs. 1,000 would avoid the necessity of making a very great number of assessments without proportionately reducing the revenue. I quite admit the force of this argument, and can only regret that other considerations prevent the Government from looking on it as conclusive.

"There is another point on which I desire to offer a word of explanation. It has been alleged that certain information leaked out of the Government offices in connection with the Financial Statement, and that unscrupulous persons took unfair advantage of the information which they had acquired by improper means. There can be no doubt that information has more than once leaked out of Government offices, but it is most difficult to prevent this from happening. More than one newspaper has published information which was improperly obtained and which it knew to be improperly obtained, and I am afraid that there does not exist in some quarters a very high sense of honour in such matters. In the present case it has been alleged that information was improperly obtained regarding the fact that there would be no loan in India next year, and regarding the proposal to raise the rate of duty on imported spirits. Taking the second of these matters in the first place, I wish to mention that the proposal to raise the rate of duty was made a good many months ago by the Secretary of State. The question was considered by all the Local Governments and their responsible advisers in such matters, and rumours of the proposal found their way into the Press. When a proposal has to be discussed by every Local Government in India and by the officials subordinate to each Government, I am afraid there is not much chance of preserving complete secrecy. I first noticed the rumours in a paper published at Lahore. But much harm was not done, because it had not then been decided at what date the duty would be raised, or whether it would be raised at all or not. The decision to raise the duty at once was only arrived at quite recently. It had to be communicated to the Secretary of State, and the amount of revenue expected had to be entered in the estimates, but special precautions to ensure secrecy were taken. I cannot say if they were completely successful, but I have ascertained from the Collector of Customs that very little spirit was taken out of bond before the duty was raised. In fact, only one firm appears to have withdrawn spirit largely just before the duty was raised. The amount so withdrawn was 1,498 gallons, but, as there were 26,121 gallons of spirit, excluding liqueurs, in bond at the time, it would seem that the secret was not badly kept. I cannot say whether the firm in question received information unfairly or not. It may have had such information, or it may have noticed the rumour that appeared in the Press long before, and have withdrawn the spirit on speculation. Assuming that it received information unfairly, the loss of revenue is about Rs. 1,500. I regret that even this amount of revenue should be lost owing to underhand practices, but, considering that the change in the rate of duty will bring in nine lakhs yearly, that rumours of a proposed increase of duty had appeared in the Press some months ago, and that we might have lost the extra duty on the whole of the spirit in bond, which would have amounted to about Rs. 26,000 in Calcutta alone, I think we have some reason to congratulate ourselves on the result.

"In the case of the loan it was more difficult to preserve the secret. The high cash balances naturally attracted the attention of speculators to the matter; and a speculator who had been paying attention to the state of the Secretary of State's drawings, to the high cash balance, and to the published accounts of revenue and expenditure, could have inferred, with some confidence, that either there would be no loan in India or that it would be a small one. The calculation by which it is finally decided whether a loan is necessary or not is an intricate one in the preparation of which a number of officers take part. When a decision has been come to on the question it is necessary to make the proper entries in the estimates. The estimates pass through a number of hands, and have to be printed, and consequently information may be given by any one of a number of officers, if anybody is so dishonourable as to be willing to do so. I do not, however, think that much harm, if any, was done in the present case, as the decision not to borrow was come to only a short time before the fact was

publicly announced, and I apprehend that dealers in Government paper are rather cautious in their dealings just before the Financial Statement is issued, while those who speculate at such a time do so with their eyes open to the risks they run. I can only say that, if the charge of giving information for purposes of speculation is brought home to any official, he will not be given an opportunity of betraying the trust reposed in him a second time."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said :—

"We have again taken advantage of the passing of a small and comparatively unimportant measure affecting the Imperial Finances in order to give Hon'ble Members an opportunity of considering and criticising the general financial policy of the Government of India. It will be in the recollection of the Council that, when, twelve months ago, a similar opportunity was contrived, I was able to state that, in our opinion, the time had come when the right of discussing the Budget should be secured to the Legislative Council, and when the exercise of that right should no longer depend upon casual facilities uch as we have been able to afford this year and last. I stated that this view was shared by Her Majesty's Government, and that the Secretary of State had expressed his concurrence in our proposal that there should be an annual, instead of an occasional, discussion of the Budget in Council. I added that this subject appeared to us, and also to Her Majesty's Government, to be closely connected with another, namely, the propriety of giving to Members of the Legislative Council of the Government of India, under proper safeguards, the right of addressing questions to the Government upon matters of public interest, and I stated that this subject also was engaging our attention and that of the Secretary of State. Since I made this announcement, steps have been taken to make good the assurance which I was then able to give. I was not without hopes that the legislation necessary for the purpose of carrying out these important constitutional changes might have been passed last year, and that we might, ere now, have been engaged in the task of considering the regulations under which these newly-acquired rights might be exercised. The Secretary of State was fully prepared to introduce the measure during the Parliamentary session of 1889. Hon'ble Members, however, are aware of the difficulties which attend Imperial legislation, and cannot have been surprised, even if they were disappointed, to find that the attempt to pass a Councils Bill during the session of 1889 was abandoned. A Bill is, as Hon'ble Members are aware, now before Parliament. It contains provisions which will be effectual for the purpose of redeeming the pledges given last year, and I earnestly trust that it may become law before the session terminates. This is, I need not say, not a proper occasion for discussing the other provisions of the Bill, with which Hon'ble Members are no doubt familiar—provisions which affect the composition of this and of the Provincial Legislative Councils. I venture, however, to express my hope that too much credence will not be attached to the wholly unauthorized rumours, which are circulated from time to time, in regard to the attitude of the present Government of India towards this most important constitutional question. For the opinions expressed by us in the correspondence which the Secretary of State has thought proper to lay before Parliament we accept the fullest responsibility. For other opinions, confidently attributed to us, but not, so far as I am aware, disclosed in any statement of our views, official or unofficial, which has been given to the public, we disclaim all responsibility.

"I will only add that I earnestly trust that even those who would themselves desire to see a scheme more ambitious and far-reaching than that of the Secretary of State adopted by the Government of India and by Her Majesty's Government will not, for that reason, allow themselves to be led to disparage unjustly the measure which has lately been passed by the House of Lords—a measure which I honestly believe marks one of the greatest advances which has been made for many years past in the direction of a liberal reform of our institutions.

"It will not be necessary for me to take up the time of the Council with any lengthened observations upon the Financial Statement of the Hon'ble Member. I feel sure that I am only expressing the opinion of my colleagues when I say that we have listened to it with feelings of much satisfaction. I should be

sorry to allow myself to be drawn into an over-sanguine estimate of our financial situation in the future. Such anticipations are always dangerous; they are particularly dangerous in India, a country in which a portion at all events of the population can never be regarded as wholly beyond the reach of disasters involving the financial position of the Government for the time being. I think, however, that we may, without erring in this respect, say that our present situation is eminently hopeful, and that signs are not wanting to show that we are at last emerging from that series of lean years through which we have travelled with so much anxiety of late. The steady increase in the volume of our trade, in the amount of the receipts from most of our railways, and in our income from land-revenue and from the principal heads of taxation, all point to the approach of a time when we shall have less cause for anxiety than we have had for some time past.

"The proposals of the Hon'ble the Financial Member are simple and intelligible. There is no occasion for seeking new sources of Imperial revenue. The measure now before us, which adds a comparatively insignificant sum to our income, is to be justified on political, rather than on financial, grounds.

"Some complaint has been made of us because we have not at once taken advantage of the first symptoms of returning prosperity in order to remit taxation. Those by whom this complaint is made can, I venture to think, not have thoroughly realised our position. The Hon'ble Mr. Nulkar referred to the reduction of the Salt-duty and to the question of raising the minimum at which incomes are liable to be taxed. The reduction of the Salt-duty by 8 annas to Rs. 2, the rate at which it stood until the beginning of 1888, would involve a sacrifice of revenue to the extent of about Rx. 1,500,000. The raising of the taxable minimum of incomes from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 would cost us about Rx. 300,000. It might perhaps have been possible for us to reduce taxation under one or other of these heads, and yet to make both ends meet in the financial year upon which we are about to enter. I hope, however, it will not be contended in this room that it is the duty of the Government of India at once to remove taxation merely because it happens for the moment to have at its command resources which would permit it to adopt such a course. The removal of an existing tax is very nearly as serious a matter as the imposition of a new one. A Government has no right to abandon revenue until it has a reasonable certainty that, at all events as far as it is able to foresee the future, it will be able to dispense with that revenue. A policy which would impose taxes one year and remove them the next because there was a break in the clouds, with the prospect of being compelled to re-impose them immediately afterwards, is not worthy of the name of a policy, and would be fatal not only to the stability of our finances but to the comfort and convenience of the public. We are, I believe, not yet in a position permanently to abandon revenue to the extent involved in any of the above proposals. It may be that the time will come when we shall be able to consider them favourably, and when that time comes the Hon'ble the Financial Member will no doubt bear in mind the recommendations to which we have listened. That time has, however, not come yet.

"I venture, however, to go further and to say that, even if our prospects were better assured than I believe them to be, even if we were in no doubt as to the future of Exchange, even if our income from Opium were less precarious than it unfortunately is, the Hon'ble the Financial Member deserves to be supported in his determination to give the first place, not to small remissions of taxation, but to the restoration of the annual provision which, under the arrangement come to twelve years ago, it was decided to make as a national insurance against famine. It has always seemed to me that that was an eminently sound and prudent policy, in pursuance of which the Government of India determined to make every year a fixed provision for the purpose of enabling the country to meet the recurrent strain to which its finances have from time to time been exposed from failure of crops involving failure of revenue, or direct expenditure in relief. It is not necessary for me to add to what the Hon'ble Member has said in regard to the misconceptions into which the public mind has fallen—misconceptions which, I am afraid, have not been yet entirely removed—in re-

gard to the nature of this arrangement and the uses to which the funds provided under it may legitimately be put. I wish, however, to express my adhesion to the principle upon which the Hon'ble Member has acted, and to say that I think with him that, now that we find ourselves able to dispose of surplus revenues, our first duty is to use them for the purpose of restoring the annual Famine grant. I trust that nothing may occur to prevent those who are responsible for the Government of India from henceforth giving effect to the wise intentions of our predecessors, and so regulating the income and expenditure of the Imperial Government that the pressure of the bad years may always be to some extent relieved out of the affluence of the good. It was only in consequence of exceptional pressure, only because its poverty, and not its will, consented, that the Government of India found itself constrained during the last few years to cease from making this annual provision; and, considering the nature of the taxation to which it had become necessary to resort, I do not think it will seriously be argued that, in preferring a temporary suspension of the arrangements for insurance against famine to the imposition of additional taxation, Lord Dufferin's Government did not exercise a wise choice. Our first duty, now that we find ourselves face to face with a more promising condition of affairs, is to revert to the sound policy instituted by our predecessors, and to endeavour in each year to provide out of our current revenues a substantial sum to be applied towards the alleviation of the permanent financial liabilities of the State. I trust that a considerable portion at all events of the sum thus appropriated may be applied to the construction of railways which, under less fortunate circumstances, might have remained unbuilt, or for which it might have been necessary to provide capital out of borrowed funds—railways the construction of which will not only bring a direct return to the national Exchequer, but also afford increased security to a part of the people of this country against risk from famine. I was not able to follow exactly the argument of the Hon'ble Mr. Evans, which had reference rather to the manner in which this portion of the accounts was shown. I venture, however, to think that, if we have regard to the essence of the transaction, we are entitled to say that by thus applying our revenues either in diminution of existing debt, or in avoiding the necessity of adding to it, we shall permanently strengthen our finances and, in the truest sense of the word, make provision for insurance against famine.

"Of the duties which the Government of India owes to the tax-payers of the country, the duty of, as far as possible, avoiding an increase of the national indebtedness is one of the most binding. Whatever may be our apprehensions with regard to the future, we have at least the consolation of knowing that the indebtedness of India has, up to the present, been kept within the most moderate limits, and that the burden of that indebtedness is fortunately tending to diminish, and not to increase. I do not know whether Hon'ble Members have had time to refer to the extremely interesting paragraph which appears under the heading of 'Interest on Debt' at page 25 of the Statement which lies upon the table. If they have done so, they will no doubt have observed the following facts which appear to me to deserve special attention.

"Our total indebtedness in sterling at the end of the present year amounts in round numbers to 98 millions sterling, of which no less than 32 millions was borrowed on account of Railways and other profitable enterprises. When we remember that, of the 66 millions which remain, between 40 and 50 millions were incurred at the time of the Mutiny, we shall, I think, congratulate ourselves that the obligations which we have inherited are not heavier.

"Turning from the sterling debt to our indebtedness in rupees, it appears from the statistics given at page 26 that by far the greater portion of that debt, or Rx. 96 millions out of Rx 113 millions, is represented by Railways and Irrigation Works. Of the interest for which we shall be liable next year, and which will amount altogether to Rx. 4,671,000, Rx. 4,000,000 in round numbers are chargeable to interest on Railways and Irrigation Works: in other words, considerably more than three-quarters of the whole of our rupee debt represents expenditure upon remunerative enterprises for which the State obtains a fair return, or for which, at all events, we have valuable assets to show. The balance, which may be stated in round numbers at Rx. 700,000, represents the ordinary rupee debt of India. This, however, includes sums which have from

time to time been advanced by the Government of India to public bodies, or sums held by the Government as currency investments. The amount annually recovered from the persons or Corporations to whom money has thus been advanced has, year after year, tended to bear a larger proportion to that for which the Government of India has itself been liable, and this increase has gone on until the amount so recovered, which in 1882-83 represented little more than one-third of the total charge for interest, will, in the year upon which we are about to enter, actually exceed the total charge which we shall have to meet.

"These are facts to which, amid much that it is doubtful and precarious, we can look with unqualified satisfaction. Whatever be the trials which may await us in the future, whatever be the strain to which in years to come our financial resources may be subjected from war, or scarcity, or failure of revenue, we shall be able to encounter that strain in proportion as we have during years of peace and sufficiency strengthened our finances and refrained from adding to the burden of our public liabilities.

"In another respect the accounts of the year which has just come to a close must be most gratifying to us. I refer to the proof which they afford of the continuous and rapid improvement of the recently acquired Province of Upper Burma. The revenue of the Province, which has doubled during the last three years, now exceeds a crore of rupees, it is said to be collected without difficulty, and the Chief Commissioner reports that he has every reason to believe that it will continue to expand. Other indications are equally favourable. The receipts from the Upper Burma Railway are highly satisfactory, and will, we expect, exceed the working expenses by Rx. 50,000 next year. It may perhaps be interesting to Hon'ble Members to know that the only item of Burmese revenue which does not tend to increase is that derived from Excise, the diminution of which we shall no doubt look upon with tolerant eyes. The country is rapidly settling down; in fact, if we exclude from consideration the operations in progress in the Chin-Lushai country, there has been no employment of troops, except in the district of Magwe and on the Wuntho border, where there has always been a certain amount of turbulence. Concurrently with the general return of the population to peaceful pursuits there has been a rapid falling off in serious crime and in the number of admissions to jail. These have, I learn from Sir Charles Crosthwaite, fallen from 2,500 in the month of May last to 1,500 in the month of December. This fortunate state of things has enabled the Chief Commissioner to recommend a decrease in the Military Police Force employed in the country, and there is little doubt that further reductions will prove practicable before long. I ventured last year to cite, as an indication of the improvement which the country was undergoing, the increase in the number of households under assessment to the Thathameda or house-tax. The number of those thus assessed has, I understand, increased by nearly 30,000 in the past twelve months—an increase which, although partly explained by the closer supervision exercised by the local authorities, is certainly due in the main to the manner in which families at one time either absent from the country, or in hiding, are now settling down peaceably in their homesteads. Considering that little more than four years have passed since Upper Burma became a part of the British Empire, we are, I think, justified in regarding with satisfaction the state of things which I have described.

"I wish, before I leave off, to say a very few words with regard to another item of expenditure—I mean that incurred on our military operations against the Chin-Lushai tribes. The amount spent in connection with this during the past year was certainly larger than we had any reason to anticipate. I feel, however, no doubt that the money thus laid out, as well as whatever additional expenditure may be incurred during the coming year, will prove to have been well spent. The British occupation of Upper Burma has entirely changed the character of our relations with the inhabitants of the mountainous Alsatia which lies between Burma and Chittagong. It would have been absolutely impossible for us, now that it is flanked on each side by British territory, to allow the tribes which inhabit it to continue the lawless and predatory existence which they have till now followed. The operations which, as far as the present season is concerned, are now coming to a close, do not deserve to be classed amongst the ordinary punitive expeditions which have, I regret to say, been so common upon the frontiers of India—

expeditions which, for any permanent results achieved by them, might in many cases as well never have taken place. We are satisfied that, in the case of the Chin-Lushai country, the establishment of through communications from the Burmese to the Bengal side, and also with Assam, the construction of roads and of lines of telegraph, together with the exhibition of strength which has resulted from the combined operations of the different columns employed, will effect the permanent pacification of these inaccessible tracts. Should this prove to be the case, the 50 lakhs, at the cost of which this result will have been obtained (I include the amounts taken in the accounts of this year, and that provided in the Budget for 1890-91) will certainly not have been thrown away. In considering this point it is worth while to bear in mind the expenditure which has been already incurred in these regions—I will not say entirely without effect, but without anything approaching to such a result as that for which we have now a right to look. I find, on reference to the official records, that the Lushai Expedition of 1871-72 cost over 22 lakhs, and the Naga Expedition of 1879-80 17½ lakhs, while an expenditure of nearly 5 lakhs was incurred on a punitive expedition against the Lushai tribes in 1888. The operations now in progress, which have been carried out with the greatest skill and courage by the officers entrusted with their direction, and which, but for the large amount of sickness experienced by our troops in a singularly malarious country, have been conducted at scarcely any cost in casualties, will, there is every reason to believe, prevent the recurrence of outbreaks, such as those which provoked the expeditions to which I have just referred, and will, once for all, convince these lawless tribes that it is for their own advantage to adopt peaceful pursuits and to cease from molesting their neighbours."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

FORT WILLIAM;
The 14th April, 1890.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 16.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1890.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1890.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	11 11
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	17 15	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 3½	16 3½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 1	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 8	20 8
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	22 0	22 0	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	...	12 1	12 1	13 4	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	250 0	249 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	14 15	12 15	16 6	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 7	...	...	...	...	196 15	196 15	15 12	15 12
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 15	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	8 2	8 2	450 0	450 0	14 0	14 0
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	..	..	183 8	183 8	17 11	17 11
Prome	12 2	12 2	...	...	13 4	14 9	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	167 9	167 9	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	9 2	13 3	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	8 1	...	...	...	...	326 8	200 0	14 3	14 1
Thayetmyo	9 9	9 9	...	...	11 11	11 11	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	392 0	392 0	11 3	11 3
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 5	10 10	...	...	9 8	9 13	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	7 8	17 12	17 12	8 0	7 12	60 0	60 0	16 14	15 3
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 11	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	18 10	22 11½
Kyaukpyu	...	..	...	...	18 14	17 4	20 7	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	†	...	...	340 0	340 0	24 0	21 0
Akyab	...	...	...	.	14 8	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	16 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	9 8	9 8
Cachar	8 0	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 8	13 0	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 4
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	6 8
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 7	6 7
Brahmaputra—																										
Goalpára	19 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	11 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	...	80 0	120 0	9 8	9 0
Kámrup	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	9 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Eastern hill tracts—																												
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	11 7	12 4	13 5	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	6 0	6 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 4	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																												
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 13	13 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	10 5	10 5
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 10	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Tipperah	12 5	12 5	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 9¾	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 6¾	8 6¾	...	...	9 6½	8 14
Dacca	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Mymensingh	11 8	10 0	...	...	10 8	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Deltaic—																												
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
24-Pergunnahs	14 8	14 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	18 13	19 8	...	...	18 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Midnapore	13 0	13 0	..	...	16 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	10 3	10 3
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 12	...	...	13 4	13 8	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Calcutta	13 10	13 9	17 1	17 2	9 3	9 1	14 1	13 15	21 5	21 0	16 0	15 13	...	...	11 0	11 14	16 12	16 13	18 12	18 2	17 6	17 11	100 0	100 0	10 2	10 2
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	..	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	15 0	15 0	17 12	17 12	12 5½	10 10½	14 9	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 2	9 2
Jessore	12 12	12 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 2
Furreedpore	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Central—																												
Bankoora	15 0	14 8	16 0	14 0	18 0	17 8	20 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	35 0	29 0	20 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	14 8	14 8	...	*	14 4	14 4	16 11	17 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	*	23 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 4	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Moorshedabad	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	15 8	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	17 4	15 0	...	...	6 14	6 12	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 0	...	...	20 10	20 10	200 0	200 0	9 6	8 11½
Bogra	12 0 to 16 8	12 0 to 15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahye	16 8	16 8	26 4	22 8	13 8	15 0	15 0	16 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Maldah	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Northern—																												
Rungpore	14 8	13 5	...	...	9 7	9 6	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	...	...	9 7	9 6	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14
Dinagepore	19 4	17 6	...	20 0	15 0	15 8	19 0	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 8	...	...	13 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Jalpáiguri	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	128 0	128 0	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																												
Pooree	13 2	13 2	...	...	17 1	17 1	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	11 13	11 13
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 7	14 7	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Balasore	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Chota-Nagpur—																												
Singhbhoom	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	20 0	14 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8
Manbhoom	13 5	13 5	...	...	14 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	34 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Lohardugga	10 12 to 13 8	10 8 to 13 8	15 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	17 12 to 20 0	18 0 to 19 0	...	...	...	...	34 0	40 8	...	...	14 0	12 8	32 0	32 0	19 0	19 12	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8
Hazáribágh	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	25 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	15 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0

* Not sold.

† Maize R1-4 per 100 cobs.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1890—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Ch. S.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	18 6	17 14	18 5	21 0	15 12	16 12	17 5	18 14	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	16 12	27 13	21 0	24 2	21 0	18 5	16 12	147 0	147 0	9 15	9 11
Gya	15 0	15 0	22 0	23 0	11 0½	10 8	17 0	17 0	...	..	...	...	..	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0		...	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Patna	15 8 to 17 8	15 8 to 17 8	25 0	23 0	10 8	10 8	19 8	18 12	22 0	21 0	14 0	...	27 0	27 0	23 0	22 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	25 0	21 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	15 0	16 0	18 0	24 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	.	20 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	18 0	18 0	...	..	18 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16 0	16 0		...	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 0
Bhágalpur	16 6	16 6	20 3	20 3	11 6 to 15 2	11 6 to 15 2	13 14 to 17 11	13 14 to 18 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	20 3	20 3	22 11	22 6	16 6	16 6	176 12	176 12	10 1	10 1
Durbhunga	14 4	14 4	22 0	27 8	11 0	11 0	18 11	18 2	27 6	...	...	...	26 7	26 7			22 0	28 8	23 1	23 0	17 9	17 9	160 0	200 0	11 0	10 4
Mozufferpore	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		18 0	18 0	23 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sarun	15 0	15 8	...	...	9 4	9 0	16 13	17 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 4	22 0	23 0	19 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	9 12	10 0
Chumparun	14 0	12 0	28 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	...	..	17 0	23 0	24 8	24 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	8 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	14 11	14 14	19 8	19 0	8 11	9 3	15 4	15 3	20 5	20 10	19 8	19 8	§	.	12 0	12 4	20 10	18 7	21 6	21 11	20 10	19 8	120 0	120 0	10 2	10 2
Ghazipur	12 14	12 14	18 0	18 0	7 1	7 1	12 14	12 14	17 6	19 5	29 10	17 6	20 0	29 10	18 10	20 0	19 5	18 10	18 0	19 5	19 5	18 0	154 0	154 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	12 8	12 8	15 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	18 0	.	...	..	..	..	...	20 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Allahabad	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	.	...		.	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	11 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	..	26 0	24 0	.	.	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Fatehpur	13 8	12 12	19 0	18 4	10 0	12 4	14 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	..	21 8	20 8	...		25 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamirpur	16 4	16 8	23 0	20 8	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	24 8	25 0	21 0	20 8	...	...	.	...	25 8	25 0	...	...	31 5		140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	...	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	15 8	15 12	22 8	23 0	8 12	8 12	13 0	13 0	23 8	23 8	23 0	22 0			26 0	26 0	24 8	24 8	26 0	27 0	24 0	23 8	150 0	150 0	11 8	12 0
Etáwah	16 4	16 6	23 0	23 12	6 0	6 0	15 0	13 0	23 4	23 4	23 4	22 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 8	26 12	29 0	29 8	27 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	15 0	15 8	22 0	22 8	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	18 8	20 0	21 0	20 8	...	...	..	...	25 8	26 8	...	..	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Mainpuri	16 12	16 12	24 0	24 2	4 8	4 8	14 0	14 0	21 0	20 8	21 0	20 8	...	..	.	.	26 12	26 2	26 12	26 8	27 4	28 2	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 8
Etah	16 12	17 12	24 4	24 4	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	21 4	22 0	20 4	21 0	25 12	26 0	10 4	10 0	24 12	25 0	28 4	28 0	22 8	22 8	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	29 0	29 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	32 0	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Jhánsi	18 12	18 12	26 12	26 12	7 12	7 8	12 4	12 4	26 8	26 12½	22 4	22 2	...	...	...	..	25 12	26 2	30 0	30 0	26 4	26 4	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	15 0	15 8	21 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	20 8	19 8	20 0	19 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	21 0	21 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	29 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	16 8	16 12	23 4	23 4	5 8	5 8	10 8	10 8	21 4	21 4	21 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	26 4	26 4	30 8	30 8	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 10
Bulandshahr	16 12	17 8	22 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	19 0		..	16 0	18 0	22 0	24 0	21 8	24 0	20 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 0
Meerut	15 4	16 4	21 8	25 0	5 8	5 8	14 0	12 0	18 0	23 0	19 8	20 8	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	19 4	21 12	19 0	22 8	23 8	25 8	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	15 0	15 8	19 4	19 4	9 8	10 4	18 0	18 0	19 4	..	..	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	21 0	20 8	20 8	20 8	20 0	19 4	155 0	155 0	10 4	10 8
Azamgarh	14 0	14 0	18 1	18 1	8 14	8 14	14 0	14 0	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	.	21 0	13 14	13 10	177 8	177 8	10 8	10 8
Goralhpur	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 14	9 0	9 0	15 12	14 13	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	14 6	14 6	19 12	19 12	18 14	19 12	20 10	19 12	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	15 8	15 8	16 0	16 0	8 12	8 12	26 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	...		12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Shábjahánpur	16 0	17 4	25 8	26 8	8 0	8 8	16 8	17 8	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	30 0	26 0	27 0	25 8	26 8	27 0	27 0	25 8	26 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	16 8	17 8	23 12	26 8	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	22 0	19 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	25 8	27 8	..	.	29 0	32 0	102 0	192 0	14 4	11 4
Pilibhit	15 8	15 10	27 8	20 4	12 8	12 8	16 4	16 4	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	23 8	24 6	28 0	28 0	26 4	26 4	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 14

Moradabad	15 5	16 4	20 4	20 0	5 0	5 0	14 4	14 4	27 0	27 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 8	23 8	27 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	150 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Tarai	15 0	16 14	27 8	31 4	7 8	8 12	12 8	13 12	21 4	25 0	17 8	19 4	...	...	18 0	20 0	22 10	21 14	21 4	25 0	22 0	23 12	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	14 10	16 5	21 6	23 10	11 4	11 4	14 1	13 8	...	...	17 7	19 2	...	...	...	...	18 14	21 10	...	...	...	23 10	135 0	135 0	10 11	10 13
Muzaffarnagar	17 1	17 1	25 12	26 4	6 9	6 9	12 9	12 9	22 0	22 9	18 9	18 9	15 5	15 5	14 3	15 5	20 0	23 2	22 0	23 9	13 3	13 2	132 0	132 0	11 4	11 4
Saháranpur	16 2	16 2	22 9	24 11½	8 9½	8 9½	10 12	10 12	21 8	21 8	23 10½	23 10½	26 14	26 14	26 14	26 14	21 8	23 10½	24 11½	24 11½	19 5½	19 5½	129 0	129 8	11 4½	11 4½
Dehra Dún	15 8	15 8	27 0	27 0	6 8	6 8	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	21 8	21 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kumaun	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	9 0‡	9 0‡	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0
Garhwál	21 8	21 8	23 12	23 12	9 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	29 0	29 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 §	8 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	14 14	14 5	20 10	20 0	12 12	13 5	14 8	14 10	19 6	20 0	16 12	20 5	...	26 0	...	...	26 0	21 5	...	...	14 8‡	15 0	190 0	180 0	9 8	9 10
Sultanpur	15 0	15 8	21 0	21 8	9 0	9 0	14 0	15 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	24 8	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	14 10	15 0	18 8	19 0	7 0	7 0	14 6	14 8	18 8	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 8	22 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	20 4	20 8	20 8	21 8	...	...	15 0	16 0	24 8	25 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	14 0	14 4	20 8	20 4	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	19 12	19 8	19 8	19 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	20 4	20 4	22 12	23 0	120 0	130 0	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	28 0	27 0	16 0	17 0	160 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	14 0	14 4	20 1	19 15	11 2	11 2	13 10	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 4	21 0	21 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 12	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	13 8	13 12	20 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 8	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	23 12	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Gonda	16 4	16 4	16 8	16 8	12 0	12 0	14 12	14 12	21 8	21 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	23 8	23 8	21 8	21 8	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Bahráich	16 0	16 8	21 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	17 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	22 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	15 0	15 12	24 8	24 8	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	21 8	23 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	24 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Kheri	14 4	14 4	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	16 0	16 0	22 8	20 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	15 1	15 0	15 0	8 2	8 12	12 8	12 8	25 0	25 0	16 4	16 3	...	...	...	...	22 8	20 0	25 0	25 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	11 8	11 8
Bánswára	16 4	16 3	13 12	16 3	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	18 12	30 0	30 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 5	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 11½	11 5½	14 13½	14 7½	7 13	7 13	8 9½	8 9½	18 12	17 15½	13 4½	14 1	*Nil*	*Nil*	12 8	12 8	14 1	14 7½	17 3	17 9½	10 15	11 5½	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6
Sirohee	12 4	12 4	18 0	18 0	6 4	6 4	8 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	19 8	19 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	12 0
Erinpura	14 5	14 12	20 8	20 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 3	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	13 1	18 4	...	...	...	...	240 0	260 0	12 0	12 4
Ajmere	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	8 0	21 0	23 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	11 12	12 4	16 12	17 4	6 8	6 0	7 4	7 0	...	...	15 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	19 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengurh	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 4	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0
Boondee	21 4	21 0	29 0	28 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kotah	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	30 0	30 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	17 11	17 11	27 0	27 0	7 1	7 1	9 6	9 6	24 12	24 12	16 1	16 1	...	...	15 7	15 3	24 12	23 9	25 7	25 7	10 3	10 3	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	16 4	17 12	28 4	26 4	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	28 4	29 0	21 12	22 4	...	...	...	...	22 12	22 8	21 12	22 0	...	...	110 0	100 0	11 12	11 4
Jeypore	14 12	14 8	22 0	20 12	4 12	4 12	7 12	7 12	23 0	22 0	18 12	18 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	18-8 to 19 8	19-0 to 19 8	21 8	21 0	25 0	25 0	155 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 0	15 0	18 12	18 12	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	19 11	19 6	16 12	16 8	...	...	18 12	18 12	20 5	20 3	...	...	23 12	23 12	210 0	210 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	14 15	14 14	21 5	21 2	7 14	7 15	10 12	11 4	20 2	20 10	19 7	19 6	...	...	13 8	13 8	21 7	21 11	...	...	28 2	28 6	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Bhurtpore	15 2	15 6	22 0	21 4	6 8	7 12	9 0	9 0	18 4	18 12	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 12	11 12	22 0	21 8	21 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	240 0	245 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	15 14	16 0	22 3	22 1	7 12	7 12	9 11	9 11	22 0	22 3	19 5	20 5	...	...	11 8	11 8	22 2	22 2	22 8	22 9	30 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	17 11	17 10	28 0	28 2	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	27 12	28 4	25 4	25 4	...	...	...	...	22 14	22 12	...	...	...	...	220 0	220 0	11 12	11 12
Nusseerabad Cantonment	15 8	16 13½	22 5½	23 12¾	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	24 7½	26 0	17 12¼	19 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	19 13	19 8	24 4½	25 8	12 8	12 8	93 5½	90 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	14 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	†	†	11 0	10 0
Bálmer	12 3	11 13	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 6	7 6	...	...	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	12 12	13 0	17 0	17 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	17 0	17 8	24 8	25 4	9 0	8 0	12 12	12 0	27 8	27 0	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	27 0	...	...	...	160 0	200 0	11 8	11 6
Western—																										
Jodhpore	14 6	14 6	20 0	20 0	6 9	6 4	7 8	7 8	20 0	22 8	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 14	20 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 8
Jeysulmere	11 12	11 12	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 10	10 10	10 4	10 4	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	12 10	12 6½	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 2	7 0¾	...	...	19 6	19 15¼	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	23 0	23 0	*	*	*	*	19 0	19 0	38 0	38 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Neemuch Cantonment	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	26 3	26 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 7	19 8	27 6	28 0	26 0	26 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	14 8	15 0	19 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	17 0	19 12	22 0	17 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Goona	21 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	31 0	31 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	15 1	14 10	20 5	19 15	6 6	6 6	8 3	7 12	19 6	19 8	17 11	18 2	...	...	10 14	10 14	14 8	14 14	22 7	20 10	15 5	15 7	126 14	126 14	10 4	10 4

* Not sold. † Six pies per bundle. ‡ For husked grain. § Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1890—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	17 0	18 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	27 0	21 0	23 0	†	†	†	†	25 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Ferozepore	19 0	19 0	32 0	31 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	†	†	24 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	18 0	18 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	11 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	32 0	32 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	16 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	24 0	25 0	19 0	20 0	†	†	†	†	22 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	15 0	17 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	†	†	12 0	13 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	16 0	17 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	19 0	21 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	16 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Lahore	16 0	17 0	28 0	36 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	25 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	30 0	30 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	17 0	18 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	26 0	22 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiana	17 0	19 0	26 0	32 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	27 0	24 0	23 0	†	†	16 0	20 0	22 0	27 0	22 0	28 0	13 0	14 0	110 0	120 0	13 0	12 8
Jullundur	18 0	20 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	*	*	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	28 0	*	*	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 4
Hoshiarpur	20 0	21 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	15 0	15 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Gurdáspur	18 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	17 0	19 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	†	†	20 0	19 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	65 0	65 0	9 8	8 12
Kangra	16 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	17 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	...		13 0	13 0	22 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	28 0	28 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujranwála	16 0	17 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	23 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	‡	‡	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrat	19 0	19 0	29 0	32 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	30 0	26 0	22 0	23 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	13 12	13 8
Jhelum	17 0	18 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	25 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	*	*	*	*	22 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	*	*	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	17 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	35 0	28 0	23 0	22 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	24 0	[illegible]	85 0	13 8	13 8
Hazara	19 0	21 0	32 0	36 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	28 0	29 0	†	†	[illegible]	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	19 0	18 0	45 0	41 0	...		11 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	21 0	21 0	†	†	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	31 0	30 0	30 0	108 0	108 0	40 0	40 0
Kohat	23 0	23 0	43 0	45 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	30 0	‡	‡	20 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	33 0	33 0	†	‡	160 0	125 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	19 0	19 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	26 0	*	*	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	16 0	17 0	31 0	32 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	16 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	21 0	†	†	26 0	26 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	23 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	25 0	25 0	53 0	54 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	40 0	40 0	31 0	31 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	35 0	35 0	45 0	44 0	13 0	13 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	20 0	20 0	39 0	42 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	35 0	35 0	31 0	30 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	28 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	125 0	125 0	46 0	47 0
Muzaffargarh	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	20 0	21 0	‡	‡	9 0	11 0	100 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
D. G. Khan	17 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	125 0	125 0	28 0	27 8
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	11 8	11 8	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 8	12 8	19 0	19 8	7 8	7 8	11 0	10 8	19 8	19 8	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	15 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	13 4	12 13	20 12	20 8	8 3	8 0	9 8	9 8	21 3	21 8	23 8	23 12	...	...	...	...	17 6	18 14	...	...	9 7	10 8	155 0	175 0	11 4	11 6
Upper Sind Frontier	13 8	13 0	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	24 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	13 12	13 12	15 0	14 10	5 0	5 0	7 5	7 5	19 0	18 [illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 [illegible]								

Konkan—																														
Karwar	12 4	12 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	213 5	213 5	11 10	12 0
Ratnágiri	10 9	10 9	...	...	9 4	9 4	12 0	12 11	15 10	14 5	14 1	14 11	17 10	17 10	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 14	10 14	105 0	120 0	11 10	11 10
Colába (Alibág)	9 0	9 0	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	85 0	85 0	12 6	12 6
Bombay	10 10	11 1	20 1	21 2	7 3	7 12	10 13	10 13	18 3	17 9	13 10	13 14	17 0	19 13	13 12	13 12	14 2	14 11	17 5	20 3	10 2	10 7	67 1	67 1	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	9 11	8 14	...	...	6 15	7 4	8 9	8 3	...	...	12 13½	12 12	...	...	...	...	13 5	11 7	...	...	9 14½	9 4	80 0	80 0	13 5	12 4
Deccan—																														
Dharwar (Hubli)	16 13	17 0	...	...	11 1	11 0	12 13	12 0	23 6	23 0	21 5	21 0	...	24 0	19 6	...	12 15	14 0	...	...	11 3	20 0	91 0	80 0	9 8	9 0
Belgaum	17 8	16 0	18 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	14 4	...	...	13 8	13 0	68 0	71 0	14 0	13 8
Satara	12 1	9 6	...	...	9 9	8 14	11 7	10 0	15 16	14 11	15 8	14 4	16 6	16 6	...	...	15 10	14 5	17 13	17 13	13 12	12 7	116 8	106 8	13 2	15 2
Sholapur	15 7	15 14	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 15	9 15	20 11	19 14	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	19 3	18 11	...	...	17 12	15 2	85 0	85 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	14 10	14 10	...	...	7 3	7 3	11 5	11 5	17 9	17 9	20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 12	11 12	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12
Poona (City)	12 10	12 10	13 10	13 10	9 3	9 3	9 13	9 13	17 0	15 4	16 2	14 15	16 6	16 6	...	...	14 15	13 6	...	...	18 0	15 10	60 13	60 13	12 4	11 7
Khandesh—																														
Ahmednagar	14 8	13 6	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	18 13	18 5	17 12	17 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	...	...	23 3	20 13	91 6	84 9	13 1	13 2
Násik	15 8	15 1	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	18 15	18 5	21 6	22 8	...	...	15 13	15 13	...	...	14 6	14 6	106 8	106 14	13 2	13 2
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 14	12 14	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	20 10	20 10	19 11	19 10	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 12	...	...	18 12	...	106 0	106 0	10 6	11 6
Guserat—																														
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	95 0	95 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Kaira	11 8	11 8	25 0	25 0	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 8	20 0	...	...	16 4	16 0	...	...	19 8	19 0	94 0	94 0	12 8	12 8
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	10 4½	9 11½	12 0	10 4	6 4½	6 4½	8 0	8 0	14 14	17 2	16 9	16 9	18 4½	18 4½	...	...	13 11½	12 0	...	...	11 4	11 4	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	...	...	9 8	10 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Mahále (Godhra)	11 12	11 2	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 4	10 4	17 4	17 4	18 2	18 2	24 4	24 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 4	26 4	9 4	9 4	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Deesa Cantonment	14 0	13 13	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 5½	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	150 0	150 0	11 8	11 8
Kattywar—																														
Rajkot	14 0	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																														
Western—																														
Nimar	15 1	15 1	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 7	11 7	27 9	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	10 13	10 13
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 5	...	...	9 8	9 1	10 8	10 3	23 0	23 0	22 0	21 11	...	16 5	16 0	...	14 0	13 13	...	...	11 0	11 4	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	15 8	15 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Betul	16 2	16 2	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	...	...	11 11	11 11	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwara	13 13	15 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 0	13 5	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	15 3	...	...	10 5	10 5	...	150 0	8 0	9 0
Nagpur	15 10	16 4	...	...	7 13	8 2	8 12	9 6	21 4	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	13	13 12	110 0	110 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	17 2	17 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	17 2	...	...	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 10	9 2
Central—																														
Narsinghpur	14 10	15 12	...	...	10 15	11 11	12 11	13 13	16 3	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	...	18 15	13 10	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	16 12	16 12	...	...	9 1	10 0	10 0	10 10	23 6	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 1	20 3	...	...	16 8	16 8	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Damoh	17 2	17 2	...	...	12 5	12 5	13 5	13 5	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 11	10 11	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	15 8	15 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 12	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	...	...	13 8	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Mandla	17 0	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	17 15	17 15	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 15	16 9	...	...	13 9	13 9	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Bálághát	17 1	17 1	...	...	11 13	13 2	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 13	19 3	...	...	16 4	12 8	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandara	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	13 4	...	...	14 4	12 8	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Chanda	14 5	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	14 15	...	...	14 6	14 6	615 0	615 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																														
Biláspur	21 5	21 5	...	...	16 15	16 15	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 11	15 12	...	...	21 0	18 11	96 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	21 14	21 14	...	...	10 6	10 6	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	17 8	17 8	100 0	100 0	9 7	9 7
Sambalpur	16 2	15 12	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 8	...	...	13 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 14
Berar—																														
Buldána	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	10 0			10 0	10 0
Basim	16 14	17 1	...	...	8 6	8 1	10 5	10 5	21 2	22 7	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 15	...	...	14 12	14 5			9 9	9 13
Akola	13 0	14 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	19 0			10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 2	...	...	16 0	16 0	§	§	9 12	9 12
Amráoti	14 12	15 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	21 12	21 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	13 0			9 0	9 0
Wun	15 12	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	28 0	26 0			10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																														
Secunderabad	12 3	11 15	...	...	6 15	6 12	10 0	10 3	17 12	17 12	...	18 4	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 15	...	...	20 11	21 7	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Boláram	13 2	12 8	...	...	7 5	7 12	9 0	9 0	19 15	19 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghat	9 0	9 8	...	...	7 0	7 12	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Firewood is sold by head-loads, cart-loads, and bullock-loads.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1890—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	9 0	8 10	...	...	10 8	10 2	10 14	10 8	*	*	*	*	21 3	21 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 14	11 14	13 13	13 13	*	*	*	*	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 11	12 11	22 3	22 3	23 14	23 14	27 2	27 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	13 3	13 3
Nilgiris	10 11	10 11	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 6	10 6	20 0	20 0	16 13	16 13	20 14	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217 2	217 2	11 0	11 0
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	10 5	12 3	12 3	14 2	22 5	24 10	23 0	26 3	29 2	31 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	14 10
Central—																										
Bellary	17 5	16 5	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	27 13	28 5	23 8	23 8	32 2	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	12 8	11 8	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	31 14	33 0	26 5	29 2	31 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 5
Cuddapah	14 0	13 3	...	...	10 11	11 2	13 5	12 8	22 2	22 14	30 8	30 8	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	12 11	12 11	...	...	10 11	10 5	11 6	10 11	23 5	24 0	23 2	23 13	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	124 10	11 11	11 5
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 14	8 14	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	*	*	*	*	20 14	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178 13	178 13	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	8 0	10 0	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 5	11 5	27 0	27 8	29 11	29 11	26 5	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godavari	9 14	9 14	...	...	13 14	15 13	15 0	17 0	25 14	28 13	24 10	24 10	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 6	10 6	...	...	13 2	13 2	13 13	13 13	19 0	19 0	*	*	29 13	29 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	13 3	13 3
Nellore	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 11	12 11	22 11	22 11	24 6	24 6	26 14	26 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 6	10 8	11 3	11 3	19 10	19 14	18 0	18 0	26 3	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 0	111 5	12 13	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	10 8	10 2	12 2	11 0	*	*	17 3	17 13	26 0	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 0	12 6
N. Arcot	9 11	9 11	...	...	9 11	9 11	12 3	12 3	22 13	21 13	20 10	19 13	32 8	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
S Arcot	8 3	8 3	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 14	11 6	*	*	17 11	18 8	20 11	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	9 10	9 10	...	...	10 13	13 5	*	*	*	*	20 5	21 13	21 2	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 13	11 3	11 3	12 10	18 3	18 3	20 5	21 10	23 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	8 14	8 14	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 13	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	10 14	9 13	...	...	10 8	10 14	11 0	11 13	*	19 6	17 10	19 2	21 11	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	140 14	13 10	13 2
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 0	11 4	9 12	10 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	12 0	38 0	35 0	18 0	27 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	21 0	87 0	81 0	9 8	9 12
Bangalore	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 4	9 8	9 4	12 8	10 4	24 0	25 0	...	...	33 0	32 7	...	...	11 8	10 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 8	13 8	13 8	..	24 0	...	...	41 0	44 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	20 0	15 0	134 0	132 0	9 8	9 8
Tumkúr	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	48 0	48 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	11 0	10 0	10 4	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	40 0	36 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	15 8	72 0	72 0	9 0	8 0
Kadur	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0		...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Shimoga	13 10	14 11	12 10	...	14 11	14 11	15 12	15 12	31 8	30 8	...	...	33 9	38 14	10 8	11 9	13 10	12 10	...	...	16 13	16 13	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	13 0	34 0	34 0	24 0	24 0	44 0	44 0	70 0	70 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	39 0	39 8	...	...	15 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, April 14th, 1890.

The extent of the storm area and the amount of rainfall during the period under review has been practically the same as was reported last week. In Assam towards the close of the week there were very frequent showers, and in the Punjab the extent of the rainfall area has slightly increased. The heat has been great—more particularly over the Gangetic plain, the Punjab and the Western desert, and it is probably in part due to this cause that pressure has been so steadily low over that region. There have been no cases of serious cyclonic storms during the week, but duststorms and dusthaze have been frequently and widely reported.

The Chart of the 8th showed comparatively uniform pressures all over the country, but with slight areas of low readings over Lower Sind and the centre of the North-Western Provinces. There was a fairly general northerly current of wind over North-Western India and down a part of the west of the Peninsula, and a very general southerly wind over the head of the Bay and Lower Bengal. Elsewhere the directions were very variable. On the 9th the low pressure area over Sind had disappeared, but that over the North-Western Provinces had moved north-eastward to Behar and the Gorakhpur district of the North-Western Provinces and developed somewhat. There was a considerable indraught towards this depression, and the north-westerly winds over the Upper Gangetic plain, as well as the southerly winds over the head of the Bay, &c., blew strongly. In other parts of the country there was no important change. On the 10th the low pressure area had filled up slightly, but it still exercised a good deal of influence on the winds which were still blowing strongly in the two regions noticed on the 9th. Over the Western desert another depression was developing. In the Peninsula the general conditions were unaltered. The Chart of the 11th showed very little change, except that the depression which had formed over the Western desert had moved into the Punjab, and south-westerly winds had been produced over the south of that Province and in Rajputana. On the 12th a well marked cyclonic storm existed over the Punjab, and a cyclonic circulation of the winds prevailed over North-Western India. Moderate gradients for southerly winds continued over North-Eastern India, and the winds at the head of the Bay remained very strong for the season. In other parts of the Indian region pressure was uniform and the winds variable. The report of the 13th showed a very rapid rise of the barometer in the Punjab and the disappearance of the depression. In other respects the distribution and the winds were unaltered. On the morning of the 14th the barometer was falling everywhere, particularly over Northern India, and the barometric gradient in North-Eastern India had increased. Very high westerly winds prevailed down the Gangetic plain, and southerly winds, strong to a gale, over the head of the Bay.

Temperature.—The warm period which commenced on the 3rd has continued steadily during the week under review. Taking all the Provinces of India into consideration there has been a considerable excess of temperature on each day of the week, but the warmest days were the 10th, 11th and 12th, when all parts of India experienced abnormal heat. The greatest excess has been in the Punjab, and in that Province, on the 11th, the maximum temperatures at Sialkote and Dera Ismail Khan, and the minimum temperatures at Dera Ismail Khan and Mooltan exceeded the normal average by over 10°. In all Provinces except Madras, Bengal and Burma the mean temperature on every day of the week was above the normal, but the three excepted Provinces had 2, 1 and 5 days respectively, when the heat was below the average of the season. The region of absolute

greatest day temperature has moved about the country in a somewhat irregular manner owing to slight local variations in the weather.

On the	8th	the highest	maximum was	107·5°	at Jhansi.
,,	9th	,,	,,	109·5°	,, Jhansi.
,,	10th	,,	,,	108·2°	,, Nagpur.
,,	11th	,,	,,	108·4°	,, Deesa.
,,	12th	,,	,,	108·2°	,, Sholapur. Akola. Nagpur.
,,	13th	,,	,,	108·7°	,, Sholapur. Nagpur.
,,	14th	,,	,,	109·1°	,, Patna.

These figures show that, omitting the exceptional heat at Jhansi on the 9th, the maximum temperature has increased slowly during the week, but that the locality of the greatest day heat has shifted about to different parts of the head of the Peninsula and the Gangetic plain. On the 12th the day temperature was very high over the Punjab, readings of between 105° and 107° being reported from the south-east, south and centre of the Province.

The following table shows the variations of temperature from the normal, according to Provinces, for the present and the past week:

Provinces.	Variation of Temperature from Normal for Past Week.	Variation of Temperature from Normal for Present Week.
Burmah	+ 0·6°	— 0·7°
Bengal	+ 0·8°	+ 1·0°
North-West Provinces	— 0·6°	+ 3·9°
Punjab	+ 1·9°	+ 4·8°
Bombay	+ 0·7°	+ 1·4°
Central Provinces	+ 0·8°	+ 3·0°
Guzerat and Central India	— 0·1°	+ 3·3°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 1·2°	+ 3·9°
Madras	+ 0·8°	+ 0·4°

These figures show that with the single exception of Burma, the mean temperature of all Provinces for the present week has been in excess of the normal. In all parts of the Indian region except Burma and Madras the mean temperature compared with the normal has risen, the increase being large over the central and north-western parts of the country.

Rain.—The rainfall of the week has been of the usual spring storm character. It has fallen within 24 of the 52 divisions into which India has been divided for rainfall purposes. This extent of rainfall is very slightly in excess of that reported last week, the excess being due to an increased number of showers in the Punjab and the Carnatic. The principal rainfall areas are, as was the case last week, North-Eastern India and the south-west of the Peninsula. In all other parts of the Indian region any rainfall has been light and scattered. In four divisions the amount received has been in excess of the average, the largest excess being in Assam and North Bengal. In the remaining twenty divisions where rain has been received the amount has generally been small, and in twelve out of the twenty less than $\frac{1}{10}$th of an inch.

In Assam the Surma division received nearly 5 and the Bramaputra division about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches of rain as the mean fall for the week. In Northern Bengal the mean amount was nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but in all other divisions the average fall was less than 1 inch.

Of the maximum falls the only important amounts are reported from North-Eastern India. Thus Sylhet received $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches during the week, Sibsagar 4 inches, Lakhimpur $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and parts of Darrang, Kamrup and Goalpara over 2 inches. In Deltaic and Central Bengal there were no important falls, but in North Bengal, Cooch Behar received 5 inches, and Kurgram (in Rungpore) received 2 inches. In North-Western India the only district reporting a fall of over 1 inch was Thull (in Kohat). In the west of the Peninsula, Palghat (Calicut) reports $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and Kotagari (Nilgiris) 3 inches for their week's fall. The Bombay Deccan had heavyish rain. Akybag (Kolapur) received $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and one district in Belgaum 2 inches.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall Data for week ending April 14th, 1890.			Rainfall Data from 15th October to April 14th, 1890.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, October 15th to April 14th.	Excess or Defect of (Seasonal) Rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0·06	0·73	—0·67	20·43	7·76	+163
	Lower Burma	0	0·42	—0·42	8·73	7·24	+ 21
	Central Burma	0·08	0·25	—0·17	7·89	4·72	+ 68
	Upper Burma	0·21	?	?	5·07	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·08	—0·08	8·35	6·32	+ 32
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·19	0·81	—0·62	11·21	9·72	+ 15
	Assam (Surma)	4·77	3·65	+1·12	21·79	17·53	+ 24
	Do. (Bramaputra)	2·28	1·30	+0·98	7·99	11·08	— 28
	Deltaic Bengal	0·13	0·41	—0·28	11·43	7·24	+ 58
	Central Bengal	0·08	0·23	—0·15	4·61	5·08	— 9
	North Bengal	1·42	0·37	+1·05	2·74	5·90	— 54
	Orissa	0	0·28	—0·28	17·41	8·64	+102
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·11	—0·11	4·08	4·50	— 9
	Behar (South)	0	0·07	—0·07	0·78	3·27	— 76
	Do. (North)	0·01	0·08	—0·07	0·71	3·01	— 77
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·06	—0·06	1·75	2·79	— 37
	Oudh (South)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·27	2·04	— 87
	Do. (North)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·25	2·51	— 90
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·07	—0·07	0·29	1·92	— 85
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·09	—0·09	0·29	2·03	— 86
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	0·15	—0·15	0·84	4·01	— 79
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·28	—0·28	0·63	2·75	— 77
	Do. (Central)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·83	3·17	— 74
	Do. (Submontane)	0·01	0·23	—0·22	1·85	5·66	— 67
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·03	0·89	—0·86	5·99	14·59	— 59
	Do. (North-West)	0·14	0·65	—0·51	2·23	8·61	— 74
	Do. (West)	0	0·23	—0·23	0·78	2·84	— 73
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·33	0·64	—0·31	15·73	14·31	+ 10
	Madras (South Central)	0·34	0·46	—0·12	10·32	14·94	— 31
	Coorg	0	0·48	—0·48	16·24	11·04	+ 47
	Mysore	0·05	0·49	—0·44	5·16	6·69	— 23
	Konkan	0·01	0·01	0	4·91	2·41	+104
	Bombay Deccan	0·54	0·17	+0·37	5·85	4·45	+ 31
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·05	0·05	0	1·33	3·56	— 63
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·05	—0·05	3·34	3·76	— 11
	Central Provinces (West)	0·02	0·06	—0·04	3·25	2·75	+ 18
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·11	—0·11	2·55	3·19	— 20
	Ditto (East)	0	0·24	—0·24	3·37	3·40	— 1
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·02	0·68	— 97
	Kattiawar	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·51	—100
	Sind	0	0·08	—0·08	0·06	1·10	— 95
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·30	1·76	— 83
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·03	—0·03	0·09	1·10	— 92
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·07	0·79	— 91
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·10	—0·10	13·13	10·20	+ 29
	Ditto (a)	0·20	?	?	9·85	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·26	—0·26	2·84	3·44	— 17
	Madras (Central)	0·02	0·11	—0·09	5·63	5·20	+ 8
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·02	—0·02	11·17	15·75	— 29
	Ditto (South)	0·01	0·31	—0·30	12·05	19·71	— 39
	Madras (South)	0·11	0·25	—0·14	7·25	16·37	— 56

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *17th April, 1890.*

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 12th April.*—Slight showers in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Bellary, Anantapur, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, South Canara and Malabar. No rain elsewhere. Crops generally good, but withering in parts of Nellore, South Arcot, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore, and suffering from want of water in parts of Vizagapatam and North Arcot. Outturn of sugarcane good. Tobacco and cotton average. Paddy and dry grains below average. Water-supply and pasturage generally decreasing. Prices rising. Prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 16th April.*—Rain in parts of Sind, Konkan, Deccan and Karnatic. Exotic cotton in parts of Dharwar blighted; *jowari* in Ahmednagar middling; crop prospects otherwise satisfactory. Fodder sufficient except in four districts. Agricultural stock generally healthy.

Bengal.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Scattered showers fell in North-East and Central Bengal. General rain wanted for cultivation of lands all over the Province. Early rice and jute sowings begun, and sugarcane being planted in Behar. Indigo, *cheena* and *mung* being sown. *Boro* or spring rice reported as doing well generally, but suffering from want of rain in some districts. *Rabi* harvest over in most parts, with a fair outturn on the whole. *Mahua* expected to yield 12 to 16 annas in Chota Nagpur, but is a poor crop in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Bhagulpore. Latest report from Balasore shows that there is no ground for serious anxiety. Work on the Behamagar Talpada road undertaken by the District Board finished. Relief work at Government cost begun, and 187 coolies employed during the past week. Beggars still being fed from private funds, and there is a decided improvement in their appearance.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—*For week ending 16th April.*—Weather seasonable. *Rabi* harvest approaching completion. Threshing and winnowing in progress in several districts. Summer crops doing well. Supplies ample, and prices fairly steady, but somewhat high.

Punjab.—*For week ending 16th April.*—Slight rain in Rawalpindi, Shahpur and Peshawar. Prices rising in Hissar and Mooltan; fluctuating in Delhi; and stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *rabi* crops in progress. *Kharif* sowings going on in Jullundur, Sialkot and Peshawar. Prospects of crops generally average on irrigated lands, but poor elsewhere. Fodder sufficient in Ferozepore, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar; scarce elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 16th April.*—Weather unusually hot, with occasional clouds. Threshing and winnowing of *rabi* crops in progress. The wheat crop in Hoshangabad is reported to have turned out a scanty one, and that in Raipur is returned at eight annas only, otherwise no change in prospects.

Burma.—*For week ending 12th April.*—Heavy rain at Mergui and in small quantities at Sandoway, Bassein, Thongwa, Shwegyin, Toungoo, Tavoy, Bhamo, Yeu, Upper and Lower Chindwin, Myingyan, Yamethin and Pynmana. Showers also fell at Thayetmyo, Moulmein, Amherst, Katha, Sagaing and Kyaukse. Rise in paddy in Thayetmyo, and fall in Mergui. Food-supply sufficient.

Assam.—*For week ending 16th April.*—Weather seasonable. Rainfall general and beneficial to crops. Sowing of early rice still continues. Prospects of tea and other crops good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 16th April.*—Rain reported in parts of the Shimoga district. Standing crops in good condition. Paddy sown and sugarcane planted in parts. Prospects generally fair. Prices slightly risen in the Bangalore district.

Season favourable in Coorg during the week. Rainfall slight.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 16th April.*—Weather warm. Threshing of *rabi* continues. Fodder insufficient in Ellichpur, Daryapur, Yeotmal and Kelapur taluks. Water scarce in Amraoti, Murtizapur, Yeotmal and Kelapur taluks. Prices stationary. Land under preparation for next season.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Reaping of *tabi* and *rabi* crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 16th April.*—Crops reaped in Bundelkhand. Prices fallen slightly in Dhar, Barwani and Jhabua. No other change of importance since last week.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 16th April.*—Cutting of crops continued generally. Agricultural stock good, except in parts of Ajmere. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Marwar. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 10th April.*—No rain. Weather warm and cloudy, with dust storms at times. Prospect of crops fair. Owing to absolute want of rain, sowing of *ghaia* rice and Indian corn postponed.

W. C. BENETT,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. L. OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 23rd March 1889. Total mean length open.	Week ending 23rd March 1889. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 23rd March 1889. Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 22nd March 1890. Total mean length open.	Week ending 22nd March 1890. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 22nd March 1890. Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1888 to 23rd March 1889. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1888 to 23rd March 1889. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1889 to 22nd March 1890. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April 1889 to 22nd March 1890. Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
29th March 1890	East Indian (a)	1,526	8,62,710	566	1,526	10,27,192	673	4,35,39,674	560	4,34,21,174	558	...	1,18,5[illegible]
29th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	13,371	234	57	11,002	192	4,86,840	167	4,93,147	169	6,307	...
29th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	4,45,680	268	1,672	3,72,000	223	1,86,18,840	219	1,88,50,159	222	2,31,319	...
29th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (b)	293	45,623	155	501	(c) 62,838	125	17,56,843	163	(c)20,02,260	114	2,45,417	...
29th ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	857	72,319	84	979	82,884	85	38,65,432	89	40,42,546	87	1,77,114	...
29th ditto	Do. . Mysore Section	219	13,209	60	296	18,559	63	5,74,982	77	9,49,810	70	3,74,828	...
29th ditto	Indian Midland (e)	587	59,567	101	746	75,101	101	11,16,674	106	33,23,174	93	22,06,500	...
29th ditto	Villupuram - Guntakal (Nellore Branch)	83	5,155	62	83	3,906	47	2,46,600	58	2,42,592	57	...	4,0[illegible]
29th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,814	50	36	2,409	67	90,908	52	1,11,241	63	20,333	...
	TOTAL	5,322	15,19,448	286	5,896	16,55,891	281	7,02,96,793	288	7,34,36,103	258	31,39,310	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
29th March 1890	North Western (f)	2,386	4,74,777	199	2,399	5,82,837	243	2,48,36,695	204	2,80,85,866	230	32,49,171	...
29th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,19,000	172	692	1,87,509	271	66,44,327	188	77,27,078	219	10,82,751	...
29th ditto	Bengal Central	125	15,190	122	125	13,910	111	7,06,877	111	7,13,680	112	6,803	...
29th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	12,081	268	45	21,125	469	8,54,272	372	7,82,175	342	...	72,09[illegible]
29th ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	1,48,594	221	747	1,86,570	250	1,04,37,295	304	1,12,71,000	304	8,33,705	...
29th ditto	Nalháti	27	2,588	95	27	2,122	78	1,01,164	76	1,00,826	76	...	3[illegible]
29th ditto	Tirhoot	273	27,480	101	273	53,100	195	16,21,675	125	21,22,875	159	5,01,200	...
29th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	105	4,747	45	105	7,694	73	2,61,118	49	3,39,697	63	78,579	...
15th ditto	Jorhát	...	...	...		(g)	...	(h) 58,096	40	(i) 57,638	40	...	4[illegible]
29th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	56	8	7	271	38	8,127	21	11,899	31	3,772	[illegible]
22nd ditto	Burma (j)	553	1,13,804	206	553	1,32,066	239	33,64,348	163	48,82,058	177	15,17,7[illegible]	[illegible]
	TOTAL	4,886	9,18,317	188	4,973	11,87,204	239	4,88,93,994	201	5,60,94,792	221	72,00,798	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
29th March 1890	Madras	840	1,84,740	220	840	1,69,209	201	83,44,665	195	89,01,308	208	5,56,643	...
29th ditto	South Indian	654	1,09,596	168	654	1,04,734	160	53,70,610	161	56,19,417	169	2,48,807	...
29th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula (k)	1,447	7,47,258	517	1,447	8,44,618	584	4,08,67,156	538	3,56,30,501	485	...	52,36,6[illegible]
29th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (l)	461	2,75,207	597	461	3,10,000	672	1,26,52,076	538	1,26,22,845	538	...	30,1[illegible]
	TOTAL	3,402	13,16,801	387	3,402	14,28,561	420	6,72,35,407	388	6,27,74,071	363	...	44,61,3[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		13,610	37,54,566	276	14,271	42,71,656	299	18,64,26,194	282	19,23,04,966	270	58,78,772	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	9,60,16,299	145	9,88,97,940	139	28,81,641	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	9,04,09,895	137	9,34,07,026	131	29,97,131	...
	Assisted Companies.												
29th March 1890	Tárakeshwar	22	6,694	304	22	6,903	314	2,80,871	248	2,72,414	240	...	8,45[illegible]
15th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	..	...	(g)	...	(h) 4,19,543	108	(i) 4,55,403	117	35,860	...
29th ditto	Bengal and North Western	376	29,361	78	376	53,880	143	21,38,781	112	22,21,859	116	83,078	...
29th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	10,715	100	67	6,271	94	3,38,713	103	3,67,480	112	28,767	...
	TOTAL	465	46,770	101	465	67,054	144	31,77,908	115	33,17,156	120	1,39,248	...
	Native States.												
29th March 1890	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	354	44,642	126	354	49,018	138	18,81,270	121	23,75,782	132	4,94,512	...
29th ditto	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	2,675	45	59	2,760	47	1,39,399	46	1,38,386	46	...	1,01[illegible]
29th ditto	Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,318	48	27	1,000	37	47,011	41	50,185	37	3,174	...
29th ditto	Bhávanagar-Gond a l-Junágarh-Porbandar	260	35,730	137	332	36,190	109	11,54,462	108	13,30,029	89	1,75,567	...
29th ditto	Morvi	68	3,456	51	94	5,673	60	1,60,301	46	1,91,372	51	31,071	...
29th ditto	Jodhpore	124	7,336	59	124	9,500	77	3,43,848	54	3,50,454	56	6,606	...
	TOTAL	892	95,157	107	990	1,04,141	105	37,26,291	93	44,36,208	94	7,09,917	...

(a) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(c) Includes the Asansol-Chakadharpur Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railways.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(g) Return not received.
(h) Total receipts from 1st April 1888 to 16th March 1889.
(i) Total receipts from 1st April 1889 to 15th March 1890.
(j) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension.
(k) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(l) Includes the Patri Branch.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *17th April, 1890.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 17.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 23rd April, 1890.

No. 241.—*Appointment.*—Surgeon-Major C. H. Joubert, M.B., Civil Surgeon of Rungpore, to be Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon R. Harvey, M.D.

The 24th April, 1890.

No. 244.—Mr. P. A. Rigby is admitted into the Uncovenanted Medical Service, and his services are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 247.—The services of Surgeon J. J. Pratt, Bengal Establishment, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh by Home Department Notification No. 321, dated the 6th June 1889, are hereby placed permanently at the disposal of that Government.

No. 250.—The services of Assistant Apothecary C. A. Owen are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The 25th April, 1890.

No. 255.—The services of 1st Grade Apothecary W. Cooper are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 23rd April, 1890.

No. 533.—The Honourable H. W. Gordon took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 9th April 1890.

POLICE.

The 25th April, 1890.

No. 315.—The services of Lieutenant Carew Barnett, 3rd Madras Light Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an officiating Assistant Commandant in the Military Police in Upper Burma.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 23rd April, 1890.

No. 116.—With effect from the 7th April 1890, or any subsequent date on which he may take

over charge of his duties, the Reverend T. E. F. Cole, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Jubbulpore.

No. 119.—The Reverend J. O. F. Willcocks, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 9th April 1890.

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 18th April, 1890.

No. 817-*P.*—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, at No. 13, Wood Street, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 171 *of* 1889.—Norbert de Landtsheer of the City of Paris, Republic of France, Engineer, and Thomas Critchley Barraclough of the City of Manchester, England, Engineer, for improvements in machinery for decorticating, breaking, scutching, and dressing China grass (Ramie), flax, hemp and other textile plants; also partly applicable to other purposes.

No. 213 *of* 1889.—Lasslo Chandor, Gentleman, of No. 60, Gorochowo, St. Petersburg, Russia, for improvements in lamps.

No. 218 *of* 1889.—Carl Olof Lundholm of Stevenston, in the County of Ayr, Scotland, Chemist, for improvements in the manufacture of dynamite.

No. 229 *of* 1889.—Arthur Elphinstone Cummins of No. 118, Haverstock Hill, in the County of Middlesex, England, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for compressing cotton or other materials into bales.

No. 255 *of* 1889.—Carl Haake of Hanover, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturer, for improvements in apparatus for holding and tuning the strings of pianos and other instruments of the like kind.

No. 282 *of* 1889.—Roderick Impey Murchison of Murrumbeena, near Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Gentleman, and Charles Taylor of No. 118, Wellington Parade, East Melbourne, in the said Colony, Gentleman, for an improved composition for destroying weeds, scrub and other vegetable growths, and for destroying insects and preserving timber from their attacks.

No. 18 *of* 1890.—Nathaniel Greening of Warrington, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in wire weaving looms.

SURVEYS.

The 25th April, 1890.

No. 95—93-8-*S.*—Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted six months' special leave on urgent private affairs, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

FORESTS.

The 24th April, 1890.

No. 304-*F.*—Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, officiated in the 1st Grade of Deputy Conservators from the 21st January to the 31st March 1890, both dates inclusive.

No. 306-*F.*—The following reversions took effect from 30th March 1890, consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. A. L. Home, Conservator of Forests, 3rd (officiating 2nd) Grade, Bengal:

Mr. H. H. Davis, Officiating Conservator, 3rd Grade, Bengal—to Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. T. Jellicoe, Deputy Conservator, officiating 1st Grade, Assam—to Deputy Conservator, 2nd Grade.

W. C. BENETT,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th April, 1890.

No. 622-*G.*—Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

The 21st April, 1890.

No. 625-*G.*—Surgeon-Major E. Lawrie, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave, for three months, with effect from the 8th April 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 627-*G.*—Surgeon A. W. D. Leahy, F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Agency Surgeon in Ulwar, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Major E. Lawrie, M.B., or until further orders.

The 22nd April, 1890.

No. 634-*G.*—The promotion, in Foreign Department notification, No. 448-G., dated the 21st March 1890, of Lieutenant C. Archer, Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is cancelled.

The 24th April, 1890.

No 649-*G.*—The services of Captain P. E. Henderson, Bengal Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad.

No. 653-*G.*—Captain C W. Ravenshaw, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 655-*G.*—Major A. M Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, and Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is appointed to be a substantive Political Agent of the 3rd Class, *vice* Captain Ravenshaw.

The 25th April, 1890.

No. 660-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Abbott, Bombay Staff Corps, Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class, and Political Agent in Jhallawar, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class, and as Resident at Gwalior, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Major D. W. K. Barr, or until further orders.

No. 1366-*I.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions, so far as they may be suitable, of the Indian Stamp Act, I. of 1879, are applied to the British Cantonments within the Central India Agency, and to the Residency Bazaars at Indore.

2. The notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 3, dated the 9th January 1868, and No. 32-J., dated the 4th March 1870, are hereby cancelled.

No. 1367 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions, so far as they may be suitable, of the Indian Registration Act, III. of 1877, as amended by Acts XII. of 1879, VII. of 1886 and VII. of 1888, section 65, are applied to the Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch and Nowgong, and to the Residency Bazaars at Indore.

No. 1368-*I.*—I. With reference to sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Indian Registration Act, III. of 1877, as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following orders:

(1) All the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the Act upon the Inspector-General of Registration shall be exercised and performed within the Cantonment of Mhow by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India for the time being.

(2) For the purposes of the Act the Cantonment of Mhow shall form a district and also a sub-district.

(3) The Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow for the time being shall be the Registrar and Sub-Registrar of the said district and sub-district respectively.

(4) The office of the Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow for the time being shall be the office of the Registrar and Sub-Registrar.

(5) The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India for the time being shall be Inspector of Registration Offices for the Cantonment of Mhow.

II. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 158-J., dated the 14th August 1874, is hereby cancelled, in so far as it was applicable to the Cantonment of Mhow.

No. 1369-*I.*—I. With reference to sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Indian Registration Act, III. of 1877, as applied to the Cantonment of Neemuch, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following orders:

(1) All the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the Act upon the Inspector-General of Registration shall be exercised and performed within the Cantonment of Neemuch by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India for the time being.

(2) For the purposes of the Act the Cantonment of Neemuch shall form a district and also a sub-district.

(3) The Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch for the time being shall be the Registrar and Sub-Registrar of the said district and sub-district respectively.

(4) The office of the Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch for the time being shall be the office of the Registrar and Sub-Registrar.

(5) The Political Agent in Western Malwa for the time being shall be Inspector of Registration Offices for the Cantonment of Neemuch.

II. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 158-J., dated the 14th August 1874, is hereby cancelled, in so far as it was applicable to the Cantonment of Neemuch.

No. 1370-*I.*—I. With reference to sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Indian Registration Act, III. of 1877, as applied to the Cantonment of Nowgong, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following orders:

(1) All the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the Act upon the Inspector-General of Registration shall be exercised and performed within the Cantonment of Nowgong by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India for the time being.

(2) For the purposes of the Act the Cantonment of Nowgong shall form a district and also a sub-district.

(3) The Cantonment Magistrate at Nowgong for the time being shall be the Registrar and Sub-Registrar of the said district and sub-district respectively.

(4) The office of the Cantonment Magistrate at Nowgong for the time being shall be the office of the Registrar and Sub-Registrar.

(5) The Political Agent in Bundelkhand for the time being shall be Inspector of Registration Offices for the Cantonment of Nowgong.

II. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 158-J., dated the 14th August 1874, is hereby cancelled, in so far as it was applicable to the Cantonment of Nowgong.

No. 1371-*I*.—With reference to sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the Indian Registration Act, III. of 1877, as applied to the Residency Bazaars at Indore, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following orders:

(1) All the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the Act upon the Inspector-General of Registration shall be exercised and performed within the Residency Bazaars at Indore by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India for the time being.

(2) For the purposes of the Act the Residency Bazaars at Indore shall form a district and also a sub-district.

(3) The Civil Judge at Indore for the time being shall be the Registrar and Sub-Registrar of the said district and sub-district respectively.

(4) The office of the Civil Judge at Indore for the time being shall be the office of the Registrar and Sub-Registrar.

(5) The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India for the time being shall be Inspector of Registration Offices for the Residency Bazaars at Indore.

No. 1372-*I*.—The following table of fees prepared under section 78 of the Indian Registration Act, III. of 1877, as applied to the Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong and Sipri, and the Residency Bazaars at Indore, is hereby published as required by section 79 of the Act.

2. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 195, dated the 14th August 1866, is hereby cancelled, in so far as it applies to any of the aforesaid places.

Table of fees under Section 78 of the Indian Registration Act, III. of 1877, for the Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong and Sipri, and the Residency Bazaars at Indore.

ARTICLES.	Rs.	a.	p.	
I.—REGISTRATION FEES (ORDINARY).				
A.—Documents chargeable at "ad valorem" Rates				
I.—For the registration of any document the registration of which is compulsory, other than a lease—				
When the value or consideration does not exceed Rs. 100	1	0	0	
For every one hundred rupees or part of one hundred rupees in excess of Rs. 100	0	8	0	
The maximum fee to be	20	0	0	
II.—For the registration of leases—				
Half the value of the stamp-duty payable on the lease.				
If the lease is exempt from stamp-duty, a fee of	0	8	0	
III.—For the registration of bonds—				
Half the value of the stamp-duty payable on the bond.				
PROVISO.—The minimum fee under Article II or Article III is	0	8	0*	
B.—Documents chargeable with fixed Duties.				
IV.—For the registration of a Will, power-of-attorney, authority to adopt, or certified copy of a decree or order of a Court	2	0	0	
V.—For the registration of any document which cannot be brought under any other article of this Schedule	1	0	0	
II.—REGISTRATION FEES (EXTRAORDINARY).				
VI.—Extra fees for registration of any document by a Registrar	4	0	0	In addition to the ordinary fee.
III.—FEES INCIDENTAL TO REGISTRATION.				
(1) Payable in all Cases.				
VII.—Copying fees* (payable independently of registration fee)	(a)0	2	6	(a) For each folio† of 100 words in the document.
NOTE.—Copying fees are not leviable on the registration of leases of fields granted to cultivators or on the registration of counterparts of such leases	(b)0	4	0	(b) Fixed fee for copying the endorsements on the document.
(2) Payable in Special Cases in addition.				
VIII.—For every copy to be sent under section 65 or section 66, a uniform fee of	0	8	0	
IX.—For filling a translation (section 62)	2	0	0	
X.—For the custody of a document which has remained unclaimed for one month from the date on which it was endorsed "registered" or "registration refused"	1	0	0	For each month or portion of a month after the first month during which the document is unclaimed.

* If a document relates to immoveable property situated in more districts than one, and a copy thereof has to be forwarded to another or other districts under section 65 or section 66, copying fees will be payable twice over (or oftener, as the case may be)—once for the original copying into the register, and again for making the copy or copies for despatch (*vide* Article XIV).

† A fraction of a folio to be counted as a whole folio. [Registration Rule 46 (2)].

NOTE.—The maximum fee is Rs. 5. The fee may be remitted at the discretion of the Inspector-General of Registration.

IV.—FEES FOR VISITS AND COMMISSIONS.

	Rs. a. p.	
XI.—For attendance at a private residence for acceptance of a document for registration or for deposit (section 31) or for the examination of any person under section 38.		
NOTE.—When an attendance takes place under both sections 31 and 38 at the same time and place, if the registration of but one document is concerned only one attendance fee and one registration fee will be levied. If a Registering Officer, when the registration of one document is concerned, attends on the presenter on one occasion and the executant or another necessary witness on another occasion, two attendance fees and one registration fee will be levied. If a Registering Officer attends at a private residence or jail, and one person presents several documents, or one person admits the execution of several documents at one and the same time and place, only one attendance fee will be levied; but a registration fee will be levied in the case of each document. Where several different persons at one and the same time and place present for registration or admit execution of several different documents, the Registering Officer will levy an attendance fee for each distinct transaction, the registration fee being payable on all such documents . . .	10 0 0	In addition to the ordinary fee and travelling allowance at the rate of 4 annas per mile by road and 1½ annas by rail. *N.B.*—The rate is per mile, and no distance less than a mile should be charged for.
XII.—For attendance under section 33; or the issue of a commission under section 33 or section 38—		
(*a*) If the person is physically unable to attend the office or is confined in jail . .	5 0 0	In addition to the ordinary fee and travelling allowance at the rate of 4 annas per mile by road and 1½ annas by rail.
(*b*) Otherwise	10 0 0	Ditto ditto ditto.

V. FEES FOR SEARCHES AND FOR COPIES.

XIII.—For a search made for an entry by a Registering Officer;* and for allowing an applicant to inspect books or indexes†	1 0 0	Per hour or part of an hour occupied in search or inspection.
NOTE.—Government Officers who may require to search or inspect the registers for *bonâ fide* public purposes are exempted from the payment of fees.		
XIV.—For making or granting copy of reasons,‡ entries, or documents for the benefit of any person, or to be forwarded to any other officer under section 65, 66 or 67§	0 2 6	Per folio‖ of 100 words in the body of the document, and in addition a fixed copying fee of 4 annas on account of endorsements copied.
NOTE.—Government Officers who require copies for *bonâ fide* public purposes are exempted from payment of fees.		
XV.—For granting copy of a map (provided that the arrangements for and the cost of making such copy must be made and borne by the person who applies for it)	0 8 0	

VI.—FEES FOR MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS.

XVI.—(*a*) For deposit of a sealed cover containing a Will .	2 0 0	Besides the expense [in (*b*) only] of copying the contents according to the scale laid down above (Article XIV).
(*b*) For opening such cover	2 0 0	
(*c*) For withdrawal of such cover	2 0 0	
XVII.—For attestation of a power-of-attorney (if special) . .	1 0 0	
XVIII.—Ditto ditto (if general) . .	2 0 0	

VII.—FEES FOR APPLICATIONS AND FOR ISSUE OF PROCESS.

XIX.—The fees payable under the Court Fees Act, 1870, and rules issued under it for applications to and processes issued by Revenue Courts shall be levied on such applications to Registering Officers as are required to be in writing¶ and on processes issued by them.

* If in an application to the Registering Officer for a copy of an entry the name of the claiming and executive parties, the nature of the document and the date of the document and the date of registration be shown, the fee for search will not be levied.

† Only books Nos. 1 and 2, and the indexes relating to Book No. 1, are open to inspection (section 57, Act III. of 1877): the others must be searched by the Registering Officer or his Moharir.

‡ Copies of reasons for refusal to register when granted by Sub-Registrars are exempt from fees (section 71 of Act III of 1877).

§ See footnote to Article VII.

‖ A fraction of a folio to be counted as a whole folio [Registration Rule 46 (2)].

¶ *e.g.*, applications for inspection and copies; applications for copies of reasons for refusal to register.

No. 1374-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Cantonments Act, XIII of 1889, so far as circumstances admit, to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, subject to the following modifications :

(1) For the words "Local Government" wherever they occur the words "Resident at Hyderabad" shall be substituted.

(2) For section 4 the following words shall be substituted :

"4. With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Resident at Hyderabad may, by notification in the official Gazette, define or alter the limits of the Cantonment of Secunderabad for the purposes of this Act and of all other enactments for the time being in force."

(3) For section 7 the following section shall be substituted :

"7. (*1*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall be such person as the Governor-General in Council from time to time, by name or in virtue of his office, appoints in this behalf.

"(*2*) The Cantonment Magistrate shall exercise the powers of a District Magistrate as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

"(*3*) The Resident at Hyderabad may invest the Cantonment Magistrate with the powers described in section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882."

(4) For the first portion of section 8 down to and including the word "order" the following words shall be substituted :

"8. (*1*) The Resident at Hyderabad may appoint the Cantonment Magistrate to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment of Secunderabad, and shall in his order".

(5) Section 12 shall be omitted.

(6) In section 17, for the words "the territories administered by such Government" each time they occur the words "British India" shall be substituted.

(7) In sub-section (*1*) of section 18, for the words "any Cantonment which is not included in a municipality and which is situated in any part of British India in which that Act is in force" the words "the Cantonment of Secunderabad" shall be substituted.

(8) For sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of section 27 the following shall be substituted, namely :

"(*1*) Whenever the Governor-General in Council has, by a notification in the *Gazette of India*, extended under section 25 any enactment in any form to any cantonment or any part of any cantonment in British India, or made under section 26 any rule for any such cantonment or any part of any such cantonment, the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare the enactment or rule so extended or made to be in force in the Cantonment of Secunderabad or any part thereof, subject to such restrictions and modifications, if any, as he thinks fit.

"(*2*) The enactment or rule shall thereupon, in accordance with such declaration, be in force in the Cantonment of Secunderabad or the part thereof, as the case may be, until the Governor-General in Council otherwise directs."

II.—For the purpose of facilitating the application of the Cantonments Act, 1889, in the Cantonment of Secunderabad, any Court in the said Cantonment may construe it with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court.

III.—The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 70-I, dated the 7th January 1884 (extending the Cantonments Act, III of 1880, to the Cantonment of Secunderabad), and the portion of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Secunderabad Small Cause Court Law, 1889,

from and after the words "and shall be deemed" to the end of the sub-section, are hereby cancelled.

No. 1375-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Cantonments Act, XIII of 1889, so far as circumstances admit, to the Cantonment of Mhow, subject to the following modifications:

(1) For the words "Local Government" wherever they occur the words "Governor-General's Agent in Central India" shall be substituted.

(2) For section 4 the following words shall be substituted:

"4. The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, define or alter the limits of the Cantonment of Mhow for the purposes of this Act and of all other enactments for the time being in force."

(3) For section 7 the following section shall be substituted:

"7. The Cantonment Magistrate shall be such person as the Governor-General in Council from time to time, by name or in virtue of his office, appoints in this behalf, and shall exercise the powers of a District Magistrate and such other powers described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time confer upon him.

(4) For the first portion of section 8 down to and including the word "order" the following words shall be substituted:

"8. The Governor-General in Council may appoint the Cantonment Magistrate to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment of Mhow, and shall in his order".

(5) For section 12 the following section shall be substituted:

"12. (*1*) All the provisions of Act V of 1861 shall be applicable to the Police-force employed in the Cantonment of Mhow.

"(2) The administration of the Police-force in the Cantonment of Mhow shall be vested in such person as the Governor-General in Council, by name or in virtue of his office, appoints in this behalf, subject to the general control and direction of the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment."

(6) In section 17, for the words "the territories administered by such Government" each time they occur the words "British India" shall be substituted.

(7) In sub-section (*1*) of section 18, for the words "any cantonment which is not included in a municipality and which is situated in any part of British India in which that Act is in force" the words "the Cantonment of Mhow" shall be substituted.

(8) For sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of section 27 the following shall be substituted, namely:

"(1) Whenever the Governor-General in Council has, by a notification in the *Gazette of India*, extended under section 25 any enactment in any form to any cantonment or any part of any cantonment in British India, or made under section 26 any rule for any such cantonment or any part of any such cantonment, the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare the enactment or rule so extended or made to be in force in the Cantonment of Mhow or any part thereof, subject to such restrictions and modifications, if any, as he thinks fit.

"(2) The enactment or rule shall thereupon, in accordance with such declaration, be in force in the Cantonment of Mhow or the part thereof, as the case may be, until the Governor-General in Council otherwise directs."

II.—For the purpose of facilitating the application of the Cantonments Act, 1889, in the Cantonment of Mhow, any Court in the said Cantonment may construe it with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court.

III.—The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 32-I.J., dated 27th January 1881 (extending the Cantonments Act,

III of 1880, to the Cantonment of Mhow), and the portion of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Mhow Small Cause Court Law, 1889, from and after the words "and shall be deemed" to the end of the sub-section, are hereby cancelled.

No. 1376-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Cantonments Act, XIII of 1889, so far as circumstances admit, to the Cantonment of Neemuch, subject to the following modifications:

(1) For the words "Local Government" wherever they occur the words "Governor-General's Agent in Central India" shall be substituted.

(2) For section 4 the following words shall be substituted:

"4. The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, define or alter the limits of the Cantonment of Neemuch for the purposes of this Act and of all other enactments for the time being in force."

(3) For section 7 the following section shall be substituted:

"7. The Cantonment Magistrate shall be such person as the Governor-General in Council from time to time, by name or in virtue of his office, appoints in this behalf, and shall exercise the powers of a District Magistrate and such other powers described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time confer upon him."

(4) For the first portion of section 8 down to and including the word "order" the following words shall be substituted:

"8. The Governor-General in Council may appoint the Cantonment Magistrate to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment of Neemuch, and shall in his order".

(5) For section 12 the following section shall be substituted:

"12 (*1*) All the provisions of Act V of 1861 shall be applicable to the Police-force employed in the Cantonment of Neemuch.

"(*2*) The administration of the Police-force in the Cantonment of Neemuch shall be vested in such person as the Governor-General in Council, by name or in virtue of his office, appoints in this behalf, subject to the general control and direction of the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment."

(6) In section 17, for the words "the territories administered by such Government" each time they occur the words "British India" shall be substituted.

(7) In sub-section (*1*) of section 18, for the words "any cantonment which is not included in a municipality and which is situated in any part of British India in which that Act is in force" the words "the Cantonment of Neemuch" shall be substituted.

(8) For sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of section 27 the following shall be substituted, namely:

"(*1*) Whenever the Governor-General in Council has, by a notification in the *Gazette of India*, extended under section 25 any enactment in any form to any cantonment or any part of any cantonment in British India, or made under section 26 any rule for any such cantonment or any part of any such cantonment, the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare the enactment or rule so extended or made to be in force in the Cantonment of Neemuch or any part thereof, subject to such restrictions and modifications, if any, as he thinks fit.

"(2) The enactment or rule shall thereupon, in accordance with such declaration, be in force in the Cantonment of Neemuch or the part thereof, as the case may be, until the Governor-General in Council otherwise directs."

II.—For the purpose of facilitating the application of the Cantonments Act, 1889, in the Cantonment of Neemuch, any Court in the said Cantonment

may construe it with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court.

III.—The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 35-I-J., dated 27th January 1881 (extending the Cantonments Act, III of 1880, to the Cantonment of Neemuch), and the portion of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Neemuch Small Cause Court Law, 1889, from and after the words "and shall be deemed" to the end of the sub-section, are hereby cancelled.

No. 1377-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Cantonments Act, XIII of 1889, so far as circumstances admit, to the Cantonment of Deesa, subject to the following modifications:

(1) For the words "Local Government" wherever they occur the words "Governor of Bombay in Council" shall be substituted.

(2) For section 4 the following words shall be substituted:

"4. The Governor of Bombay in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, define or alter the limits of the Cantonment of Deesa for the purposes of this Act and of all other enactments for the time being in force."

(3) For section 7 the following section shall be substituted:

"7. The Cantonment Magistrate shall be such person as the Governor of Bombay in Council from time to time, by name or in virtue of his office, appoints in this behalf, and shall exercise the powers of a District Magistrate and such other powers described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as the Governor of Bombay in Council may from time to time confer upon him."

(4) For the first portion of section 8 down to and including the word "order" the following words shall be substituted:

"8. The Governor of Bombay in Council may appoint the Cantonment Magistrate to be the Judge of the Court of Small Causes in the Cantonment of Deesa, and shall in his order".

(5) For section 12 the following section shall be substituted:

"12. (*a*) All the provisions of Bombay Act, VII of 1867, or the corresponding law for the time being in force in Bombay, shall be applicable to the Police-force employed in the Cantonment of Deesa.

"(*b*) The administration of the Police-force in the Cantonment of Deesa shall be vested in such person as the Governor of Bombay in Council, by name or in virtue of his office, appoints in this behalf, subject to the general control and direction of the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment."

(6) In section 17, for the words "the territories administered by such Government" each time they occur the words "British India" shall be substituted.

(7) In sub-section (1) of section 18, for the words "any cantonment which is not included in a municipality and which is situated in any part of British India in which that Act is in force" the words "the Cantonment of Deesa" shall be substituted.

(8) For sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 27 the following shall be substituted, namely:

"(1) Whenever the Governor-General in Council has, by a notification in the *Gazette of India*, extended under section 25 any enactment in any form to any cantonment or any part of any cantonment in British India, or made under section 26 any rule for any such cantonment or any part of any such cantonment, the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare the enactment or rule so extended or made to be in force in the Cantonment of Deesa or any part thereof, subject to such restrictions and modifications, if any, as he thinks fit.

"(2) The enactment or rule shall thereupon, in accordance with such declaration, be in force in the Cantonment of Deesa or the

part thereof, as the case may be, until the Governor-General in Council otherwise directs."

II.—For the purpose of facilitating the application of the Cantonments Act, 1889, in the Cantonment of Deesa, any Court in the said Cantonment may construe it with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court.

III.—So much of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 403-I., dated 4th February 1885, as extended the Cantonments Act, III of 1880, to the Cantonment of Deesa, and the portion of sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the Deesa Small Cause Court Law, 1889, from and after the words "and shall be deemed" to the end of the sub-section, are hereby cancelled.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

No. 1951.

Simla, the 21st April, 1890.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

The Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1888-89 and the Comptroller-General's Appropriation Report on these Accounts.

RESOLUTION.—The following statement compares the audited Accounts for the year 1888-89 with the Estimates of that year and with the Accounts of the preceding year:

	1887-88 Accounts.	1888-89.			Accounts, 1888-89, better + worse — than Budget Estimate.
		Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.	
Revenue—					
India . . . Rx.	78,389,003	79,753,200	81,106,100	81,212,210	+1,459,010
England . . £	261,047	181,200	327,200	330,631	+ 149,431
Exchange . . Rx.	109,694	76,100	152,200	153,837	+ 77,737
Total . Rx.	78,759,744	80,010,500	81,585,500	81,696,678	+1,686,178
Expenditure—					
India . . . Rx.	58,562,287	59,594,000	59,548,400	59,419,885	+ 174,115
Provincial Adjustment „	+370,591	—483,600	+203,100	+285,118	— 768,718
England . . £	15,389,065	15,209,900	15,041,500	14,983,221	+ 226,679
Exchange . . Rx.	6,466,633	6,388,200	6,994,260	6,971,436	— 583,236
Total . Rx.	80,788,576	80,708,500	81,787,200	81,659,660	— 951,160
Surplus or Deficit . Rx.	—2,028,832	—698,000	—201,700	+37,018	+ 735,018
Expenditure not charged against Revenue—					
Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works . Rx.	2,784,824	4,044,500	1,857,800	1,638,001	+2,406,499
Redemption of Liabilities . . . £	...	...	10,336,000	10,336,049	+10,336,049

Instead of the deficit of Rx. 698,000 anticipated in the Budget Estimate, the accounts of the year closed with a surplus of Rx. 37,018, this improvement of Rx. 735,018 being the net result of an increase in the total revenue of Rx. 1,686,178, of which Rx. 1,459,010 occurred in India, and an increase in the total expenditure of Rx. 951,160, which occurred chiefly under Provincial Adjustment (Rx. 768,718) and Exchange on expenditure in England (Rx. 583,236).

The increase of Rx. 1,459,010 in revenue in India occurred chiefly under Exchange (Rx. 536,453), Guaranteed Railways (Rx. 245,808), Forest (Rx. 177,447), Army (Rx 130,076), and Opium (Rx. 108,419), while there was a decrease of Rx. 446,866 under Salt.

It was anticipated in the Budget Estimate that the balances at credit of the Provincial Governments and Local Funds would be reduced during the year by Rx. 483,600, but the actual accounts show that they have increased by Rx. 285,118, thus causing the actual Provincial Adjustment to vary from the estimate of it by Rx. 768,718. The increase in Provincial and Local Revenue was Rx. 480,187, and the decrease in Provincial and Local Expenditure was Rx. 288,531.

The increase of Rx. 583,236 in Exchange on English expenditure is the result of the fall in the rate of exchange, which was assumed at 16·9*d.* per rupee in the Budget Estimate, while the rate actually realised was 16·38*d.* per rupee, or £1 = R14·65.

The leading features of the comparison between the Estimates and Accounts will now be more fully noticed.

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

Land Revenue.—The collections of the year followed very closely the anticipations of the Budget Estimate, and were only Rx. 172,900 less than those of the previous year. The decrease occurred (1) in Madras, where the revenue of 1887-88 was unusually high and included some advance collections; (2) in Bengal owing to suspensions in districts where scarcity prevailed; and (3) in Burma as the result of the postponement of dates of collection in the Akyab and Kyoukphyoo districts. The actuals of the past five official years (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation) and that of the five revenue years ending 30th September are as follows:

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	23,189,300
1888-89	Budget ...	23,090,500
	Revised ...	23,202,300
	Accounts ...	23,016,400

Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation—

1887-88	Accounts ...	602,500
1888-89	Budget ...	590,300
	Revised ...	612,100
	Accounts ...	671,000

	Year ending 31st March. Rx.	Year ending 30th September. Rx.
1885	22,298,000	22,685,000
1886	23,155,000	23,021,000
1887	23,653,200	23,402,400
1888	23,791,800	23,924,700
1889	23,687,000	23,961,300

It was stated in the review of the Accounts for 1887-88 that the considerable variations from Estimates in the credits on account of alienated Land Revenue in Bombay, which were noticed in past years, should not appear in future owing to the completion of the revision of the system of assessment of these lands. The following figures, which show the credits, confirm this statement:

	Rx.
Budget Estimate	877,800
Revised Estimate	878,700
Accounts	886,500

Opium.—The Bengal opium revenue of the year exceeded that realised in 1887-88 by Rx. 346,000, and the amount provided in the Budget Estimate by Rx. 444,600. The number of chests sold was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 57,000, but the average price realised was R1,120 per chest against R1,059 in the previous year and R1,042 taken in the Budget. The Bombay opium

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	8,515,500
1888-90	Budget ...	8,453,900
	Revised ...	8,560,900
	Accounts ...	8,562,300

revenue, on the contrary, was less than that of 1887-88 by Rx. 303,000, and than the estimate by Rx. 332,500. There was a partial failure of the opium crops in Malwa, owing to which the weighments of the year were 29,154 chests only—the smallest number in any year since 1866. The revenue from Excise opium was slightly less than the Estimate, being Rx. 213,800 against an estimate of Rx. 217,500.

The production of Bengal opium during 1888-89 was 69,500 chests, which is the largest on record. This made the fifth successive favourable season, and notwithstanding the increased number of chests sold during 1887-88 and 1888-89, the balance in stock on 1st April 1889 stood at 92 455 chests.

	No. of chests produced.
1884-85	65,993
1885 86	64,930
1886-87	64,500
1887 88	57,500
1888-89	69,500

Salt.—The salt revenue of the year was Rx. 1,004,900 higher than that of 1887 88 in consequence of the enhancement of the salt duty in January 1888. It was explained in the review of the Accounts for 1887-88 that the revenues of that year were not benefited by this measure, because the sales of the higher taxed salt were restricted until the old stocks, which had paid the former rate of duty, were exhausted. The large falling off in the collections of 1888-89 compared with the Budget Estimate is due (1) to the Budget Estimate having been framed without reference to the fact that the dutiable salt in India paid duty at varying rates; (2) to the high prices prevailing in Calcutta during the year, which adversely affected the imports; and (3) to the large falling off in the imports into Burma in consequence of the abnormally high imports of the previous year.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts	6,670,700
1888-89	Budget	8,122,500
	Revised	7,676,900
	Accounts	7,675,000

Stamps and Excise.—These are heads of revenue which tend to increase, and the receipts in any year are generally greater than in the preceding year. It will be sufficient to mention therefore that the improvement under Stamps arose chiefly from increased litigation, while that under Excise is distributed among all Provinces, and is due to improved administration and to the growth of population and prosperity of the country.

		Stamps. Rx.	Excise. Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	3,876,300	4,534,700
1888-89	Budget ...	3,854,400	4,009,500
	Revised ...	3,932,200	4,705,700
	Accounts	3,927,100	4,705,400

Provincial Rates.—The variations in the revenue from Provincial Rates generally follow those in Land Revenue.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts... ...	3,035,300
1888-89	Budget	3,013,300
	Revised	3,019,400
	Accounts ...	3,054,300

Customs: Import duties.—The increase over the receipts of 1887-88 as shown below was derived mainly from the tax on petroleum imposed in January 1888, from which Rx. 13,700 were realised in 1887-88 and Rx. 117,400 in 1888-89:

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts... ...	1,348,800
1888-89	Budget	1,369,100
	Revised	1,370,000
	Accounts ...	1,332,800

	Gross Receipts. Rx.	Refunds. Rx.	Net Amounts. Rx.
1884-85	418,500	7,100	411,400
1885-86	437,200	16,200	421,000
1886-87	512,000	16,100	495,900
1887-88	564,200	14,500	549,700
1888-89	692,400	16,100	676,300

Export duties.—Comparing the receipts of the two official years 1887-88 and 1888-89, the collections in the latter show a falling off of Rx. 143,500, owing to reduced exports of rice from Burma, Bengal, and Bombay. Taking the year from 1st October to 30th September as in the case of Land Revenue, the total duties during the last five years compare as follows:

	Rx.
1884-85	669,300
1885-86	695,800
1886-87	740,900
1887-88	702,300
1888-89	677,800

Assessed Taxes.—The increase over the receipts of 1887-88 arose mainly from the revenue realised in Burma in consequence of the partial introduction of the income tax into that Province from 1st April 1888.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts...	1,431,400
1888-89	Budget ...	1,451,800
	Revised ...	1,508,600
	Accounts	1,520,900

Forest Revenue.—The considerable improvement of revenue over that of 1887-88 and the Budget Estimate of it occurred chiefly in Burma, and is due to the following circumstances:—(1) the restoration of order and consequent impetus to business; (2) an exceptionally favourable season for floating down timber, in consequence of which an unexpectedly large amount of timber was removed from the forests; (3) large clearances of teak timber made in order to avoid the enhanced duty levied thereon at Khado from 1st April 1889; (4) the acquisition by Government of the Yaw Forest in Upper Burma after the Estimate had been framed. There was an increase over the previous year's actuals also (1) in the Punjab owing to heavy floods having facilitated the floating down of timber, and to the realisation of arrears of grazing dues; and (2) in Madras owing to the settlement of a long pending claim for firewood supplied to the Bellary-Kistna Railway. In Bombay there was a decrease owing to a smaller demand for timber and firewood for Railways.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	1,124,100
1888-89	Budget ...	1,171,600
	Revised ...	1,325,700
	Accounts	1,349,100

Registration.—There has been a steady improvement in this head of Revenue, towards which each Province has contributed. The actuals of the last five years have been as follows:

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	311,300
1888-89	Budget ...	307,900
	Revised ...	328,800
	Accounts ...	331,700

	Rx.	
1884-85	286,800	
1885-86	308,000	Includes some special receipts.
1886-87	299,100	
1887-88	311,300	
1888-89	331,700	

Tributes.—The decrease compared with Budget Estimate was chiefly due to the non-realisation of certain tributes in the Shan States of Upper Burma, and to the payment in advance in 1887-88 by the Bhopal State of a portion of the contribution on account of the Bhopal Levy.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	743,600
1888-89	Budget ...	767,900
	Revised ...	767,000
	Accounts ...	745,200

DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

Refunds.—Certain special refunds connected with (1) remission of salt duty and (2) readjustment of ferry tolls and road-cess collections in Bengal caused the excess over the Estimate.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	223,900
1888-89	Budget ...	195,100
	Revised ...	228,700
	Accounts ...	228,600

Assignments and Compensations.—The variations are trifling, and are confined chiefly to the adjustments on account of alienated Land Revenue in Bombay.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	1,469,000
1888-89	Budget ...	1,494,000
	Revised ...	1,479,800
	Accounts ...	1,486,200

Land Revenue.—The expenditure of the year does not differ materially from that of 1887-88, but is Rx. 170,100 less than that provided for in the Budget Estimate. The saving occurs in all Provinces except Bombay, and is principally due (1) to a delay in the introduction of contemplated administrative changes and revisions of establishment in Burma, and to the postponement of similar measures in Madras; (2) to the survey and settlement operations in the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab having been conducted on a less extensive scale than was anticipated; and (3) to a saving in commission on collections of revenue in Burma.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	3,486,700
1888-89	Budget ...	3,684,100
	Revised ...	3,538,900
	Accounts ...	3,514,000

Opium.—It has been stated in the remarks on page 3 that the amount of Bengal opium manufactured and paid for in 1888-89 was the largest on record, and this in itself would account for the large increase of Rx. 173,300 over the previous year's expenditure. It may however be explained that the opium year being the period from 1st September to 31st August, the expenditure brought to account under this head in each official year contains (1) the final payments made to cultivators for the produce of the preceding official year; (2) the manufacturing and other charges of the current season; and (3) the advances to cultivators in respect of the next year's crop. In the year under notice, owing to the exceptionally large production of the season 1887-88, the charges on the first two accounts were as much as Rx. 286,700 in excess of those of the previous year; but on the other hand the restriction of cultivation reduced the payments on the third account by Rx. 114,200, and the difference between these, Rx. 172,500, represents almost exactly the increase of expenditure in the official year 1888-89 over that of the official year 1887-88. The expenditure and production of each opium year are contrasted below:

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts	2,424,600
1888-89	Budget	2,554,700
	Revised	2,648,500
	Accounts	2,597,900

Year ending 31st August.	Rx.	Chests.
1885	2,960,905	69,641
1886	2,695,776	66,994
1887	2,391,541	60,631
1888	2,711,937	73,231
1889	1,561,181	41,813

Salt.—Owing to an unfavourable season for operations at the Sambhar Lakes and Pachbadra and to small purchases of salt in Bombay, the actuals proved Rx. 37,900 less than the Budget Estimate.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	410,700
1888-89	Budget	450,900
	Revised	422,200
	Accounts ...	413,000

Stamps, Provincial Rates, Customs, Assessed Taxes, and Registration.—No remarks are called for except that the English expenditure on stamps was considerably below that provided in the Estimate.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	576,400
1888-89	Budget	585,900
	Revised	571,500
	Accounts ...	568,300

Excise.—The increase over the charges of 1887-88 and the Estimate resulted from certain special and unforeseen expenditure in Madras, and the entertainment of additional distillery establishments in Bombay.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts... ...	127,100
1888-89	Budget	127,700
	Revised	137,900
	Accounts... ...	137,900

Forests.—The expenditure under this head is increasing with the improvement of revenue, and in the year under notice a large special payment was made in Upper Burma to the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, Limited, in adjustment of their claims upon the Native Government.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts	719,800
1888-89	Budget	770,600
	Revised	810,300
	Accounts... ...	792,000

INTEREST.

Receipts.—The increase in the receipts is due to the investment of unusually high cash balances in England at favourable rates of interest.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts... ...	746,600
1888-89	Budget	656,300
	Revised	838,800
	Accounts... ...	841,800

Expenditure.—The increase in Interest on Ordinary Debt in India resulted from the payment of the sum of Rx. 90,000 referred to in last year's Review as remaining unclaimed at the end of 1887-88, and that in the amount charged to Railways and Irrigation from the extension of Railways and Irrigation Works. The large decrease in England compared with the actuals of 1887-88 is due to a special payment of £745,700 connected with the conversion of 4 per cent. into $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock having been made in 1887-88.

		Charged on Ordinary Debt.	Charged to Railway and Irrigation.	TOTAL.
	INDIA.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1887-88	Accounts	275,500	3,575,300	3,850,800
1888-89	Budget	392,100	3,753,100	4,145,200
	Revised	364,700	3,729,600	4,094,300
	Accounts	374,200	3,733,200	4,107,400
	ENGLAND.	£	£	£
1887-88	Accounts	3,365,200	552,100	3,917,300
1888-89	Budget	2,593,900	549,200	3,143,100
	Revised	2,662,000	631,900	3,293,900
	Accounts	2,662,000	631,800	3,293,800
	EXCHANGE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1887-88	Accounts	1,414,100	232,000	1,646,100
1888-89	Budget	1,089,400	230,700	1,320,100
	Revised	1,237,800	293,800	1,531,600
	Accounts	1,238,600	294,000	1,532,600

Interest on other Obligations.—The increase in 1888-89 occurred almost entirely in the interest on Savings Bank Deposits, the balances of which increased from Rx. 6,721,200 on 1st April 1888 to Rx. 7,663,800 at the end of the year.

			Rx.
1887-88	Accounts	...	387,000
1888-89	Budget	...	433,000
	Revised	...	436,700
	Accounts	...	437,400

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

REVENUE.

Post Office.—The revenue continued to improve. The excess of expenditure over revenue was only Rx. 60,900 in 1888-89 against Rx. 161,000, Rx. 196,000, and Rx. 189,500 in the three previous years.

			Rx.
1887-88	Accounts	...	1,214,200
1888-89	Budget	...	1,242,100
	Revised	...	1,291,900
	Accounts	...	1,281,500

Telegraph.—The receipts of 1887-88 were abnormally large owing to the high State message revenue realised in connection with the military operations in Burma. The Budget Estimate for 1888-89 provided for a large falling off on this account, but the general improvement of revenue, which resulted from the extension of combined Post and Telegraph Offices and from the Military Expeditions undertaken during the year, led to an increase over the Estimate of Rx. 42,800.

			Rx.
1887-88	Accounts	...	763,900
1888-89	Budget	...	699,300
	Revised	...	732,700
	Accounts	...	742,100

Mint.—Owing to a smaller quantity of silver having been tendered for coinage than in 1887-88, the receipts from seignorage duty fell off by Rx. 10,900. The gain on copper coinage was also less than in the previous year by Rx. 26,600, as the action of a French syndicate raised the price of the metal, and the coinage was accordingly restricted.

			Rx.
1887-88	Accounts	...	251,500
1888-89	Budget	...	189,900
	Revised	...	215,800
	Accounts	...	221,100

EXPENDITURE.

Post Office.—The decrease occurs almost entirely in the English account, and resulted chiefly from a reduction in the payments to the English Post Office in connection with a rearrangement of the transit rates in France and Italy.

			Rx.
1887-88	Accounts	...	1,375,200
1888-89	Budget	...	1,360,200
	Revised	...	1,348,300
	Accounts	...	1,342,400

Telegraph.—The reduction of Expenditure was due to contracted operations in Burma and to smaller purchases of stores in England.

			Rx.
1887-88	Accounts...	...	786,600
1888-89	Budget ...	...	736,000
	Revised ...	...	721,300
	Accounts...	...	704,100

Mint.—The increase of Expenditure resulted partly from the recoinage of a large number of peacock and shroff-marked rupees in the Calcutta Mint, and partly from an alteration in the method of adjusting the loss in coinage in the Bombay Mint, whereby charges were brought into the accounts of the year which under the old system would not have been adjusted till the following year.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	94,000
1888-89	Budget ...	86,000
	Revised ...	98,000
	Accounts ...	99,900

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

RECEIPTS.

The improvement in Revenue resulted from minor improvements in all the heads which are included in this group, except Education and Scientific and other Minor Departments, the actuals under which were less than in 1887-88. The decrease under Education was due to the special adjustments with District Boards on account of expenditure of previous years effected in 1888-89 having been much less than in 1887-88, and to a portion of the income of the year not having been realised; and that under Minor Departments to a change in the system of accounting for the receipts of the Mathematical Instrument Factory, under which they are now deducted from Expenditure instead of being credited as Revenue.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	1,495,700
1888-89	Budget ...	1,424,000
	Revised ...	1,480,500
	Accounts ...	1,507,900

EXPENDITURE.

Administration.—The total Expenditure in India agreed very closely with the Expenditure of 1887-88 and with the Estimate, the amounts being Rx. 1,391,400, Rx. 1,389,500, and Rx. 1,387,200 respectively; but the Expenditure in England was £26,500 less than that of 1887-88, which included a special payment of £22,800 for the Management of Debt.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	1,769,900
1888-89	Budget ...	1,742,900
	Revised ...	1,751,500
	Accounts ...	1,745,200

Law and Justice: Courts of Law.—The Expenditure of the year was in excess of that of 1887-88 by Rx. 43,100 in consequence chiefly of revisions of establishments in Burma and Bengal. The additional cost arising from these measures was provided for in the Estimate, but the grant was not fully utilised in Burma owing to delay in introducing the contemplated changes.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	2,651,100
1888-89	Budget ...	2,713,400
	Revised ...	2,686,500
	Accounts ...	2,694,200

Law and Justice: Jails.—Here also the excesses occurred chiefly in Burma and Bengal, but the expenditure was generally high in all Provinces owing to increase of convict population, the high prices of food-grains, and higher expenditure on manufactures.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	771,800
1888-89	Budget ...	800,200
	Revised ...	829,800
	Accounts ...	834,200

Police.—The increase in Expenditure is more than accounted for by the increase in the Upper Burma Police charges, which amounted to Rx. 795,100 in 1888-89 against Rx. 709,200 in 1887-88. Owing chiefly to excessive Estimates in the Punjab, Madras, and Bombay, there was a saving of Rx. 21,900 in the Budget grant.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	3,693,600
1888-89	Budget ...	3,776,200
	Revised ...	3,770,700
	Accounts ...	3,754,300

Marine.—The decrease in India was due to the requirements of Upper Burma having been much less than in 1887-88; to the late arrival of new torpedo boats, whereby the grants sanctioned for them were only partially utilised; and to the sale of the steamer *Undaunted*. The excess in England over the Estimate arose from the supplies of stores having been larger than was expected.

		India.	England.	Exchange.
		Rx.	£	Rx.
1887-88	Accounts	468,600	142,400	59,900
1888-89	Budget	485,600	92,000	38,700
	Revised	433,400	97,500	45,300
	Accounts	428,300	102,400	47,600

Education.—The variations in the figures are unimportant. The saving on the Budget Estimate resulted from non-utilisation of the grants-in-aid in the Punjab for building and miscellaneous purposes, and to the debit to Civil Works of expenditure incurred against the building grants in Bombay.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	1,291,800
1888-89	Budget ...	1,331,200
	Revised ...	1,309,400
	Accounts ...	1,293,700

Ecclesiastical and Medical.—The Estimates were somewhat higher than necessary.

		Ecclesiastical. Rx.	Medical. Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	159,100	765,000
1888-89	Budget ...	167,000	790,400
	Revised ..	158,700	766,700
	Accounts ...	156,900	772,200

Political.—The increase is due to the payment of large arrears on account of the subsidy of the Amir of Afghanistan and of the allowances of Political refugees.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	684,700
1888-89	Budget ...	714,600
	Revised ...	766,400
	Accounts ...	756,200

Scientific and Minor Departments.—The decrease is almost entirely due to a larger amount of work having been performed by the Survey Department for Local Governments, the credits for which are brought to account by deduction from the Survey charges.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	448,500
1888-89	Budget ...	446,100
	Revised ...	422,100
	Accounts ...	428,400

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

Superannuation Receipts.—The falling off in the receipts resulted from a considerable reduction in the amount appropriated annually from the Capital Account of the Military Orphan Fund, as the balance at credit of the Fund was almost entirely exhausted in the previous year. On the other hand, there was a large increase in contributions for pensions and gratuities owing to the levy of contributions for the first time in 1888-89 on account of British officers serving in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

INDIA.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts	255,900
1888-89	Budget	242,800
	Revised	271,900
	Accounts	237,100

ENGLAND.

		£
1887-88	Accounts	104,100
1888-89	Budget	98,100
	Revised	103,800
	Accounts	104,700

EXCHANGE.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts	43,700
1888-89	Budget	41,200
	Revised	48,300
	Accounts	48,700

The variations are unimportant.

Stationery and Printing.—The receipts diminished during 1888-89 because the North-Western Railway ceased to obtain its supplies from the Stationery Department. They were better than the Estimate owing to increased supplies to State Railways in Bengal.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts	80,300
1888-89	Budget	60,100
	Revised	67,900
	Accounts	68,400

Exchange.—Of the total increase over the Estimate, Rx. 301,700 are due to the omission to provide for the Gain by Exchange on the Capital transactions of Subsidized Railways (including the Mysore Railway) in England, as the question whether the gain should be treated as current revenue was under the consideration of the Secretary of State when the Estimates were framed. The balance was due partly to the net withdrawals by the Railway Companies having been greater than expected in the Budget, and partly to the actual rate of Exchange having been over half a penny lower than was estimated.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts	744,500
1888-89	Budget	415,000
	Revised*	951,800
	Accounts	951,500

Miscellaneous.—Under this head there are generally considerable variations from the Estimate owing to unforeseen receipts.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts	377,600
1888-89	Budget	309,000
	Revised	352,800
	Accounts	382,400

EXPENDITURE.

Territorial and Political Pensions.—The falling off resulted chiefly from the death of the ex-King of Oudh. The Budget Estimate was also framed too high.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts	595,200
1888-89	Budget	570,300
	Revised	540,900
	Accounts	543,700

Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.—No remarks.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts	308,700
1888-89	Budget	311,200
	Revised	322,200
	Accounts	318,400

Superannuation, &c., Allowances.—The increase of expenditure is continuous, and does not call for any special explanation; but it may be noticed that the charges under *Gratuities* have appreciably diminished since the introduction of the new pension rules, under which pensions are now granted for service of 10 to 15 years in place of the gratuities allowed by the old rules.

		India. Rx.	England. £	Exchange. Rx.
1887-88	Accounts	717,700	1,597,900	671,500
1888-89	Budget	731,700	1,618,000	679,600
	Revised	747,700	1,618,000	752,400
	Accounts	752,500	1,612,200	750,100

30, Stationery and Printing.—The decrease in England resulted from the substitution of locally manufactured for imported stores.

		India. Rx.	England. £	Exchange. Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	450,300	89,300	37,600
1888-89	Budget ...	448,900	111,700	46,900
	Revised ...	455,900	55,000	25,600
	Accounts...	445,900	53,500	24,900

Miscellaneous.—The excess occurred chiefly in the Upper Burma charges on account of rewards for proficiency in languages and claims against the late Government. In Bombay there was an increase on account of the expenses of a Commission to investigate charges against a public servant.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts	292,900
1888-89	Budget	339,600
	Revised	378,200
	Accounts	383,100

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

The expenditure of the year is divided thus:—Famine Relief, Rx. 7,800, and Construction of Protective Irrigation Works, Rx. 70,500. The Estimates for the two heads were Rx. 500 and Rx. 72,700 respectively, and the increase in the former represents the cost of charitable relief in certain districts in Bengal where there was a partial failure of the harvests.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts	91,400
1888-89	Budget	73,200
	Revised	82,900
	Accounts	78,300

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS, &c.

The decrease compared with the outlay in 1887-88 was due to the completion of the Cherra-Companyganj and Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau Railways; and the savings in the Estimate to the abolition of the ferry service on the former line and the postponement of the construction of certain bridges on the Kaunia-Dhurla Railway.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts	80,900
1888-89	Budget	43,800
	Revised	18,000
	Accounts	22,400

RAILWAYS.

Net Earnings.—The increase in the net receipts of the year resulted chiefly from a large influx of goods traffic on the Rajputana-Malwa, the North-Western, and the Eastern Bengal Railways. The Guaranteed Railways also did well, their net transactions having been Rx. 14,200 better than last year, apart from Rx. 120,200 earned by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in the last three months, and treated as State Railway revenue from the date of purchase of the line by Government on the 31st December 1888. Excluding the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, the total improvement

		Rx.
1883-84 ...	... ...	8,066,700
1884-85 ...	... ...	7,684,600
1885-86 ...	... ...	8,782,000
1886-87 ...	... ...	9,257,900
1887-88 ..	... ...	8,939,100
1888-89	Budget	9,202,500
	Revised	9,384,600
	Accounts	9,461,400

in the other four guaranteed lines amounted to Rx. 191,400, and occurred chiefly on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

		India and England.	Exchange.
		Rx.	Rx.
1883-84	...	6,709,500	1,103,000
1884-85	...	6,933,300	1,173,100
1885-86	...	7,298,700	1,594,900
1886-87	...	7,718,800	1,987,300
1887-88	...	7,983,100	2,268,900
1888-89	Budget	8,330,800	2,358,600
	Revised	8,348,000	2,628,400
	Accounts	8,351,700	2,629,900

Interest and Annuities.—The charges depend on the progress of Railway construction, and are necessarily progressive.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	... 809,400
1888-89	Budget ...	... 628,000
	Revised ...	... 673,100
	Accounts ...	... 713,200

Other Expenditure.—The variations in the figures are confined almost entirely to the surplus profits of Guaranteed Railways.

IRRIGATION.

MAJOR WORKS.

Net Earnings, excluding Land Revenue.—The increase over the receipts of 1887-88 was due to the extension of irrigation in all Provinces, and particularly to larger recoveries of amounts outstanding in Bombay; and in Bengal to the subsidence of the recent agitation in connection with the irrigation system of the Sone Canal, and to an increase in the irrigated area and the navigation receipts.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ..	... 273,400
1888-89	Budget ...	... 343,300
	Revised ...	... 341,300
	Accounts ..	... 340,100

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts	... 1,017,500
1888-89	Budget	... 1,046,700
	Revised	... 1,041,400
	Accounts	... 1,040,700

Interest.—The increase merely represents the additional outlay on construction.

MINOR WORKS.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts...	... 160,700
1888-89	Budget ...	... 154,300
	Revised ...	... 166,100
	Accounts ...	... 167,900

Receipts.—The variations are unimportant.

Expenditure.—The increase occurred principally (1) in Madras, where a large amount was spent during the year on tank restoration; and (2) in Burma, where it was due to extensive outlay on construction and repairs.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	... 766,500
1888-89	Budget ...	... 864,800
	Revised ...	... 870,000
	Accounts ...	... 860,600

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

Receipts.—The increase in the receipts was due to more buildings having been sold and to the ferry tolls having been more productive than in 1887-88, or than was anticipated in the Estimate.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts...	... 592,300
1888-89	Budget ...	... 555,100
	Revised ...	... 588,700
	Accounts ...	... 604,700

Expenditure.—The considerable decrease occurred entirely in the Imperial portion of the expenditure, and was due to the completion of Frontier Roads in Baluchistan and the Punjab; to reduced outlay on Military and Civil Works in Upper Burma; to the transfer to Native States in Central India and Rajputana of the responsibility for the construction and maintenance of roads within their territories; and to the amalgamation of Public Works establishments in Central India and Rajputana. The saving in the Budget Estimates was owing to the grants for establishment charges of the Inspector-General of Military Works and for Buildings and Roads in Bombay and Bengal having been fixed too high; to the transfer of roads to Native States, and the amalgamation of establishments referred to above; to savings in the grants for Military and Civil Works in Upper Burma; to an overestimate of the outlay on Provincial and Local buildings and roads in Bombay and Bengal; and to the postponement of a large number of similar works in the Central Provinces and Madras.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts	... 5,451,100
1888-89	Budget	... 5,592,900
	Revised	... 5,329,200
	Accounts	... 5,310,700

ARMY.

RECEIPTS.

The actuals of the year agree closely with those of 1887-88, and have proved somewhat better than the Estimates, chiefly owing to unforeseen receipts from the Sikkim, Hazara, and Lushai Expeditions.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	1,060,800
1888-89	Budget ...	921,800
	Revised ...	976,200
	Accounts ...	1,062,400

EXPENDITURE.

India.—The reduction of Rx. 292,300 in the total charges as compared with those of 1887-88 is made up of a decrease of Rx. 469,400 in special and an increase of Rx. 177,100 in ordinary expenditure. The former is the result of a reduction of Rx. 843,700 in the expenditure in connection with Burma, counterbalanced by additional outlay to the extent of Rx. 374,300 on account of the three expeditions referred to above. The ordinary expenditure increased (1) owing to the fall in the rate of exchange which augmented the rupee payments to British troops, and also because there were smaller debits to other departments for stores supplied to them; and (2) on account of the Mobilisation Committee. On the other hand, there was a saving in Commissariat Supplies and Services. The excess of the actuals over the Estimate is the net result mainly of a saving of Rx. 188,400 in the amount provided for operations in Upper Burma, and of additional expenditure of Rx. 374,300 on account of the expeditions undertaken during the year, for which no provision was made.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	15,104,900
1888-89	Budget ...	14,630,000
	Revised ...	14,840,000
	Accounts ...	14,812,600

England.—The variations in the sterling amounts are unimportant considering the magnitude of the amounts involved

		Sterling. £	Exchange. Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	3,741,000	1,572,000
1888-89	Budget ...	3,759,800	1,579,200
	Revised ..	3,775,800	1,755,700
	Accounts ...	3,746,200	1,743,000

SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS.

The increase over the expenditure of 1887-88 is due to the more rapid progress of the coast defences at Rangoon, Karachi, and Bombay, and to increased outlay in England on armaments. The saving on the Estimate was due to the non-delivery of ordnance as arranged for.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	456,000
1888-89	Budget ...	1,128,500
	Revised ...	818,300
	Accounts ...	783,600

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

Railways.—The practical completion of certain lines and the transfer of others to Companies are the causes of the variations.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	2,251,800
1888-89	Budget ...	3,444,500
	Revised ...	1,364,800
	Accounts ...	1,178,100

Irrigation.—The decrease in the actuals as compared with the Estimates is due to (1) the transfer of the outlay on the Khushdil Khan reservoir from this head to Minor Works and Navigation; (2) to a saving in the amounts provided for expenditure on the Jani escape, Ganges Canal, the Nadrai aqueduct of the Lower Ganges Canal, and canals in Madras; and (3) to the postponement of certain works in Bombay.

		Rx.
1887-88	Accounts ...	533,000
1888-89	Budget ...	600,000
	Revised ...	493,000
	Accounts ...	459,900

Capital Charges involved in redemption of liabilities.—This amount represents the sum of money paid for the purchase of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and the amount of the debentures and debenture stock, the liability for which was transferred from the Company to the Government. Provision was not made in the Budget Estimate, as the nature of the offer to be made to the Company had not then been finally determined.

		£
1887-88	Accounts ...	...
1888-89	Budget ...	...
	Revised ...	10,336,000
	Accounts ...	10,336,000

ORDERED, that the Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller and Auditor General, and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

The 24th April, 1890.

No. 2047.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

March 1890. (Lakhs of Rupees.)

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I., page 497.]	In March.		To end of March.		Whole year.	
	1889-90.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1888-89.	Revised, 1889-90	Actuals, 1888-89.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	5,21	4,85	24,66	23,67	24,49	23,69
Opium	61	69	8,59	8,56	8,54	8,56
Salt	72	71	8,17	7,68	8,19	7,68
Stamps	38	36	4,09	3,93	4,06	3,93
Excise	52	49	4,89	4,71	4,84	4,71
Provincial Rates	48	42	3,46	3,09	3,34	3,05
Customs	22	21	1,50	1,33	1,49	1,33
Assessed Taxes	9	9	1,47	1,40	1,45	1,40
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	7	8	45	43	47	44
Registration	3	3	35	33	35	33
Tributes from Native States	19	18	76	74	78	74
Other Civil Revenue	33	33	3,32	3,15	3,56	3,40
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	8,85	8,44	61,71	59,02	61,56	59,26
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 21	— 21	— 4,14	— 4,09	— 4,14	— 4,09
Opium	— 3	— 3	— 1,62	— 2,60	— 1,65	— 2,60
Other Civil Expenditure	— 3,18	— 2,98	— 22,57	— 21,81	— 23,50	— 22,38
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 3,42	— 3,22	— 28,33	— 28,50	— 29,29	— 29,07
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	— 3	...	— 2	+ 85	+ 25	+ 1,06
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	— 2	+ 5	+ 28	+ 15	+ 18	+ 18
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 41	+ 25	+ 4,14	+ 4,34	+ 3,95	+ 4,23
Do. Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c.	— 1	— 5	— 44	— 58	— 45	— 58
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 10	+ 59	+ 78	+ 90	+ 95
Do. Issues	— 1,38	— 1,31	— 14,29	— 14,24	— 14,37	— 14,31
Telegraph Receipts	+ 5	+ 6	+ 62	+ 62	— 1	...
Do. Issues	— 6	— 6	— 65	— 63		
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 76	+ 81	+ 8,91	+ 7,90	— 1,19	+ 8,37
" " Issues	— 76	— 94	— 7,94	— 8,34		— 8,21
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 36	+ 34	+ 3,92	+ 3,87		+ 3,87
" " " Issues	— 11	— 13	— 1,43	— 1,44		— 1,47
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 17	+ 22	+ 2,06	+ 1,97		+ 2,04
" " Issues	— 1,04	— 1,09	— 7,25	— 7,37		— 7,40
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 1,63	— 1,75	— 11,50	— 12,12	— 10,74	— 11,27
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	...	...	+ 1,88	+ 2,79	+ 1,88	+ 2,79
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	— 12	+ 21	+ 8	+ 17	+ 22	+ 17
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 68	— 48	— 6,46	— 6,28	— 6,54	— 6,74
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at ₹ 10 per £	— 1,85	— 1,33	— 15,66	— 15,38	— 15,56	— 15,38
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	+ 1	+ 13	— 38	— 27	— 24	— 33
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 2,64	— 1,47	— 20,54	— 18,97	— 20,24	— 19,49
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 1,16	+ 2,00	+ 1,34	— 57	+ 1,29	— 57
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,49	11,31	13,31	13,88	13,31	13,88
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,65	13,31	14,65	13,31	14,60	13,31

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 24th April, 1890.

No. 2013.—Mr. E. A. Roussac, Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 19th April 1890.

Khan Bahadur C. J. Lalkaka, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st Grade, and Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Bombay, is appointed to act as Deputy Postmaster-General, Rajputana, during Mr. Roussac's absence on privilege leave.

The 25th April, 1890.

No. 2067.—The services of Mr. J. De Courcy Atkins, Officiating Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 17th April 1890.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 25th April, 1890.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 365.—Colonel A. Clark-Kennedy, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, *vice* Colonel C. McInroy, Madras Staff Corps, who has vacated;

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. T. Hill, Madras General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissary-General 3rd class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, *vice* Colonel Clark-Kennedy;

Captain A. H. Clark-Kennedy, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Hill;

Captain F. C. W. Rideout, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, *vice* Captain Clark-Kennedy;

Lieutenant R. P. Jackson, Madras Staff Corps, 12th Madras Infantry, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, *vice* Captain Rideout,—

with effect from the 3rd March 1890.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 366.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Horace Powys Lane, King's Own Scottish Borderers, officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—10th January 1889.

Second Lieutenant Alfred Joseph Caruana, East Lancashire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—15th September 1888.

Second Lieutenant Caruana will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 15th September 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 367.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Arthur Wallace-Dunlop, Essex Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers),—26th February 1888.

Second Lieutenant Charles Edward Every Francis Kirwan Macquoid, Liverpool Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—26th August 1888.

Second Lieutenant Macquoid will rank as Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 26th August 1888, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No 368.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:

Colonel G. G. Young, Bengal Staff Corps Commissioner and Superintendent, Punjab, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant A. B. C. Williams, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, (m. c) for one year, under rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant C. C. Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Second-in-Command, Military Police, Burma, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant E. Grey, Bengal Staff Corps, 38th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, (m. c.) for 182 days, under rule I of the Regulations of 1875. This cancels the furlough granted to him in G. G. O. No. 258 of 1890.

Surgeon-Major R. Jameson, M.D., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p. a.) for 213 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major E. Mair, M.B., Superintendent, Central and District Jails, Bareilly, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p. a.) for 215 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major D. F. Keegan, M.D., Residency Surgeon, Indore, Central India, (p. a.) for one year and 182 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major M. D. Moriarty, M.B., (p. a.) for 240 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No 369.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps;

the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Colonel F. W. Chatterton, General List, Infantry, Commandant, Presidency Volunteers, for 182 days. Pension service—31st year commenced 5th November 1889.

Colonel A W. R. Becher, General List, Cavalry, 16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—31st year commenced 30th January 1890.

Lieutenant A. Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for 182 days. Pension service—10th year commenced 11th August 1889.

No. 370.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps—the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Lieutenant G. L'H Sanders, Bengal Staff Corps, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Commissariat-Transport Department, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 5th December 1889.

No. 371.—The undermentioned warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under Art. 920F., Army Regulations, India, vol. I, Part I; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Conductor W. Grindal, Public Works Department, for one year

No. 372.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel R. Eardley-Wilmot, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Strettell, Bengal Staff Corps, (m. c.) for six months.

Major T. G. Thomson, Bengal Staff Corps, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant H. V. Bradley, Bengal Staff Corps, (m c.) for six months.

Lieutenant C. L. M. Rich, Bengal Staff Corps, (u. p. a.) for three days.

Lieutenant H. Comins, Bengal Staff Corps, (m. c) for two months.

Conductor M. Heenan, Military Works, Department, (m. c.) for six months.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 373.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Colonel in the Army Montagu Gilbert Gerard, C.B.,—dated 19th April 1890.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 374.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant-Commissary W. A. Murison to be Deputy-Commissary;

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy-Assistant Commissary S. Leslie to be Assistant-Commissary;

Conductor C. Harris to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary;

Sub-Conductor J. Griffiths to be Conductor;

Sergeant J. O. Ramsbottom to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 8th February 1890, *vice* Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary W. J. Roytleff, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 375.—*1st Bengal Cavalry*—

Risaldar Abdul Ghafúr Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Wazír Ali Khan to be Risaldar, Ressaidar Sher Khan to be Woordie-Major, Jemadar Abdullah Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Sipahdár Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulám Mustafa Khan, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1890.

Kot-Dafadars Abdullah Khan and Sálih Muhammad Khan to be Jemadars, *vice* Dost Muhammad Khan and Abdur Rahman Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th March 1890.

No. 376.—*3rd Bengal Cavalry*—

Kot-Dafadar Gopál Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bishn Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd April 1890.

No. 377.—*13th Bengal Lancers*—

Ressaidar Lehna Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Asa Singh to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Kishun Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Chattar Singh, deceased, with effect from the 25th March 1890.

No. 378.—*25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar Jamíat Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Ujágar Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Hukam Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Lehna Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1890.

No. 379.—*31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar Painda Khan to be Subadar-Major, on probation for one year, Jemadar Partáb Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Ratan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Chattar Singh, deceased, with effect from the 25th January 1890.

No. 380.—*32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Jemadar Gurmukh Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Fateh Singh (1st) to be Jemadar, *vice* Jwála Singh, transferred to the pension establishment;

Jemadar Rám Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Fateh Singh (2nd) to be Jemadar, *vice* Jíwand Singh, transferred to the pension establishment;

Jemadar Jawáhir Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Híra Singh, transferred to the pension establishment,—

with effect from the 15th April 1890.

No. 381.—*1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Regiment*—

Drill-Havildar Gokul Thápa to be Jemadar, *vice* Kisan Singh Khattri, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1890.

No. 382.—*1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Regiment*—

Havildar Chintamani Sáhi to be Jemadar, *vice* Kumán Singh Ghale, deceased, with effect from the 28th March 1890.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 383.—*2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regiment*—

Havildar Gajia Rána to be Jemadar, *vice* Kesru Kati, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1890.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 384.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Colonel Arthur L'Estrange Hamilton Holmes, Bengal Staff Corps,—5th March 1890

Colonel Hervey Ekins Ryves, Bengal Staff Corps,—1st April 1890.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 385.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Bengal Army and Punjab Frontier Force have been granted medals with annuities and gratuities for meritorious service and good conduct for the year ending 31st March 1891, under the provisions of Clause 115, India Army Circulars of 1888:

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with Annuity.

No. 586, Kot-Dafadar Ahmad Husain, 9th Bengal Lancers.

No. 197, Kot-Dafadar Harditt Singh, 19th Bengal Lancers.

No. 781, Havildar Miru Khan, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 1721, Color-Havildar Binda Chaube, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 2922, Havildar Sukhdeo, 5th Bengal Infantry.

No. 6407, Havildar Ramharakh Misr, 9th Bengal Infantry.

No. 9, Havildar Hidáyat Khan, 12th (Khelat-i-Ghilzai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1760, Havildar Ináyat Khan, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 105, Color-Havildar Ahmad Khan, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 114, Havildar Mul Sing, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 994, Havildar Kánh Singh, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 768, Bugle-Major Atar Sing, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 26, Havildar Dewa Singh, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1204, Color-Havildar Basant Singh, 45th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 761—1, Havildar Dal Singh Bhandari, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gúrkha Regiment.

No. 15, Havildar Harku Thápa, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gúrkha Regiment.

No. 22, Havildar-Major Rahm Ali, No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery.

No. 3150, Havildar Muhammad Kabír, 1st Punjab Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with Gratuity.

No. 67, Sowar Sarfaráz Khan, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

No. 479, Sowar Gul-Báz Khan, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

No. 227, Sowar Rúra, 2nd Bengal Cavalry.

No. 240, Sowar Shaikh Nizám Ali, 2nd Bengal Cavalry.

No. 92, Sowar Mír Ibrahim Ali, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 141, Sowar (Farrier) Hasan Ali Khan, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1804, Sowar Hari Singh, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1859, Sowar Desa Singh, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 136, Lance-Dafadar Shadal Khan, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 177, Lance-Dafadar Sukhdar Ali Khan, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1050, Sowar Jáfar Khan, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1272, Sowar Fakhruddin Khan, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 914, Lance-Dafadar Chhaba Singh, 9th Bengal Lancers.

No. 792, Lance-Dafadar Jamít Singh, 10th Bengal Lancers.

No. 780, Sowar Sardar Khan, 10th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1044, Sowar Ráje Ram, 11th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1225, Sowar Rajab Ali Khan, 11th Bengal Lancers.

No. 929, Lance-Dafadar Bahádur Khan, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 932, Lance-Dafadar Debi-dayál, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 16, Sowar Hira Singh, 13th Bengal Lancers.

No. 76, Sowar Dasaundha Singh, 13th Bengal Lancers.

No. 797, Sowar Bhúra Singh, 14th Bengal Lancers.

No. 843, Sowar Bhulla, 14th Bengal Lancers.

No. 243, Lance-Dafadar Ahmad Khan, 15th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 168, Sowar Gauhar Chand, 15th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 151, Lance-Dafadar Agí Rám, 16th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 62, Sowar Budh Singh, 18th Bengal Lancers.

No. 87, Sowar (Farrier) Abdullah, 18th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1073, Lance-Dafadar Kesar Singh, 19th Bengal Lancers.

No. 505, Sowar Hasan Khán, 19th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1807, Naick Ghází Bakhsh, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 1697, Sapper Bahádur Singh, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 464, Sepoy Ajudhya Singh, 1st Bengal Infantry.

No. 609, Sepoy Rámdatt Pánde, 1st Bengal Infantry.

No. 2205, Sepoy Gainda Rám, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 2291, Sepoy Rám-ugra Pánde, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 1124, Sepoy Durga Singh, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 1134, Drummer Shaikh Wazír, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 2392, Lance-Naick Nirpat Singh, 4th Bengal Infantry.

No. 2394, Lance-Naick Anurag Singh, 4th Bengal Infantry.

No. 2781, Naick Chunni, 5th Bengal Infantry.

No. 2930, Naick Kharak Singh, 5th Bengal Infantry.

No. 262, Naick Shaikh Núr Muhammad, 6th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1025, Sepoy Murtaza Khan, 6th Bengal Infantry.

No. 874, Sepoy Shaikh Siráj-ud-din, 7th Bengal Infantry.

No. 893, Sepoy Rachpál Singh, 7th Bengal Infantry.

No. 6317, Sepoy Sítarám Chaube, 9th Bengal Infantry.

No. 412, Naick Abdul Khan, 10th Bengal Infantry.

No. 451, Sepoy Lehna, 10th Bengal Infantry.

No. 2484, Naick Ratipál Singh, 11th Bengal Infantry.

No. 2482, Sepoy Sampat Tiwári, 11th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1202, Sepoy Nihála, 13th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1490, Sepoy Moti, 13th Bengal Infantry.

No. 152, Naick Dídár Singh, 14th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 148, Sepoy Badan Singh, 14th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1270, Naick Wazír Singh, 15th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1305, Sepoy Khusyál Sing, 15th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1308, Naick Shahbáz Khan, 16th (Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1267, Sepoy Ghulám Husain Khan, 16th (Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 182, Sepoy Dukhchhor Singh, 17th (Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 215, Sepoy Dirgaj Singh, 17th (Loyal Poorbeah) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2844, Sepoy Beni-Mádho Rám, 18th Bengal Infantry.

No. 2870, Sepoy Fazl Husain Khan, 18th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1530, Naick Shám Singh, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1556, Sepoy Amir Singh, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2053, Sepoy (Musician) Bhola, 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1553½, Naick Gurmukh Singh, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1632, Sepoy Alam Khan, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1032, Sepoy Natha Singh, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 1402, Sepoy Wazír Singh, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 1277, Naick Abdul Azíz, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1253, Lance-Naick Sheikh Abdus Samad, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 119, Sepoy Saidu, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 131, Sepoy Imámdín, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1143, Naick Rustam, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1073, Naick Thákur Dás, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1037, Sepoy Nának Singh, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1046, Naick Nihál Singh, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1598, Naick Mastán Singh, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1175, Naick Bír Singh, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1253, Sepoy Niámatullah, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 317, Sepoy Ghulám Muhammad, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 310, Sepoy Shaik Abdur Rahmán, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No 465, Sepoy Charan Singh, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 689, Naick Shaikh Amánat, 33rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 1715A, Sepoy Faiz Khan, 33rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 42, Naick Búr Singh, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 73, Naick Asa Singh, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 49, Naick Kishan Singh, 35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 84, Lance-Naick Kábul Singh, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 16, Naick Kulal Singh, 37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1364, Sepoy Ajudhya Pánde, 39th Bengal Infantry.

No. 38, Sepoy Búta Singh, 40th Bengal Infantry.

No. 52, Sepoy Amol, 40th Bengal Infantry.

No. 267, Sepoy Jangbír Thápa, 44th (Gúrkha) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry.

No. 958, Lance-Naick Jamna, 45th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2357, Sepoy (Musician) Karn Singh Damai, 1st Battalion, 1st Gúrkha Regiment.

No. 963, Naick Rámkis Rána, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gúrkha Regiment.

No. 738, Rifleman (Musician) Incharám Damai, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gúrkha Regiment.

No. 814—1, Naick Gumáni Damai, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gúrkha Regiment.

No. 934, Naick Partáb Singh Ále, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gúrkha Regiment.

No. 1011, Naick Kamal Sing Mal, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gúrkha Regiment.

No. 1078, Sepoy Premu Mal, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gúrkha Regiment.

No. 1413, Lance-Dafadar Murád Ali Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1393, Lance-Dafadar Abdur Rahmán, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1547, Sowar Sukhrám Singh, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

No. 2300, Sowar Mana Singh, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1493, Lance-Dafadar Thaba Misir, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1524, Lance-Dafadar Muhammad Ali Khan, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1520, Naick Hazára Singh, Infantry of the (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

No. 1525, Naick Gurmukh Singh, Infantry of the (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

No. 321, Gunner Búláka Sing, Punjab Garrison Battery.

No. 322, Gunner Káhan Sing, Punjab Garrison Battery.

No. 4037, Naick Zamán Ali, 1st Sikh Infantry.

No. 2742, Sepoy Mangal Singh, 1st Sikh Infantry.

No. 2547, Naick Muhammad Bakhsh, 2nd Sikh Infantry.

No. 2509, Sepoy Báz, 2nd Sikh Infantry.

No. 242, Naick Pála Singh, 3rd Sikh Infantry.

No. 294, Sepoy Nidhán Singh, 3rd Sikh Infantry.

No. 2979, Naick Imám Shah, 4th Sikh Infantry.

No.——, Bugler Mul Singh, 4th Sikh Infantry.

No. 1989, Naick Dewa Singh, 2nd Punjab Infantry.

No. 44, Naick Jaimal Singh, 4th Punjab Infantry.

No. 39, Bugler Ghulám Hasan, 4th Punjab Infantry.

No. 81, Naick Teja Singh, 5th Punjab Infantry.

No. 100, Lance-Naick Naráyan Singh, 5th Punjab Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without Gratuity.

No. 325, Kot-Dafadar Kirpál Singh, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1393, Sowar Khazán Sing, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 675, Kot-Dafadar Khazána, 9th Bengal Lancers.

No. 72, Dafadar Sher Khan, 15th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 44, Kot-Dafadar Bishan Sing, 19th Bengal Lancers.

No. 899, Naick Jahángír Khan, 13th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1089, Havildar Chilla Sing, 15th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 902, Havildar Jhanda, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 32, Havildar Natha Singh, 35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 9, Dafadar Mangal Sing, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

No. 300, Naick Kánh Singh, 3rd Sikh Infantry.

No. 2696, Havildar Ghulám Haidar, 1st Punjab Infantry.

No. 386.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Hyderabad Contingent have been granted medals with annuities and gratuities for the year ending 31st March 1891, under the provisions of Clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888:

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with Annuity.

No. 128, Pay-Havildar Shaikh Ghasi, No. 4, Field Battery.

No. 773, Havildar Rajay Khan, 4th Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with Gratuity.

No. 168, Trooper Rahmán Khan, 1st Cavalry.

No. 169, Trooper Turáb Khan, 1st Cavalry.

No. 234, Trooper Munawwar Khan, 2nd Cavalry.

No. 378, Trooper Balwant Rao, 2nd Cavalry.

No. 217, Trooper Sayyid Alláhdád, 3rd Cavalry.

No. 241, Lance-Dafadar Muhammad Sher Khan, 3rd Cavalry.

No. 135, Trooper Amán Khan, 4th Cavalry.

No. 326, Trooper Faiz Muhammad Khan, 4th Cavalry.

No. 28, Gunner Enkaloo, No. 1 Field Battery.

No. 86, Naick Driver Dhúnda, No. 1 Field Battery.

No. 134, Naick of Drivers Dawál, No. 3 Field Battery.

No. 256. Naick Ajúdhya Singh, No. 3 Field Battery.

No. 210, Private Shaikh Imám, 1st Infantry.

No. 56, Fifer Gangaji, 1st Infantry.

No. 1543, Private Shaikh Imám, 2nd Infantry.

No. 1623, Private Santaji, 2nd Infantry.

No. 1005, Private Sayyid Usmán, 3rd Infantry.

No. 1050, Private Mysoo, 3rd Infantry.

No. 183, Shaikh Yá-sín, 4th Infantry.

No. 238, Private Shaikh Jamál Muhammad, 4th Infantry.

No. 321, Private Lachhman, 5th Infantry.

No. 359, Private Náráyan, 5th Infantry.

No. 2087, Private Chandi Singh, 6th Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without Gratuity.

No. 51, Dafadar Mahmúd Beg, 1st Cavalry.

No. 116, Trooper Muhammad Sáhib, 2nd Cavalry.

No. 202, Trooper Karam Ali Khan, 3rd Cavalry.

No. 258, Trooper Ali Husain Khan, 4th Cavalry.

No. 25, Gunner Shaikh Himmat Ali, No. 1 Field Battery.

No. 275, Private Mahráj Khan, 1st Infantry.

No. 1631, Private Lachhmáiya, 2nd Infantry.

No. 224, Private Shaikh Ismáíl, 4th Infantry.

No. 392, Private Shaikh Lál Muhammad, 5th Infantry.

No. 1546, Bhagwándín Pánde, 6th Infantry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 387.—*Gorakhpur Light Horse*—

Mr. John Walter Hose to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Tu nbull, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 388.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Mr. Charles Williamson Thomas to be Second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 389.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Joseph Coutts to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Cleaver, promoted.

No. 390.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. John Lange Fawcus to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Warneford (supernumerary), transferred to the Unattached List.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 391.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second Lieutenant Henry Lowthian Cleaver to be Lieutenant, *vice* Marriott, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 392.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant A. B. W. Marriott resigns his commission.

No. 393.—*3rd Punjab (North Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major W. Pitt, R.E., resigns his commission. Dated the 3rd April 1890.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 394.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department with effect from the dates specified :

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Colonel J. H. Crowdy, R.E. . .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	7th May 1889.
Major F. T. N. Spratt, R.E. . .	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	7th May 1889.
Major A. C. Bruce, R.E. . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	7th May 1889.
Captain J. G. Day, R.E. . .	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	7th May 1889.
Captain J. E. Dickie, R.E. . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	7th May 1889.
Lieutenant R. T. R. Lawrence, R.E. .	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	7th May 1889.
Lieutenant W. Ewbank, R.E. . .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	7th May 1889.
Captain G. C. P. Onslow, R.E. .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, supernumerary.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	21st June 1889.
Captain J. Kellie, R.E. . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	23rd July 1889.
Captain G. M. Porter, R.E. . .	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	23rd July 1889.
Captain H. Barnet, R.E. . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	23rd July 1889.
Lieutenant J. A. Gibbon, R.E. . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	23rd July 1889.
Lieutenant E. R. B. Stokes-Roberts, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	23rd July 1889.
Lieutenant A. L. Swainson, R.E. .	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	4th January 1890.
Lieutenant C. R. Stevens, R.E. .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	4th January 1890.
Lieutenant J. C. Rimington, R.E. .	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	21st January 1890.
Lieutenant P. H. duP. Casgrain, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	21st January 1890.

This cancels G. G. O. Nos. 781 and 896 of 1889 and No. 168 of 1890.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 19.—First grade officer F. H. Elderton, Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (m.c.) for six months, under paragraph 560, Rule I, Marine Regulations, India, volume I, with effect from the 27th March 1890.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 20.—Captain J. M. Brebner, Indian Marine, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 18th March 1890.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th April, 1890.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 19th and the 25th April, 1890:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
18th Bengal Lancers .	Lieutenant A. P. Housden .	11th April 1890.	Murgha (Biluchistan).		
Bengal Unattached List	Garrison Sergeant-Major J. Munden.	11th April 1890.	Darjeeling.		
Connaught Rangers .	Lieutenant P. A. Rutherfoord-Reade.	12th April 1890.	Dinapore.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 19th and the 25th April, 1890.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Louis Richard Dawson.*	Surgeon-Major.	Indian Medical Service.	20th December 1889.	Intestate .	660 4 7	...	...

* Administrator-General, Bengal, administering.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th April, 1890.

No. 185.—Mr. C. W. Hodson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, officiated as Superintendent, Way and Works, North Western Railway, from the 21st December 1889 to the 28th January 1890, both days inclusive. While so officiating Mr. Hodson held the rank of an officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.

The 22nd April, 1890.

No. 186.—Mr. T. Siddle, Sub-Auditor, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is granted the rank of Honorary Assistant Examiner.

No. 187.—Mr. J. Henderson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma, is temporarily promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, while holding charge of the Katha Division.

The 24th April, 1890.

No. 188.—Mr. G. F. Mathew, C.I.E., Class I., Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed Deputy Manager of the North Western Railway with the rank of Class I., Grade 2, temporary.

No. 189.—Mr. G. F. Mathew, C.I.E., Deputy Manager, North Western Railway, will officiate as Traffic Superintendent during the absence on leave of Mr. J. M. Rutherford.

The 25th April, 1890.

No. 190.—Colonel C. M. Moberly, Madras Staff Corps, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is granted special leave out of India for six months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 191.—Mr. A. Grant, Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, is as a temporary arrangement appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, during the absence of Colonel C. M. Moberly, M.S.C., or until further orders. During this period Mr. Grant will officiate in the 3rd Class of Examiners.

No. 192.—With reference to Public Works Department notification No. 6, dated the 7th January 1890, Mr. G. B. Reynolds, Class II., Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, is appointed Manager of the Wardha Coal State Railway.

No. 193.—Mr. W. H. Nightingale, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary, *vice* Mr. T. H. Wickes, temporarily transferred to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 194.—With reference to notification No. 112, dated the 10th March 1890, Major H. Clarke, R.E., is appointed to officiate in the 3rd Class of Examiners from the date on which he took charge of the Office of Examiner of Military Works Accounts.

No. 195.—Mr. C. Sowerby, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, temporary rank, Assam Railways, is transferred to the Office of Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 197.—With reference to Public Works Department notification No. 933, dated the 30th November 1886, Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Home, R.E., Officiating Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 10th December 1889.

No. 198.—Mr. J. S. Forbes, Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Way and Works, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to officiate in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways as Assistant Storekeeper.

TELEGRAPH.

The 25th April, 1890.

No. 196.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following officiating promotions in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, with effect from the 9th April 1890:

Names.	From	To	Remarks.
J. Possmann	Engineer and Electrician .	Officiating Director . .	*Vice* Mr B. T. Ffinch, on privilege leave.
G. W. Sealy	Superintendent and Officiating Traffic Manager.	Officiating Engineer and Electrician.	*Vice* Mr. J. Possmann.
H. B. Harrison	Assistant Superintendent and Officiating Superintendent.	Officiating Traffic Manager .	*Vice* Mr G. W. Sealy.
C. E. Allen	Assistant Superintendent .	Officiating Superintendent .	*Vice* Mr. H. B. Harrison.
H. J. Andrews	1st Grade Clerk . . .	Officiating Assistant Superintendent.	*Vice* Mr. C. E. Allen

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 29th March, 1890.

From the 12th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 5th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 21st April, 1890.

It is ordered that Rules 117 to 120 of the Rules passed on the 9th day of February, 1875, be and they are hereby repealed and that in lieu thereof the following rules be read and passed as the Rules of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to take effect from the 1st day of April next :—

1. The mode of applying for the sale of property attached in execution shall be by petition at Chambers. The petition must be accompanied by a certificate of the Sheriff, stating what the attached property is.

2. The order for sale will be drawn up with the usual directions as to the proclamation to be made under the provisions of Section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and with a direction that the money to arise by such sale be paid into Court to the credit of the suit, subject to the further order of the Court.

3. After money obtained by sale in execution has been paid into Court, the decree-holder at whose instance the property was sold, if entitled to be paid in priority, may apply for such payment. The application may, unless otherwise ordered, be made *ex parte* at Chambers by a verified petition.

4. If two or more decree-holders are entitled to participate in the money realized in execution any of them may apply for distribution of the money. The application must be made by summons.

5. The application mentioned in each of the two last preceding rules must be supported by—

(*a*) A certificate of the Accountant-General, stating what money has been realized, and when it was paid into Court.

(*b*) A certificate of the Registrar, stating what applications for execution have been made against the judgment-debtor, and when such applications were made, and,

(*c*) A certificate of the Sheriff, stating whether at the time of the sale of the property, such property, or any other property belonging to the judgment-debtor, was affected by any attachment before judgment.

6. If it should appear that the property was affected by an attachment before judgment, it will then be also necessary to show whether such attachment did or did not operate as an attachment in execution under the provisions of Section 490 of the Code.

W. COMER PETHERAM.
H. T. PRINSEP.
A. WILSON.
L. R. TOTTENHAM.
JOHN F. NORRIS.
JONES Q. PIGOT.
J. O'KINEALY.
W. MACPHERSON.
CHUNDER M. GHOSH.
H. BEVERLEY
GOOROO DOSS BONNERJEE.
AMEER ALI.
C. H. HILL.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 21st April, 1890.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. W. E. Hildreth, Acting Accountant at Bombay, to be Acting Agent at Allahabad, *vice* Mr. H. M. McConnel, who has been granted leave to Europe.

Mr. A. H. Oldham to be Acting Accountant at Bombay.

By order of the Directors.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th April, 1890

No. 780.—Lieutenant R. J. H. L. Mackenzie, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 21st May, 1890.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th April, 1890.

No. 2.—Mr. W. H. Ewing, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months from 1st May, 1890, or from such subsequent date as his services can be spared, under Article 277, Civil Service Regulations.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Offg. Deputy Surveyor General,
In charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd April, 1890.

No. 5.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Daudur Rahman, of the Imperial list, is transferred to the Bengal Provincial Establishment.

A. BARCLAY, M.B.,
for *Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 15th April, 1890.

No. 1497-*G*.—In continuation of this Office Notification, No. 864, dated 3rd March, 1890, Surgeon G. J. H. Bell, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Officiating Civil Surgeon, Bikaneer, returned to duty, on the forenoon of the 7th April, 1890, from the privilege leave granted him in Foreign Department Notification, No 261-G, dated 20th February, 1890.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*
First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 15th April, 1890.

No. 1155-S.—Under the provision of Section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify the election of Lieutenant Colonel William Loch as Chairman, Municipal Committee, Ajmere, *vice* the Reverend Dr. J Husband, resigned.

By Order,

G F. L. MARSHALL, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy to the Chief Commr., Ajmere & Merwara, P. W. D.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 15th April, 1890.

No. 384—96-*III*.—With reference to this Office Notification, No. 212—96-III, dated the 4th of March, 1890, Colonel F. W. Boileau, Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, on return from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties as Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, from Captain J. A. Bell, on the forenoon of the 4th April, 1890.

The 18th April, 1890.

No. 394—326-*II*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 353-G., dated 6th March, 1890, Colonel J. Biddulph, B.S C., returned from furlough, and took over charge of the Office of Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, from Captain A. F. DeLaessoe, C.M G., C.I E., on the afternoon of the 16th April, 1890

The 19th April, 1890

No. 405—375-*II*.—Mr F. L Reid, Principal, Government College, Ajmere, and Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara, is granted three months' leave without allowances, with effect from the 17th of June, 1890, under Article 372, Chapter XIV, of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 20th April, 1890.

No. 7—4—190-*II*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1584-G., dated the 5th September, 1889, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation, I of 1877, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to appoint Govind Rao Khandekar to be a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class in the District of Ajmere, during such time as he holds the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, or until further orders.

The 21st April, 1890.

No. 4—90—328-*V(I)*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 491-G., dated the 27th March, 1820, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation, I of 187,, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to appoint Rai Bahadur Munshi Bishen Sarup to be a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class in the District of Merwara during such time as he holds charge of the current duties of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, or until further orders.

No. 4—90—328 *V II*).—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 491-G., dated the 27th March, 1890, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation, I of 1877, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to invest Rai Bahadur Munshi Bishen Sarup with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes within the local limits of the Beawar Tehsil, the said powers to be exercised during such time as he may hold charge of the current duties of the Office of Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, or until further orders.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*
First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl, Rajputana, & Chief Commr, Ajmere-Merwara.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 23rd April, 1890.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 16th April, 1890 . . .	61,98,561	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	2,15,830	
		64,14,391
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	11,16,875	
Ditto ditto Government	1,23,839	
		12,40,714
		76,55,105
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	1,84,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	
		1,84,000
Balance on the evening of the 23rd April, 1890 . .	...	74,71,105
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	73,01,537	
Ditto ditto Government	1,69,568	
		74,71,105
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	1,71,751	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		1,71,751

A W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 24th April, 1890.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th April, 1890.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 31st March, 1890 .	54,700	11,99,787	25,34,400	2,39,47,000	1,03,19,900	4,07,90,900	1,97,26,500	9,85,18,487	39,500	69,36,300	11,02,25,500	11,72,01,300	1,33,800	32,200	21,59,40,487
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th April, 1890 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,000	13,000	...	...	13,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th April, 1890 . . .	...	...	...	1,500	1,000	13,000	500	16,000	...	35,000	3,67,000	4,02,000	...	...	4,18,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th April, 1890 . . .	...	...	...	1,13,200	12,000	71,200	...	1,96,400	...	20,000	4,50,900	4,70,900	...	...	6,67,300
	54,700	11,99,787	25,34,400	2,40,61,700	1,03,32,900	4,08,75,100	1,97,27,000	9,87,30,887	39,500	69,91,300	11,10,56,400	11,80,87,200	1,33,800	32,200	21,70,38,787
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	1,000	2,87,500	31,500	6,45,000	...	9,65,000	...	2,000	3,09,500	3,11,500	...	...	12,76,500
Balance on 15th April, 1890	54,700	11,99,787	25,33,400	2,37,74,200	1,03,01,400	4,02,30,100	1,97,27,000	9,77,65,887	39,500	69,89,300	11,07,46,900	11,77,75,700	1,33,800	32,200	21,57,62,287

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Feb., 1890, enfaced from India 6,193 lakhs, re-transferred from London 5,387 lakhs.
" 16th Feb., 1890, to 28th " " " " 5 " " " 8 "
" 1st Mar. " to 15th Mar. " " " 15 " " " 14 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " 9 " " " 11 "
" 1st Apl. " to 15th Apl. " " " 11 " " " 13 "
6,233 lakhs. 5,433 lakhs
5,433 "
Balance against India . 800 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 15th April, 1890.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution No 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884.)

Register Number.	Description.	Metal.	Value of each coin. R.	a.	p.	Number of coins available for sale.	Remarks.
	Found in the Jubbulpore District.						
97	Coins of Hashang State of Malwah	Copper	0	2	0	160	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 25th Sep., 1890.
	Found in the Wardha District.						
103	Ahmad Shah Bahadur (Mint Katak)	Silver .	1	0	0	36	Do. do. 14th Oct., 1890.
104	Ditto (New Nagpur flag and 9).	Do. .	1	0	0	17	
105	Muhammad Shah (Old Nagpur Symbol—Mint Surat).	Do. .	1	0	0	47	
	Found in the Shapur District.						
106	Saifuddin Hosein Ourlah . .	Amalgam of silver & copper.	0	2	0	361	
	Found in the Sialkot District.						
108	Muhammad Shah, Emperor of Delhi.	Silver .	1	0	0	39	
	Found in the Shahpur District.						
111	Maizzuddin Muhammad bin Sani, Conqueror of India, A.D. 1193-1205.	Amalgam of silver & copper.	0	4	0	247	Do. do. 6th Nov., 1890.
	Found in the Sarun District.						
116	Alamgir Zani (date top right side)	Silver .	1	4	0	6	
	Found in the Jubbulpore District.						
	Coins of the Mugal Emperors of Delhi.						
122	Muhammad Shah	Silver .	1	4	0	9	Do. do. 3rd Dec., 1890.
123	Ahmed Shah	Do. .	1	4	0	4	
124	Alamgir	Do. .	1	4	0	5	
	Found in the Shapur District.						
127	Coins belonging to the reign of Ghiyasuddin Balbon Pathan, Sultan of Delhi.	Amalgam of copper & silver.	0	2	0	100	
	Found in the Shahpur District.						
128	Saif-ud-din Hasan Karlagh, A.D. 1222.	Amalgam of silver & copper.	0	2	0	297	Do. do. 6th Feb., 1891.
	Found in the Tipperah District.						
129	Alamgir Zani Rupees . .	Silver .	1	4	0	55	
130	Shah Allam	Do. .	1	4	0	8	

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 24th April, 1890.

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd April, 1890.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	73,73,469	10	7	1,85,96,807	14	11
Public Deposits at Branches	1,12,23,338	4	4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,34,57,976	5	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.				3,88,514	13	3
Sundries				11,59,996	0	0
RUPEES				7,94,03,295	1	9

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				26,95,637	8	0
Other authorised Investments				68,70,976	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				1,76,90,999	11	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,09,48,723	14	11
Bills discounted and purchased				1,50,852	15	8
Balances with other Banks				7,89,048	2	
Bullion				3,536	3	0
Dead Stock				12,35,942	11	8
Stamps				13,382	3	10
Sundries				3,08,631	14	6
				5,96,07,731	2	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,11,78,267	0	8	1,97,95,563	15	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	86,17,296	14	4			
RUPEES				7,94,03,295	1	9

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 24th April, 1890.

F. T. LEWIS,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.
Percentage 36·9

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Maps published at the Head Quarters Offices Calcutta and Dehra Dun, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1890.

Agents for Sale of Maps.

CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, No. 13, Wood Street.
ALLAHABAD.—Curator, Government Books, North-Western Provinces.
NAGPUR.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.
LAHORE.—Munshi Gulab Singh, Government Publishers and Booksellers.
MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photozincographic Department.
RANGOON.—Superintendent, American Baptist Mission Press.
MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.
RAJKOT.—Mr. Narainjee Sunderjee, for maps of Kathiawar only.
AHMEDABAD.—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Gujarat only.
LONDON.—Mr. Edward Stanford, 55, Charing Cross.
SIMLA.—Mrs. E. Corstorphan, Simla Fancy Repository.
MUSSOOREE.—The Secretary Mussooree Book Society, Baring Institute, Mussooree.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash prepaid.

Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service.*

N.B.—Maps are issued on the Public Service from the Calcutta Office, and their cost, as well as the cost of mounting and packing, adjusted by book-debit. The *cost of postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves.* Lists of newly-published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of Local Governments.

DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF SHEETS.	Scale.	Size of Sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Uncoloured. R	a.	Coloured. R	a.	REMARKS.
GENERAL MAPS.							
Burma and adjacent countries, with hills, in two sheets	1″ = 32 M.	40″ × 34″	3	0	3	8	
DIVISIONAL MAPS.							
Patna Division in two sheets	1″ = 8 M.	36″ × 32″	2	0	2	8	
Bhagalpur Division	1″ = 8 M.	29″ × 26″	1	0	1	4	
STANDARD MAPS.							
BENGAL— Sheets Nos. 194, 195, and 344	1″ = 1 M.	35″ × 24″	1	8	1	12	

Maps of the Survey of India Department —continued.

DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF SHEETS.	Scale.	Size of Sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Uncoloured.		Coloured.		REMARKS.
STANDARD MAPS—*continued.*			R	a.	R	a.	
BOMBAY—							
Sheet No. 123 (2nd Edition)	1″ = 1 M.	35″ × 24″	1	8	1	12	
Sheet No. 216-N.E.	2″ = 1 M.	37″ × 24″	1	8	1	12	
Sheets Nos. 160-N.E.—3, N.W.—1, N.W.—3, S.E.—1, S.E.—3, S.E.—4, S.W.—1, S.W.—2, S.W.—3, and S.W.—4. Preliminary Editions	4″ = 1 M.	37″ × 24″	1	8	1	12	
LOWER BURMA—							
Sheets Nos. 142 and 234	1″ = 1 M.	35″ × 24″	1	8	1	12	
Sheets Nos. 17-N.E.—3, 226-N.E.—3, S.E.—1, S.E.—3, S.W.—2, S.W.—4, and 227-N.E.—2	4″ = 1 M.	35″ × 24″	1	8	1	12	
CENTRAL PROVINCES—							
Sheets Nos. 17-S.E.—3, S.E.—4, 18-N.E.—1, N.E.—4, S.E.—3, 19-N.W.—1, N.W.—2	4″ = 1 M.	35″ × 24″	1	8	1	12	
CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA—							
Sheet No. 180	1″ = 1 M.	35″ × 24″	1	8	1	12	
NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH—							
Sheets Nos. 23, 39-A, 151, 162, and 175 .	1″ = 1 M.	35″ × 24″	1	8	1	12	
PUNJAB—							
Sheets Nos 225, 226, (249, Preliminary Edition), and 253	1″ = 1 M.	35″ × 24″	1	8	1	12	
SOUTH-EASTERN FRONTIER—							
Sheet No. 1-N.E. (3rd Edition), with corrections up to December, 1889 . . .	1″ = 4 M.	35″ × 24″	1	8	1	12	
INDEX MAPS.							
Index Chart of Triangulation of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, corrected to 31st October, 1889	1″ = 96 M.	23″ × 23″	0	4	0	4	
STATISTICAL MAPS.							
Railway Map of India (2nd Edition), in six sheets, corrected up to January, 1890 . .	1″ = 32 M.	6″ × 5′10″	6	0	8	0	
CHARTS.							
Preliminary Chart of Secondary Triangulation in District Akyab, Seasons 1856—61 (Northern half)	1″ = 4 M.	34″ × 22″	1	0	*Nil.*		
Preliminary Chart of Secondary Triangulation in District Akyab, Seasons 1856—61 (Southern half)	1″ = 4 M.	34″ × 27″	1	0	*Nil.*		
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS.							
No. 65, Pillaiyaruattam Reserved Forests, Melur Taluk, Madura District, Madras .	4″ = 1 M	34″ × 26″	1	8	1	12	
No. 47, Mudimalai Reserved Forest, Dindigul and Melur Taluks, Madura District, Madras	4″ = 1 M.	29″ × 25″	1	0	1	4	

SI. G. C. GORE, *Major, R.E.,*
Assistant Surveyor-General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, the 21st April, 1890.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 17th April, 1890.

No. 7.—Mr. W. S. N. Hecquet, Temporary Engineer and Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, is granted, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for two years, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Colonel,*
Manager, N.-W. Railway.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, dated at Bellary, this 18th day of April, 1890.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3067, Private Frederick Chute Cottrell.
Age,—20 years 4 months.
Height,—5 feet 5¾ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, dark; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—12th April, 1890.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Bellary,
Date of Enlistment,—10th June 1889.
At what Place Enlisted,—Bangalore.
Parish and County in which Born,—Gooty, Madras Presidency.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.
Marks,—Has got two "M"s and one "C" tattooed on the left arm.
Trade,—Clerk.
Regimentals or plain clothes,—Reginmentals.
REMARKS,—Was on pass to Madras.
Under 1 year's service.

A. W. HAMMANS, *Major,*
Comdg. Head Qrs. Wing 1st Battn, D. C., L.I.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment) of Foot, dated at Dum-Dum, this 23rd day of April, 1890.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 362, Sergeant J. Barnes, O. R Clerk.
Age,—29 years.
Size,—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, sallow; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—20th April, 1890
Place of Desertion or Absence, Dum-Dum.
Date of Enlistment,—25th February, 1882.
At what Place Enlisted,—Woolwich, Kent.
Parish and County in which born,—Bytham, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment—Bytham, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
Marks,—Scar on right breast.
Trade, Clerk.
Regimentals or plain clothes, Regimentals.
REMARKS,—
Under 9 years' service.

H. D. HARRISON, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battn, The Buffs, (E Kent Regt.)

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment) of Foot, dated at Dum-Dum, this 23rd day of April, 1890.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 794, Private Walter John Lock.
Age,—26 years.
Size,—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—18th April, 1890.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Dum-Dum.
Date of Enlistment,—10th May, 1883.
At what Place Enlisted,—Hythe.
Parish and County in which Born,—Reading, Berkshire.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Burshfield Common, Reading, Berkshire.
Marks,—Tattoo mark on middle finger of right hand, and back of right wrist.
Trade,—Shoeing smith.
Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Regimentals.
REMARKS,—
Under 7 years' service.

H. D. HARRISON, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., The Buffs (E. Kent Regt).

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, The Buffs (East Kent Regiment) of Foot, dated at Dum-Dum, this 23rd day of April, 1890.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1188 Serjeant Arthur Jesshope.
Age,—25 years 3 months.
Height,—5 feet 8½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—18th April, 1890.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Dum-Dum.
Date of Enlistment,—30th January, 1884.
At what place Enlisted,—Canterbury, Kent.
Parish and County in which born,—Chart Sulton, Maidstone, Kent.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—46 Cambridge Road, Maidstone.
Marks,—Scar on left temple.
Trade,—Clerk.
Regimentals or plain clothes,—Regimentals.
REMARKS,—
Under 7 years' service.

H. D. HARRISON, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., The Buffs (E. Kent Regt.)

YEARLY EXAMINATION FOR FOURTH GRADE ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for the fourth grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Seebpur, on Monday and Tuesday, 2nd and 3rd June, 1890, at 10-30 A.M.

SUBJECTS.

	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness and rapidity)	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, &c.)	100	50
Arithmetic (whole course)	240	160
Mensuration (*a*) (whole book)	60	30
Book-keeping (*b*) (Mercantile)	100	50
TOTAL	600	400

Minimum required in all papers collectively.

(*a*) Todhunter's Mensuration for beginners.
(*b*) "Book keeping" by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry, by W. Inglis (Chambers Educational Course.)

The marks gained by candidates who fail will not be published.

1. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph) in Bengal, Assam and Burma only.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

2. Candidates not in Government employ who wish to be examined at the College must forward their applications direct to the Principal; those employed in Government offices through the head of their office, who will forward the application to the Principal.

All applications must reach the Principal before the 3rd May, 1890.

3. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 2nd May, 1890, and obtain his consent to conduct the examination if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must be forwarded by the candidate, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

4. All applications must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned:

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application)

(2) Certificate that candidate is under 25 years of age (not required if candidate is in permanent Government employ or an employee under District Boards).

(3) Certificate that the application is in candidate's handwriting.

It will rest with the Principal of the College, on a consideration of these certificates, to decide whether the candidate should be registered for the examination or whether his application should be rejected.

5. Copies of examination papers are not procurable except those that are issued for examination. These need not be returned.

6. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination, and furnish a fresh fee and certificates.

7. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the province or railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

8. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the department.

S. F. DOWNING,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SEEBPORE,
The 28th March, 1890.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 22nd April, 1890.

Agent of Messrs. Stone and Hutts' Hydropneumatic Sewerage System.
Cohen, A. M.
Letourrieux, E.
Lula, John Sipsomus.
Standen, Mrs.
Stevens, John.
Webber, E. A.
Willsden, Joseph.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"

Andrews, S.
Baldwin, W. H.
Bernatcom, F.
Beadow, H.
Braham, F.
Britten, W.
Brown, M. C.
Browne, A. D.
Bruce R. G.
Burr, Thomas T.
Bush, W. J. & Co.
Cadogan, Mrs. H. G.
Carbery, Lady.
Cayley, H.
Charmetaut, Mr.
Clark, F.
Close, Henry.
Coggin, George.
DaRocha, B. F.
Douglas, G. P. H.
Doughty, F. J.
Dunlo, Viscount.
Dymond, G. F.
Elmore, John S.
Elsmie, A. M. S.
Fergusson, J. H. & Co.
Fleischhaker, F.
Forbes, James.
Forshaw, H.
Fowler, F. D.
Francis, Mrs. R.
Freedman, J. J.
Gantzman, Charles.
Gatheter, Mrs. A. D.
Gifford, H. J.
Gold, Mrs. Marie.
Green, W. W.
Hamilton, C. J.
Handcock, J. P.
Hay, John.
Haye, G. Irvine.
Heller, Madame B.
Hewitt, F. T.
Higgins, C. C.
Hinde, Alfred.
Horus, Miss M. L.
Howard, Dr. B.
Humphries, Mrs. H.
Hunter, H. C.
Jackson, Mrs. C. N.
Jackson, S. J.
Johannessen, O. C.
Kennard, F.
Kobus, J. D.
Langer, J. O.
Lascelles, Hon'ble G. A.
LaTouche, C. E.
Leonard, Captain, C. B.
Linton, C. E.
Livesey, Thomas.
Long, W.
Macdonald, W.
Marsden, Miss Kate.
Matthews, J. R.
Maxwell, Sir J. S.
May, J. J.
McSmith, D.
Meñexis, Mrs. C.
Moore, J. W.
Muirling, T. J. R.
New, A. J.
Newby, C. R. A.
O'Flaherty, P.
O'Mealy, Capt. D'Oyly.
Payne, E. H.
Penn, Mrs.
Potokie, Count J.
Reichman, Maria.
Rendell, T. H.
Rennrick, F. B. M.
Rishworth, Mrs.
Robertson, John.
Robinson, Francis.
Robinson, G.
Rodnor, W. H.
Rosenstern, Otto.
Roskell, Richard.
Ross, O.
Russell, Donald.
Samuel, Joseph.
Smith, Wm.
Taylor, J. L.
Thimm, Captain F. K.
Thompson, D.
Triggs, W. F.
Troger, Otto.
Uphill, T.
Ursite, Johan.
Walter, F.
Warry, W.
Weatherels Harry.
Webster, Mrs.
Wiener, L.
Witt, Miss.

Registered Letters.

Dickson, Mrs. L. E.
Marsland, W.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 21st April, 1890.

Agar, Mrs.
Bailey, J. C.
Bentling, F.
Cotten, Mrs.
Davies, G. C.
Emanuel, John.
Fergusson, H. T.
Fiddis, J. M
Haanaghan, Mrs.
Hakell, C.
Jones, S.
Lesses, G.
Marshall, F. H
Marshall, Lyall.
Maskell, J.
Prussia, A. B.
Ross, R. C. R.
Rydquist, A. B.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 26th April, 1890.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom	1890 29th Apl.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	28th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte Nossi Be, and Réunion	29th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	5th May.	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	5th "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	30th Apl.	Per P. & O. Str. *Khedive.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	29th "	Per Steamer *Rajpootana.*
Ditto ditto	2nd May.	Per Steamer *Patiala.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon	30th Apl.	Per Steamer *Euphrates.*
Port Blair	29th "	*Vid* Rangoon.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *R7-4*; per pound tin, *R14*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *R9-4*; per pound tin, *R17-8* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كونينائين كا عمده بدل هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد كرنے والا هو وه نقد خريد كرنے كي شرط پر نيچے كے لكهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد كرسكتا هى يعنے — چار اونس كے ڈبے كے تين روپى چودہ آنے ; آٹهه اونس كے ڈبے كے سات روپى چار آنے ; ايك پونڈ كے ڈبے كے چودہ روپى '

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد نيچے كے لكهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے — چار اونس ڈبے كے چار روپى چودہ آنے ; آٹهه اونس كے ڈبے كے نو روپى چار آنے ; ايك پونڈ كے ڈبے كے سترا روپى آٹهه آنے '

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بكتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اونس ڈبے كے چار آنے ; اور آٹهه اونس كے ڈبے كے آٹهه آنے ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ڈبے كے بارہ آنے '

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the first Quarter ending 31st July 1889, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1888.

Particulars.	For the 1st quarter ending 31st July 1889.	For the 1st quarter ending 31st July 1888.	Increase.	Decrease
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	1,10,03,381 10 10	1,05,97,467 8 2	4,05,914 7 8	... ...
Add Receipts—				
Subscriptions from May to July in the Widows' Fund ...	1,30,955 8 9	1,28,998 8 9	1,957 0 0	... ...
Ditto ditto Children's Fund ...	86,352 7 6	86,049 4 9	303 2 9	... ...
Entrance fees, &c.	445 5 6	462 7 3	... ...	17 1 9
Amount of fine imposed under Rule 40A ..	371 9 6	292 0 11	79 8 7	... ...
Amount at credit of subscribers under Rule 55, retransferred to divisible surplus	542 12 0	1,149 12 0	... ...	607 0 0
Amount of interest imposed on arrear subscriptions ...	...	1 7 0	... ...	1 7 0
Total Receipts ...	2,18,667 11 3	2,16,953 8 8	A2,339 11 4	625 8 9
Grand Total ...	1,12,22,049 6 1	1,08,14,420 11 10	4,08,254 3 0	625 8 9
Deduct Disbursements—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund ...	96,338 12 5	94,817 9 3	1,521 3 2	. .
Ditto ditto Children's Fund ...	65,375 9 0	66,114 5 7	. .	738 12 7
Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies ...	10,433 14 5	10,120 5 4	312 15 1	.. ..
Loss by exchange in remittances to England	19,137 14 1	21,435 0 4	... ...	2,297 2 3
Amount of divisible surplus passed to subscribers of over 5 years' standing in the Widows' Fund ...	2,23,881 12 0	2,04,504 12 0	19,377 0 0	. ...
Amount of divisible surplus passed to subscribers of over 5 years' standing in the Children's Fund	1,26,908 4 0	1,21,390 8 0	5,517 12 0	... ...
Total Disbursements ...	5,42,076 1 11	5,18,383 2 6	B26,728 14 3	3,035 14 10
Net Balance in favour of the Fund	1,06,79,973 4 2	1,02,96,037 9 4	C3,81,535 4 9	2,410 6 1
Proportion of divisible surplus on both Funds	87,697 0 0	81,474 0 0	6,223 0 0	... ...

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,569	1,030	1,546	1,022	23	8	... ...	...
Number of incumbents	462	666	451	669	11	... ...	... ...	3
Number of subscribers sharing in the divisible surplus ...	1,217	804	1,213	790	34	14	... ...	...

	Rs. A. P.
A Net increase in receipts	1,714 2 7
B Net decrease in disbursements	23,692 15 5
C Net increase in balance	3,83,935 10 10

E. H. Lloyd, R. A. Fink, } *Auditors.*

Published by order of the Directors,

W. H. Ryland, *Secretary, U. S. F. Pension Fund.*

G. W. Macleod, *Accountant.*

Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund Office, the 31st March 1890.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed by Fire.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 062340 and 062341 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55 for ₹5,000 each, originally standing in the name of Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, Esquire, the proprietor, by whom they were blank endorsed and deposited with Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, Solicitors, Bombay, in whose office they were destroyed by fire. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from date of last advertisement.

VURJEEWANDAS MADHOWDAS,
21, Hornby Road,
Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 7th April, 1890.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 17.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1890.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the twelve months of the official year 1889-90, and of the eighteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.																									YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 . . .	10,52	70,95	24,64	1,06,11	6,32	48,75	4,66	59,73	1,10	1,35	2,44	4,89	3,74	12,57	14,31	30,62	1,82	4,60	23,83	30,25	23,50	1,38,22	1,61,72	69,88	2,31,60	1871-72
1872-73 . . .	11,95	68,43	27,16	1,07,54	5,87	46,08	3,79	55,74	1,07	1,22	2,02	4,31	4,01	12,55	12,25	28,81	3,01	5,30	35,44	43,75	25,91	1,33,58	1,59,49	80,66	2,40,15	1872-73
1873-74 . . .	11,23	65,09	21,19	97,51	6,71	51,69	4,34	62,74	1,30	1,00	1,40	3,70	3,79	14,02	15,20	33,01	3,40	5,49	30,74	39,63	26,43	1,37,29	1,63,72	72,87	2,36,59	1873-74
1874-75 . . .	12,10	76,05	19,42	1,07,57	7,59	51,92	5,44	64,95	1,22	1,00	1,72	3,94	3,76	13,22	14,22	31,20	3,86	6,80	26,26	36,92	28,53	1,48,99	1,77,52	67,06	2,44,58	1874-75
1875-76 . . .	12,71	72,96	20,94	1,06,61	8,17	50,29	4,43	62,89	1,37	1,02	1,20	3,59	4,81	13,44	11,79	30,04	3,77	5,46	34,03	43,26	30,83	1,43,17	1,74,00	72,39	2,46,39	1875-76
1876-77 . . .	13,32	66,58	21,52	1,01,42	8,58	43,93	1,29	53,80	1,49	75	38	2,62	5,55	11,83	6,55	23,93	4,24	5,81	31,39	41,44	33,18	1,28,19	1,62,08	61,13	2,23,21	1876-77
1877-78 . . .	14,28	80,86	21,02	1,16,16	8,58	49,56	1,51	59,65	1,87	89	48	3,24	6,00	10,13	2,81	18,94	4,93	6,76	29,32	41,01	35,66	1,48,20	1,83,86	55,14	2,39,00	1877-78
1878-79 . . .	13,49	63,09	20,78	97,36	8,54	44,51	2,53	55,58	1,96	59	36	2,91	5,40	9,30	5,14	19,84	6,96	7,21	33,16	47,33	36,35	1,24,70	1,61,05	61,97	2,23,02	1878-79
1879-80 . . .	12,47	59,45	15,48	87,40	9,47	40,53	2,57	52,57	3,46	75	38	4,59	5,02	9,17	8,43	22,62	8,31	7,40	37,24	52,95	38,73	1,17,30	1,56,03	64,10	2,20,13	1879-80
1880-81 . . .	13,23	59,23	17,27	89,73	9,04	56,07	2,81	67,72	5,04	1,25	26	6,55	5,21	10,43	8,34	23,98	5,37	8,74	42,90	57,01	37,89	1,35,72	1,73,61	71,58	2,45,19	1880-81
1881-82 . . .	13,55	47,66	19,41	80,62	10,47	45,19	2,06	57,72	4,01	1,24	51	5,76	5,01	9,20	4,99	19,20	7,53	7,69	47,88	63,10	40,57	1,10,98	1,51,55	74,85	2,26,40	1881-82
1882-83 . . .	14,31	17	20,11	34,59	10,49	—96*	2,02	11,55	3,42	5	62	4,09	5,44	8	4,37	9,89	8,18	8	54,44	62,70	41,84	—58*	41,26	81,56	1,22,82	1882-83
1883-84 . . .	14,44	45	18,71	33,60	10,97	55	1,81	13,33	3,66	5	60	4,31	4,89	10	6,07	11,06	8,11	13	43,44	51,68	42,07	1,28	43,35	70,63	1,13,98	1883-84
1884-85 . . .	12,59	34	15,40	28,33	11,09	52	2,16	13,77	4,02	6	65	4,73	4,84	4	4,68	9,56	7,57	7	34,68	42,32	40,11	1,03	41,14	57,57	98,71	1884-85
1885-86 . . .	13,32	23	17,49	31,04	12,08	56	1,59	14,23	4,36	8	97	5,41	5,03	12	3,85	9,00	6,96	8	49,09	56,13	41,75	1,07	42,82	72,99	1,15,81	1885-86
1886-87 . . .	14,24	38	15,40	30,02	12,46	57	1,95	14,98	5,38	12	1,00	6,50	6,87	15	5,16	12,18	9,72	17	46,75	56,64	48,67	1,39	50,06	70,26	1,20,32	1886-87
1887-88 . . .	13,39	1,03	20,55	34,97	14,65	1,16	2,37	18,18	5,18	8	84	6,10	10,13	17	4,84	15,14	9,08	28	45,89	55,25	52,43	2,72	55,15	74,49	1,29,64	1887-88
1888-89 . . .	14,76	6,30	16,24	37,30	14,92	4,50	1,93	21,35	5,32	74	56	6,62	10,43	86	5,39	16,68	8,96	99	36,37	46,32	54,39	13,39	67,78	60,49	1,28,27	1888-89
1889-90 . . .	14,85	8,84	15,77	39,46	15,82	4,62	2,45	22,89	5,55	66	77	6,98	10,29	86	6,14	17,29	8,98	2,08	46,73	57,79	55,49	17,06	72,55	71,86	1,44,41	1889-90

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,
(*Statistical Branch*)
Calcutta, 24th April 1890.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, April 21st, 1890.

There has been practically no change in the weather during the week under review as compared with that prevailing during the two preceding weeks. Pressure has been steadily low over the Gangetic plain and North-Western India, and at different times and at different places within this large low pressure area small disturbances have been formed and have had the usual effect on the weather. In the extreme north-east of India the latter part of the week has been exceedingly rainy and unsettled, a condition attributable to the steady prevalence of two strong wind currents over that region. The charts for this period show a strong, damp and warm wind blowing in from the Bay, while down the Assam Valley and across Bengal there was a much cooler easterly and north-easterly current. The latter passing under the former occasioned ascentional movements in the almost saturated wind from the Bay and brought about the constant rainfall over Bengal and Assam which is noticed above. In the Peninsula also there has been a good deal of showery and unsettled weather. It commenced in the extreme south on the 15th and gradually extended northward, till by the 18th it had spread as far as Berar, after which the disturbed area suddenly contracted and rainfall was again confined to the south of the Peninsula.

The chart of the 15th showed pressure low over North-Western India and the Gangetic plain and high over the west of the Peninsula, the south-east of the Bay and Lower Burma. The weather was unsettled in the Circars, Lower Bengal and Malabar, and the wind was becoming cyclonic over the Punjab. At the head of the Bay the southerly wind blew very strongly. On the 16th a well marked depression was shown over the central parts of the Punjab, where a further brisk barometric fall had occurred. Gradients were steepish between the Punjab and Sind and a well defined cyclonic circulation prevailed over North-Western India; elsewhere there was little change. By the morning of the 17th the storm over the Punjab had reached the hills and begun to break up, while a fresh though unimportant depression had formed over Behar, &c. From the 18th to the end of the week the distribution of pressure on each day was similar in all important respects. Low barometric readings prevailed over the Gangetic plain and a large part of Central India and the Western desert, while pressure was high in Assam, in the south of the Peninsula, in Sind and Kattiawar and in the north-west of the Punjab. During this period the southerly wind at the head of the Bay and the north-westerly wind on the Sind-Kattiawar coast blew strongly or freshly and the easterly wind in Assam moderately.

Temperature.—The warm period which had prevailed during the two preceding weeks continued during the greater part of the week under review. About the middle of the week however a considerable though temporary interruption occurred, and the mean temperature of the 18th and 19th for the whole of India was below the average. After the 19th the mean of all the Provinces again rose above the normal, but not to the same extent as during the early days of the week. Burma was the only Province which had a higher temperature than usual throughout the whole week, all other parts of India experiencing, either two or three, days of cooler weather than usual.

The region of absolute highest day temperature has been less erratic during the present than during the preceding week.

On the	15th	the highest	maximum was	109·7°	at Nagpur.
,,	16th	,,	,,	109·7°	,, Nagpur.
,,	17th	,,	,,	108·4°	,, Allahabad.
,,	18th	,,	,,	107·0°	,, Gya.
,,	19th	,,	,,	105·4°	,, Allahabad. Deesa.
,,	20th	,,	,,	108·2°	,, Sholapur.
,,	21st	,,	,,	111·5°	,, Deesa.

These readings show that for the first five days, during which there was a steady decrease in the value of the absolute maximum, the region of greatest heat lay over the Central Provinces, the east of the North-West Provinces and Behar, but that on the 20th and 21st it was transferred to Guzerat and the Bombay Deccan. The reading of 111·5° at Deesa on the 21st was the highest yet recorded this season and was the first exceeding 110°.

The following table gives the variations of temperature from the normal, according to Provinces, for the present and the past week :

PROVINCES.	Variation of Temperature from Normal for Past Week.	Variation of Temperature from Normal for Present Week.
Burmah	— 0·7°	+ 1·2°
Bengal	+ 1·0°	— 0·4°
North-West Provinces	+ 3·9°	+ 0·3°
Punjab	+ 4·8°	+ 1·3°
Bombay	+ 1·4°	+ 0·6°
Central Provinces	+ 3·0°	+ 0·7°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 3·3°	+ 1·6°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 3·9°	+ 2·4°
Madras	+ 0·4°	+ 0·4°

These figures show that, compared with last week and with the normal average, there has been an increase of temperature in Burma, no change in Madras, and a fall in all other Provinces. The greatest fall is in the Punjab and Central Provinces.

Rain.—As mentioned in the earlier part of this Summary, rain has been very general throughout India during the past week. The fall has been most continuous in North-Eastern India and the south of the Peninsula, but at different times during the week—more particularly on the 18th—the different centres of rainfall extended and showers were reported from most Provinces. The rainfall in the North-West was connected with the depression which formed slowly over the Punjab during the 14th, 15th and 16th, that in the Peninsula with small and feeble depressions which appeared in the extreme south and that in North-Eastern India, which occurred mostly during the last three days of the week, was due, as explained in the first paragraph, to a cool easterly current from Assam causing ascentional movements in the almost saturated current from the Bay. As a result of these different actions, no less than thirty-six out of the fifty-two rainfall divisions show rainfall during the week. The regions in which there has been no precipitation are the Lower Burma and Arrakan divisions of the Eastern Peninsula, Western Bengal, and the eastern parts of the North-Western Provinces, the Konkan, the greater part of the Central Provinces, and westward across Rajputana, Guzerat and Kattiawar into Sind. Of the divisions in which rain has fallen one-half report an excess of rain over the normal average of the week and the other half a deficiency. The excess is shown over Assam, Lower and Northern Bengal, Behar (north), the North-Western Provinces (west), the Hill and Submontane districts of the Punjab, the south-west of the Peninsula, the Deccan and Berar, and Central and Southern Madras. The only important instances of excess are in Assam and Bengal and in the south-west of the Peninsula, in both of which regions the total fall is from twice to three times the average. In the other divisions any excess is small and unimportant. In Eastern Bengal and Assam the total fall of the week varies between 2 and 3¼ inches, and in Central and North Bengal, Malabar and Madras (south central) is about 1½ inches.

The maximum falls were much larger than of late. Fenny (Noakhally) received nearly 5, Naraingunj (Dacca) 3½, and Agortollah (Tipperah) 5¾ inches. In Assam, Cherrapunji received 5 and Dibrugarh and Mangaldai (Tezpur) over 3 inches. In Deltaic, Central and North Bengal the maximum falls were smaller, averaging between 2 and 3 inches, but Lalgola (Moorshedabad) and Nattore (Rajshahye) received 4¼ and 5¼ inches respectively. In Bhagalpur, Banka received 2 inches. In Upper India the largest falls were 1 inch at Kangra and Mansehra (Hazara). In the south of the Peninsula the largest amount was ·5 inches at Coonor. The Bombay Deccan again reported some heavy falls. Athni (Belgaum) received 3¼ inches, and in Dharwar, Kolhapur, Satara and Bijapur falls exceeding 1 inch have been registered. In the east of the Peninsula the rainfall varied considerably. One subdivision in Cuddapah received 4 inches and one in Tinnevelly 3 inches, but the heaviest amounts in the other districts were between 1 and 1¾ inches.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall Data for week ending April 21st, 1890.			Rainfall Data from October 15th to April 21st, 1890.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, October 15th to April 21st.	Excess or Defect of (Seasonal) Rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0·08	1·26	—1·18	20·51	9·02	+127
	Lower Burma	0	0·36	—0·36	8·73	7·60	+ 15
	Central Burma	0·24	0·30	—0·06	8·12	5·02	+ 62
	Upper Burma	0·17	?	?	5·34	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·54	—0·54	8·35	6·86	+ 22
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·16	0·71	+1·45	13·36	10·43	+ 28
	Assam (Surma)	3·34	2·26	+1·08	25·13	19·79	+ 27
	Do. (Bramaputra)	2·62	2·02	+0·60	10·62	13·10	— 19
	Deltaic Bengal	0·55	0·50	+0·05	11·98	7·74	+ 55
	Central Bengal	1·42	0·30	+1·12	6·03	5·39	+ 12
	North Bengal	1·55	0·57	+0·98	4·29	6·46	— 34
	Orissa	0·16	0·26	—0·10	17·57	8·90	+ 97
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·15	—0·15	4·08	4·63	— 12
	Behar (South)	0	0·06	—0·06	0·78	3·33	— 77
	Do. (North)	0·21	0·19	+0·02	0·92	3·19	— 71
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·03	—0·03	1·75	2·82	— 38
	Oudh (South)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·27	2·06	— 87
	Do. (North)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·25	2·53	— 90
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·01	0·02	—0·01	0·29	1·95	— 85
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·05	0·03	+0·02	0·34	2·07	— 84
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·02	0·07	—0·05	0·86	4·08	— 79
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·06	0·11	—0·05	0·69	2·86	— 76
	Do. (Central)	0·07	0·07	0	0·90	3·25	— 72
	Do. (Submontane)	0·18	0·17	+0·01	2·03	5·83	— 65
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·62	0·43	+0·19	6·60	15·02	— 56
	Do. (North-West)	0·17	0·28	—0·11	2·40	8·89	— 73
	Do. (West)	0·05	0·11	—0·06	0·83	2·95	— 72
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·70	0·63	+1·07	17·42	14·94	+ 17
	Madras (South Central)	1·47	0·58	+0·89	11·79	15·51	— 24
	Coorg	0·89	0·40	+0·49	17·13	11·44	+ 50
	Mysore	0·29	0·51	—0·22	5·44	7·20	— 24
	Konkan	0	0·04	—0·04	4·91	2·45	+100
	Bombay Deccan	0·39	0·24	+0·15	6·24	4·69	+ 33
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·01	0·08	—0·07	1·34	3·65	— 63
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·07	0·05	+0·02	3·42	3·81	— 10
	Central Provinces (West)	0·05	0·05	0	3·30	2·80	+ 18
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·12	—0·12	2·55	3·31	— 23
	Ditto (East)	0	0·08	—0·08	3·37	3·47	— 3
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·02	0·68	— 97
	Kattiawar	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·52	—100
	Sind	0	0·03	—0·03	0·06	1·13	— 95
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·01	0·02	—0·01	0·30	1·78	— 83
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·01	—0·01	0·09	0·99	— 91
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·07	0·80	— 91
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·17	0·26	—0·09	13·30	10·46	+ 27
	Ditto (a)	1·05	?	?	11·20	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·25	0·13	+0·12	3·09	3·57	— 13
	Madras (Central)	0·48	0·21	+0·27	6·11	5·41	+ 13
	East Coast (Central)	0·01	0·03	—0·02	11·18	15·78	— 29
	Ditto (South)	0·07	0·37	—0·30	12·12	20·09	— 40
	Madras (South)	0·94	0·57	+0·37	8·19	16·93	— 52

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *24th April, 1890.*

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 19th April.*—Slight rain throughout, except in Kistna and Madras. The crops are generally good, but suffering from want of rain in parts of Vizagapatam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot; South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. Outturn of sugarcane good; oilseeds average; paddy, dry-grains and cotton below average. Water-supply and pasture generally decreasing. Prices stationary. Prospects fair. More rain has fallen since in Tinnevelly.

Bombay.—*For week ending 23rd April.*—Rain in parts of Guzerat, Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country and Kathiawar. Exotic cotton in two talukas of Dharwar blighted; crops otherwise satisfactory. Preparations for next season's crops progressing generally. Agricultural stock healthy except in Hyderabad.

Bengal.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Rain in almost all districts of Bengal Proper, moderately heavy in some of the eastern and northern districts. A few slight showers also fell in North Behar and in the Balasore district. The rain has facilitated ploughing and early sowings, and has done good to crops on the ground. More rain is still required in many districts. *Boro* or spring rice improved, and harvesting begun in some districts. Cultivation for late rice general in Behar. *Cheena, mung* and indigo sowings coming on well, and opium weighments in progress. Price of rice has somewhat risen in the Behar districts generally, and in many of the Bengal districts and also in Balasore and Puri. Latest reports from Balasore state that more than 200 coolies are daily employed on Talpada relief works.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 23rd April.*—Weather continues seasonable. Slight showers have fallen in Kumaun and Aligarh. Harvesting of *rabi* completed, outturn fairly good; summer crops doing well. Supplies sufficient, except in Kumaun where grain is scarce. Prices generally steady, but continue high in Kumaun.

Punjab.—*For week ending 23rd April.*—Slight rain in Delhi, Ferozepur, Amritsar, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Prices rising in Hissar and Rawalpindi, fluctuating in Lahore and stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *rabi* crops in progress. *Kharif* sowings going on in Jullundur, Sialkot, Lahore and Peshawar. Prospects and outturn of crops average on irrigated lands, but poor elsewhere. Hail damaged the crops in Dera Ismail Khan. Pasturage and fodder sufficient in Ferozepur, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar; scarce elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 23rd April.*—Weather cloudy and hot. Slight rain in Hoshangabad and Khandwa. Threshing and winnowing of winter crops approaching completion in some districts. Land being prepared for autumn sowings. Prospects remain unchanged. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 19th April.*—A little rain fell in Toungoo, Tavoy, Bhamo, Katha, Ruby Mines, Yeu, Magwe, Meiktila and Yamethin districts. The price of paddy has fallen in Bassein and has risen in Yamethin and Pynmana, and is stationary elsewhere. The food-supply is sufficient.

Assam.—*For week ending 23rd April.*—Weather seasonable. Rainfall sufficient. Sowing of early rice continues. Planting of sugarcane commenced. Standing crops doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 23rd April.*—Slight rain in parts. Standing crops in good condition. Rain wanted in Kolar. Prospects of season good. Prices rising in Shimoga and fallen in Kolar.

A good fall of rain in Coorg during the week.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 23rd April.*—Rainfall good during the week. Weather warm and cloudy. Land being prepared for next season. Fodder insufficient in Ellichpur, Yeotmal, Darwha, and Kelapur taluks. Water scarce in Amraoti, Murtizapur, Yeotmal, Darwha and Kelapur taluks. Threshing of *rabi* continues. Prices almost stationary.

No report from Hyderabad.

Central India.—*For week ending 23rd April.*—Prices rising in Bhopal Agency.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 23rd April.*—Slight rain in Meywar. Reaping and threshing in progress. Agricultural stock good, except in parts of Ajmere. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Marwar and Dholepore. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 17th April.*—Showers of little importance fell in part of Katmandu. Weather cloudy. Prospects of crops bad. *Ghaia* (early) rice and Indian corn could not be sown for want of rain.

W. C. BENETT,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. LI. OF 1889-90.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Receipts for last 8 days ending 31st March 1889.			Receipts for last 9 days ending 31st March 1890.			Total Receipts from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889.		Total Receipts from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890.		Total increase in 1889-90.	Total decrease in 1889-90.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
12th April 1890	East Indian (a)	1,526	11,25,935	738	1,526	12,68,218	831	4,46,65,609	563	4,49,82,608	567	3,16,999	...
12th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	19,513	342	57	16,432	288	5,06,353	170	5,12,554	172	6,201	...
5th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	5,03,816	302	1,672	4,71,000	282	1,91,47,449	221	1,93,63,441	223	2,15,992	...
5th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (b)	293	64,408	220	501	(c) 87,082	174	18,21,251	164	(c) 20,86,288	115	2,65,037	...
5th ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	857	91,745	107	979	1,04,563	107	39,57,177	89	41,40,578	87	1,83,401	...
5th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	219	17,412	80	296	24,669	83	5,92,394	77	9,76,024	70	3,83,630	...
12th ditto	Indian Midland (e)	587	79,127	135	746	91,784	123	11,95,801	107	34,11,073	93	22,15,272	...
5th ditto	Villupuram-Guntakal (Nellore Branch)	83	5,354	65	83	5,621	68	2,51,954	58	2,48,434	57	...	3,520
5th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	2,416	67	36	2,823	78	93,324	50	1,13,997	61	20,673	...
	TOTAL	5,322	19,09,726	359	5,896	20,72,192	351	7,22,31,312	289	7,58,34,997	259	36,03,685	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
5th April 1890	North Western (f)	2,386	7,08,347	297	2,399	6,94,364	289	2,56,56,320	206	2,89,07,994	231	32,51,674	...
5th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,93,074	279	692	2,39,034	345	68,37,400	190	79,66,112	221	11,28,712	...
5th ditto	Bengal Central	125	17,019	136	125	18,204	146	7,23,896	111	7,31,727	112	7,831	...
5th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	31,625	703	45	25,951	577	8,85,897	378	8,10,826	346	...	75,[illegible]
5th ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	2,10,602	313	747	2,47,402	331	1,06,47,897	303	1,15,28,220	304	8,80,323	...
5th ditto	Nalháti	27	2,317	86	27	2,359	87	1,03,481	74	1,03,263	74	...	[illegible]
5th ditto	Tirhoot	273	40,207	147	273	65,794	241	16,61,882	120	21,88,108	154	5,26,226	...
5th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	105	8,952	85	105	8,180	78	2,70,070	49	3,47,877	64	77,807	...
29th March 1890	Jorhát	31	(g) 1,267	41	30	(h) 1,059	35	(i) 60,066	40	(j) 59,769	40	...	[illegible]
29th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	(g) 37	5	7	(h) 235	33	(i) 8,164	21	(j) 12,134	31	3,970	...
5th April 1890	Burma (k)	553	1,34,494	243	553	1,81,308	328	34,98,842	162	50,67,663	176	15,68,821	...
	TOTAL	4,917	13,47,941	274	5,003	14,83,890	297	5,03,53,915	202	5,77,23,693	222	73,69,778	...
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
5th April 1890	Madras	840	1,94,138	231	840	2,54,556	303	85,38,803	195	91,52,621	209	6,13,818	...
5th ditto	South Indian	654	1,16,024	177	654	1,44,740	221	54,86,634	161	57,64,157	169	2,77,523	...
5th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula (l)	1,447	10,38,102	717	1,447	12,08,899	835	4,18,99,354	540	3,69,54,440	491	...	49,44,914
5th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (m)	461	3,43,076	744	461	4,29,714	932	1,29,96,052	541	1,30,75,586	544	79,534	...
	TOTAL	3,402	16,91,340	497	3,402	20,37,909	599	6,89,20,843	389	6,49,46,804	366	...	39,74,039
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		13,641	49,49,007	363	14,301	55,93,991	391	19,15,06,070	283	19,85,05,494	272	69,99,424	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	9,82,35,697	145	10,17,34,066	139	34,98,369	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	9,32,70,373	138	9,67,71,428	133	35,01,055	...
	Assisted Companies.												
12th April 1890	Tárakeshwar	22	7,175	326	22	8,183	372	2,88,047	249	2,84,990	246	...	3,05[illegible]
29th March 1890	Dibru-Sadiya	78	(g) 9,682	124	(h) 78	9,768	125	(i) 4,37,196	108	(j) 4,74,587	117	37,391	...
5th April 1890	Bengal and North Western	376	45,401	121	376	74,490	198	21,84,190	111	22,86,323	117	1,02,133	...
5th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	8,600	128	67	9,063	135	3,47,313	99	3,76,790	108	29,477	...
	TOTAL	543	70,858	130	543	1,01,504	187	32,56,746	115	34,22,690	121	1,65,944	...
	Native States.												
5th April 1890	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	354	51,703	146	354	65,237	184	19,32,973	121	24,43,019	132	5,10,046	...
5th ditto	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	3,502	59	59	4,950	84	1,42,901	46	1,42,908	46	7	...
5th ditto	Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,210	45	27	1,329	49	48,220	41	51,513	37	3,293	...
5th ditto	Bhávanagar-Gond a l-Junágarh-Porbandar	260	43,511	167	332	53,349	161	11,97,973	109	13,82,797	90	1,84,824	...
5th ditto	Morvi	68	4,590	67	94	7,571	81	1,64,891	46	1,98,935	51	34,044	...
5th ditto	Jodhpore	124	11,363	91	124	10,971	88	3,55,211	55	3,61,735	56	6,524	...
	TOTAL	892	1,15,879	130	990	1,43,407	145	38,42,169	93	45,80,907	94	7,38,738	...

(a) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(c) Includes the Asansol-Chakadharpur Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(g) Receipts for week ending 30th March 1889.
(h) Receipts for week ending 29th March 1890.
(i) Total receipts from 1st April 1888 to 30th March 1889.
(j) Total receipts from 1st April 1889 to 29th March 1890.
(k) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay.
(l) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(m) Includes the Pátri Branch.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *24th April, 1890.*

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The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 18.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st May, 1890.

His Excellency THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL will hold a Levée at the "Viceregal Lodge" at 9-45 P.M. on Saturday, the 24th May 1890.

All Civil and Military Officers and the Native Officers of the Detachment of the 3rd Goorkhas are invited to attend.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names legibly written thereon—one card to be delivered on entering the "Viceregal Lodge," and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court are requested to send their names and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Saturday, the 17th May 1890; and when attending the Levée, to have the names of those Gentlemen who are to present them, who must themselves attend the Levée, also written on their cards.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in evening dress.

By Command,

H. STREATFEILD, *Captain,*

Offg. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 2nd May, 1890.

No. 898.—The Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, will be kept in India on Saturday the 24th May.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 2nd May, 1890.

No. 289.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased, in accordance with the rules issued under section 6 of the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, to confirm Mr. P. Rajagopala Chari in the Office of Assistant Collector and Magistrate to which he was nominated by the Government of Madras.

No. 291.—The services of Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche, B.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st April 1890, the date on which he relinquished charge of his office and Court of Commissioner of the Southern Division in Burma.

JAILS.

The 2nd May, 1890.

No. 313.—The services of Surgeon-Major C. W. Calthrop, M.D., Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

JUDICIAL.

The 1st May, 1890.

No. 578.—The services of Lieutenant W. C. C. Leslie, B.S.C., 33rd Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

POLICE.

The 30th April, 1890.

No. 330.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department:

Captain C. W. Harris, B.S.C., 4th Bengal Infantry, Commandant, Kubo Valley, Military Police Battalion.

Lieutenant J. Henegan, M.S.C., 27th Madras Infantry, Second-in-Command, Kubo Valley, Military Police Battalion.

Lieutenant R. M. Rainey, M.S.C., 1st Regiment (Pioneers) Madras Infantry, Commandant, Chin Frontier Military Police Levy.

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

PATENTS.

Simla, the 25th April, 1890.

No. 861-*P*.—A specification of the undermentioned invention has been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, at No. 13, Wood Street, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 89 *of* 1888.—Krishnarao Sudasheo, Enamdar Wángnee, Poona District, for a new economic metallic or wooden mote or water lift.

No. 862-*P*.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, at No. 13, Wood Street, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 6 *of* 1889.—Samuel Maurice Johnson, Managing Director, Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, for a belt fastener to be called the "Simplex Belt Fastener."

No. 204 *of* 1889.—John Joseph Hooker of Tideswell, Stockport, in the County of Derby, England, Clerk in Holy Orders, for improvements in power-storing apparatus for stopping and starting tram-cars.

No. 232 *of* 1889.—Robert Henry Cave of Khawaspore Factory, Gondwarra concern, Purneah, in Bengal, for an improvement in the process of indigo manufacture.

No. 263 *of* 1889.—Alexander Dunbar of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, England, Barrister-at-Law, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for the manufacture of casks, barrels and the like.

No. 292 *of* 1889.—Wilhelm Heidelmann of Stuttgart, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturer, for improvements in circular knitting machines.

No. 293 *of* 1889.—Dan Rylands of Barnsley, England, Manufacturer, for improvements in machines for forming bottles by the pressing and blowing process.

No. 294 *of* 1889.—Charles Frederick Hime of 100, St. Pauls Road, Camden Town, in the County of London, England, Waterproofer, and John Henry Noad of 12, Prestbury Road, East Ham, in the County of Essex, England, Analytical Chemist, for a process for waterproofing and preserving textures and other materials.

No. 318 *of* 1889.—Messrs. Leopold Cassella and Company of Frankfort on Maine, Germany, Manufacturing Chemists, for production of new red colouring matters.

No. 331 *of* 1889.—Anton Tehnik of Hronow, in the Kingdom of Bohemia, for wedge buckles.

No. 29 *of* 1890.—James Samuel Foley of 60, Adelaide, St. West, Manufacturer, and Joseph Ruse, Gentleman, both of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, for improvements in matches and in boxes or magazines therefor.

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th April, 1890.

No. 665-*G*.—In Foreign Department notification, No. 491-G., dated the 27th March 1890, appointing Munshi Bishen Sarup, Rai Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate of Kekri, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, omit the words "in addition to his own duties".

No. 667-*G*.—Captain P. J. Melvill, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner of Merwara.

No. 670-*G*.—Lieutenant L. Impey, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is posted as First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

Lieutenant P. T. A. Spence, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the 28th March 1890.

The 28th April, 1890.

No. 676-*G*.—Lieutenant M. A. Tighe, Madras Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and Assistant to the Resident, and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, at Hyderabad, is granted furlough, for one year, on medical certificate, under article 340(*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, and with effect from the 15th April 1890.

No. 679-*G*.—Lieutenant C. H. Pritchard, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted, on return from Boundary duty, as Assistant to the Resident, and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 29th April, 1890.

No. 686-*G*.—Mr. T. Harris, B.A., Head Master of the Government College at Ajmere, is appointed to be Principal of the College, and Inspector of Schools in Ajmere-Merwara, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 17th June 1890, and during the absence on leave of Mr. F. L. Reid, or until further orders.

No. 693-*G*.—Lieutenant B. E. M. Gurdon, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1413-*I*.—In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1637-I., dated the 22nd May 1885, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant C. H. Pritchard, Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, to be a Magistrate of the 1st Class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, within the limits of the Hyderabad Residency Bazaars, and to invest him within those limits with all the powers with which a Magistrate of the 1st Class may be invested under that Code.

No. 884-*E*.—The following Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 24th December 1889 is republished for general information:

Extract from the London Gazette of Tuesday, December 24, 1889.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 13th day of December, 1889.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.
Earl of Coventry.
Lord Morris.
Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
Mr. Ritchie.

Whereas by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction in Persia:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878, or otherwise in Her Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. This Order may be cited as the Persia Order in Council, 1889.

2. This Order is divided into parts as follows:

Parts.	Subject.	Articles.
I	Preliminary	3—4
II	General Provisions	5—9
III	Courts	10—11
IV	Registration of Persons	12—15
V	Assessors	16—18
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VII	Civil Jurisdiction and Procedure	67—178
VIII	Proceedings on death	179—213
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X	Appeal to Her Majesty in Council	230—232
XI	Criminal Authority and Procedure	233—281
XII	Miscellaneous	282—289
XIII	Supplemental	290—299

I.—PRELIMINARY.

3. In this Order, unless the subject or context otherwise requires—

"Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State;

"Prescribed" means prescribed by any Consular instructions or by any order or notification signed or authorized by a Secretary of State.

"Persia" means the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia within the limits of this Order;

"Consul-General" means Her Majesty's Minister and Consul-General in Persia, or the person for the time being acting as such, with the authority or approval of a Secretary of State;

"Consular officer" includes any person for the time being acting by virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, or with the authority or approval of a Secretary of State, as Consul-General, Consul or Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent;

"Treaty" includes any Convention, Agreement, or arrangement made by or on behalf of Her Majesty, and any Regulation appended thereto;

"Court" means any Court or person exercising jurisdiction under this Order;

"British subject" includes a person enjoying Her Majesty's protection in so far as Her Majesty has jurisdiction in respect of any such person, and includes, by virtue of 39 & 40 Vict., cap. 46, subjects of the several Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty residing and being in Persia;

"Foreigner" means a person, whether a native or subject of Persia or not, who is not a British subject, as herein defined;

"Native" means a native or subject of Persia, or of the limits of the Persian coasts, not being a British subject;

"Native Indian subject" means a native of India, as defined in the Act of Parliament of 1858, "for the better government of India," not of European descent;

"Person" includes a Corporation or association of persons;

"Will" means will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument;

"Office copy" means a copy, either made under direction of the Court, or produced to the proper officer of the Court for examination with the original, and examined by him therewith, and in either case sealed with the seal of the Court as evidence of correctness;

"Oath" and "affidavit", and words referring thereto, or to swearing, include affirmation and declaration, or to the making of an affirmation or declaration, where an affirmation or declaration is admissible in lieu of an oath or affidavit;

"Proved" means shown by evidence on oath, in the form of affidavit, or other form to the satisfaction of the Court of Consular officer acting or having jurisdiction in the matter;

"Month" means calendar month.

The plural includes the singular, and the singular the plural, and the masculine the feminine.

Expressions referring to print or to writing include either print or writing, or a combination of both.

"Crime" includes offence.

4. For the purposes of this Order, the word "Persia", or any term or expression referring to Persia, does not (except as in this Order expressly provided) include or apply to any place for the time being included within the limits to which any other Order in Council for the time being in force relating to the Persian coasts and islands applies, which limits are in this Order referred to as the limits of the Persian coasts.

In case of dispute or doubt whether any place is within the limits of Persia for the purposes of this Order, or is within the limits of the Persian coasts, the Consul-General may provisionally determine such dispute or question in such manner as he thinks fit, and his determination, unless and until the Secretary of State otherwise directs, shall be conclusive in all causes and matters arising under this Order.

Any provision of this Order referring to a country or place out of Persia includes any place within the limits of the Persian coasts.

II.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

5. All Her Majesty's civil jurisdiction exercisable in Persia for the judicial hearing and determination of matters in difference, or for the administration or control of property or persons, and

all Her Majesty's criminal jurisdiction there exercisable for the repression or punishment of crimes or offences, or for the maintenance of order, shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, and not otherwise.

6. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the civil and criminal jurisdiction aforesaid shall, as far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of and in conformity with the Common Law, the doctrines of equity, the Statute Law, and other law for the time being in force in and for England, and with the powers vested in and according to the course of procedure and practice observed by and before Courts of Justice and Justices of the Peace in England, according to their respective jurisdictions and authorities.

7. Nothing in this Order shall deprive Her Majesty's Consular officers of the right to observe and to enforce the observance of, or shall deprive any person of the benefit of, any reasonable custom existing in Persia, except where this Order contains some express and specific provision incompatible with the observance thereof.

8. In any case in the decision of which, under any Treaty, any of Her Majesty's Consuls may or ought to concur, a Consular officer exercising jurisdiction under this Order shall alone act on the part and on behalf of Her Majesty.

9. Crimes, offences, wrongs, breaches of contract against or affecting the person, property, or rights of natives or other foreigners as herein defined, committed by persons subject to this Order, are punishable or otherwise cognizable under the provisions of this Order, with the consent of such natives or foreigners, in the same manner as if the same were committed against or affected the person, property, or rights of British subjects.

III.—COURTS.

10. Courts for the purposes of this Order shall be held as follows:

(1) Courts of First Instance, in this Order called Provincial Courts, shall be held by such Consular officers in and for such districts as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

(2) The Consul-General shall at such place as the Secretary of State directs hold a Court, in this Order called the Court of the Consul-General, for the purposes of his appellate and other jurisdiction under this Order.

(3) The Provincial Court for the district in which the Court of the Consul-General is held may be held either by the Consul-General, or Vice-Consul, or by such other Consular officer as the Secretary of State or the Consul-General directs.

If it be held by the Consul-General, the provisions of this Order relating to appeals from a Provincial Court to the Consul-General are inapplicable, and the provisions of this Order with respect to appeals to Her Majesty in Council shall have effect as if the judgment, order, decree, or sentence of the Consul-General were a judgment, order, decree, or sentence of a Provincial Court affirmed on appeal by the Consul-General, and no other appeal shall lie.

11. In any matter, civil or criminal, a Court within whose district (in civil matters) the matter of complaint wholly or in part arose or happened, or the subject in dispute is wholly or partly situate, or the contract in question was wholly or partly made, or the breach thereof wholly or partly occurred, or the defendant resides or carries on business, or (in criminal matters) the crime was wholly or partly committed, or the accused person happens to be, shall have jurisdiction, and may deal with the case, as if every material fact or thing had happened, or was situate, within its district; but any such Court, if, in its opinion, justice or convenience so requires, may decline or suspend the exercise of jurisdiction, and may, if it thinks necessary or just, require security from the defendant or accused person for his appearance before some other Court having jurisdiction in the matter, and for obedience to any judgment or order of such other Court, and further, in a criminal case, if necessary, may arrest and commit the accused person, and cause him to be removed under warrant and in custody, to be dealt with by such other Court.

IV.—REGISTRATION.

12. Every resident British subject (except a native Indian subject), being of the age of 21 years or upwards, or being married, or a widower or widow, though under that age, shall, in January in every year, register himself in a register to be kept at the Consulate of the Consular district within which he resides, subject to this qualification, that the registration of a man shall be deemed to comprise the registration of his wife (unless she is living apart from him), and that the registration of the head of a family, whether male or female, shall be deemed to comprise the registration of all females being relatives of the head of the family (in whatever degree of relationship) living under the same roof with the head of the family at the time of his registration.

Every non-resident British subject (except a native Indian subject) arriving in Persia at a place where a Consular office is maintained, unless borne on the muster-roll of a British vessel, shall, within one month after his arrival, register himself in a register to be kept at the Consular office there, but so that no person shall be required to register himself more than once in any year, reckoned from the 1st January.

Any person failing so to register himself, and not excusing his failure to the satisfaction of the Consular officer, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall be liable to a fine of not more than 5*l.*, and any Court or authority acting under this Order may, if it thinks fit, decline to recognise him as a British subject.

13. A native Indian subject resident in, or resorting to, Persia, may, if he thinks fit, register himself at the times and in manner aforesaid.

A native Indian subject not so registering himself shall not be entitled to sue in the Court, or to receive the support or protection of a Consular officer with respect to any suit or proceeding

to which he is a party in a Court or before a judicial officer of Persia, or in a Court or before a judicial officer in Persia of a State in amity with Her Majesty.

14. The Consular officer shall give to every person registered under this Order a certificate of registration under his hand and Consular seal; and the name of a wife (unless she is living apart from her husband) shall be indorsed on her husband's certificate; and the names and descriptions of females whose registration is comprised in that of the head of the family shall be indorsed on the certificate of the head of the family.

15. Every person shall on every registration of himself be liable to pay a fee of *2s. 6d.*

V.—ASSESSORS.

16. An Assessor shall be a competent and impartial British subject of good repute, resident in the district of the particular Court, and nominated and summoned by the Court for the purpose of acting as Assessor.

17. There shall ordinarily be not fewer than two, and not more than four, Assessors. Where, however, by reason of local circumstances, the Court is able to obtain the presence of one Assessor only, the Court may, if it thinks fit, sit with one Assessor only; and where, for like reasons, the Court is not able to obtain the presence of any Assessor, the Court may, if it thinks fit, sit without an Assessor—the Court, in every case, recording in the minutes its reasons for sitting with one Assessor only or without an Assessor.

18. An Assessor shall not have any voice in the decision of the Court in any case, civil or criminal; but an Assessor dissenting, in a civil case, from any decision of the Court, or, in a criminal case, from any decision of the Court or the conviction or the amount of punishment awarded, may record in the minutes his dissent, and the grounds thereof, and shall be entitled to receive, without payment, a certified copy of the minutes.

VI.—GENERAL JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE.

19. The Consul-General shall have in all matters, civil and criminal, an original jurisdiction concurrent with the jurisdiction of the several Provincial Courts, to be exercised subject and according to the provisions of this Order.

20. The Consul-General may, if and when he thinks fit, visit, in a magisterial or judicial capacity, any place in Persia, and there inquire of, or hear and determine, any case, civil or criminal.

21. A Provincial Court may, of its own motion, or on the application of any person concerned, report to the Consul-General the pendency of any case, civil or criminal, which appears to the Provincial Court fit to be heard and determined by the Consul-General.

The Consul-General shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and the same shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

22. Every Court held under this Order shall, in the exercise of every part of its jurisdiction, be a Court of Record.

23. Each Court shall be auxiliary to every other Court in all particulars relative to the administration of justice, civil or criminal.

24. Each Provincial Court shall every twelve months furnish to the Consul-General a report of every case, civil and criminal, brought before it, in such form as the Consul-General from time to time directs.

25. A suit or proceeding shall not be commenced against any person for anything done or omitted under this Order, unless notice in writing is given by the intending plaintiff or prosecutor to the intended defendant one month at least before the commencement of the suit or proceeding, nor unless it is commenced within three months next after the act or omission complained of, or in case of a continuation of damage within three months next after the ceasing of the damage.

The plaintiff in such a suit shall not succeed if tender of sufficient amends is made by the defendant before the commencement thereof; and if no tender is made, the defendant may, by leave of the Court, at any time pay into Court such sum of money as he thinks fit; and thereupon such proceeding and order shall be had and made in and by the Court as the Court thinks just.

26. The forms set forth in the First Schedule to this Order, or forms to the like effect, may be used, with such variations as circumstances require.

27. The fees specified in the Second Schedule to this Order shall be paid.

28. In civil cases the Court and its officers shall, as far as there is proper opportunity, promote reconciliation among persons over whom the Court has jurisdiction, and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way, and without recourse to litigation, of matters in difference among them.

In criminal cases, the Court may promote reconciliation, and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way of proceedings for assault or for any other offence not amounting to felony, and being of a private or personal character, on terms of payment of compensation or other terms approved by the Court, and may thereupon order the proceedings to be stayed.

29. Every summons, order, and other document issuing from the Court shall be in English, or in English and Persian.

Every petition, answer, and other document filed in the Court in a civil or criminal proceeding by a party thereto shall be in English, or French, or Persian.

Every affidavit used in the Court shall be in English, or in the ordinary language of the person swearing it.

An affidavit in any language other than English, or French, or Persian shall be accompanied by a sworn translation into English, or French, or Persian, procured by and at the expense of the person using the affidavit.

30. Summonses, orders, and other documents issuing from the Court shall be sealed with the seal of the Court.

31. In every case, civil or criminal, minutes of the proceedings shall be drawn up, and shall be signed by the Consular officer before whom the proceedings are taken, and shall, where the suit is heard with Assessors, be open for their inspection and for their signature if concurred in by them.

These minutes, with the depositions of witnesses, and the notes of evidence taken at the hearing or trial by the Consular officer, shall be preserved in the office of the Court.

32. Every person doing an act or taking a proceeding in the Court as plaintiff in a civil case, or as making a criminal charge against another person, or otherwise, shall do so in his own name and not otherwise, and either—

(*a*) by himself; or

(*b*) by his counsel or attorney; or

(*c*) by his procurator or agent thereunto lawfully authorised in writing.

Where the act is done or proceeding taken by an attorney, procurator, or agent, the power of attorney, or instrument constituting the procurator or agent, or an authenticated copy thereof, shall be first filed in the Court.

Where the authority has reference only to the particular proceeding, the original document shall be filed.

Where the authority is general, or has reference to other matters in which the attorney, procurator, or agent is empowered to act, an authenticated copy of the document may be filed.

If any person does not act or takes a proceeding in the Court in the name or on behalf of another person, not being lawfully authorised thereunto, and knowing himself not to be so authorised, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court.

Where in this Order appearance is referred to, appearance in person, or by counsel, attorney, procurator, or agent as aforesaid, is meant, unless it is otherwise expressed.

33. Service of a petition, notice, summons, order, or other document of which service is required by this order, or according to the course of the Court, shall be made by an officer of the Court, unless in any case the Court thinks fit otherwise to direct.

Service shall not be made except under an order of the Court, indorsed on or subscribed or annexed to the document to be served, which order is for the purposes of this order deemed part of the document to be served.

Unless in any case the Court thinks it just or expedient otherwise to direct, service shall be personal, that is, the document to be served shall be delivered to the person to be served, himself.

Where it appears to the Court (either after or without an attempt at personal service) that for any reason personal service cannot be conveniently effected, the Court may order that service be effected either—

(i) by delivery of the document to some adult inmate at the usual or last known place of abode or business within the particular jurisdiction of the person to be served; or

(ii) by delivery thereof to some person being an agent of the person to be served, or to some other person within the particular jurisdiction on it being proved that there is reasonable probability that the document will, through that agent or other person, come to the knowledge of the person to be served; or

(iii) by advertisement in some newspaper circulating within the particular jurisdiction; or

(iv) by notice put up at the Court, or at some other place of public resort within the particular jurisdiction.

An order for service may be varied from time to time with respect to the mode of service directed by the order.

Service not required to be personal shall be made before 5 o'clock in the evening.

If made after that hour on any day but Saturday, it shall be considered as made on the following day.

If made after that hour on Saturday, it shall be considered as made on the following Monday.

Service shall not be made on Sunday.

Ordinarily, service shall not be made out of the particular jurisdiction except under an order for that purpose made by the Court within whose jurisdiction service is to be made, which order may be made on the request of any other Court, and shall in each case direct in what mode service is to be made.

Where, however, the urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to any Court so to require (for reasons recorded in the minutes), the Court may order that service be made out of its particular jurisdiction.

34. Where by this Order, or any order of the Court, or the course of the Court, any limited time from or after any date or event is appointed or allowed for the doing of any act, or the taking of any proceeding, and the time is not limited by hours, the following rules shall apply:

(i) The limited time does not include the day of the date or of the happening of the event, but commences at the beginning of the day next following that day;

(ii) The act or proceeding must be done or taken at latest on the last day of the limited time;

(iii) Where the limited time is less than six days, Sundays shall not be reckoned as part of the time.

35. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, the Court (for reasons recorded in the minutes) may at any time, and from time to time, do any of the following things as the Court thinks just:

(i) Defer or adjourn the hearing or determination of any suit, matter, proceeding or application;

(ii) Order or allow any amendment of any petition, answer, notice, or other document;

(iii) Appoint or allow a time for, or enlarge or abridge the time appointed or allowed for, or allow further time for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding.

36. The Court on making any order which it is in its discretion to make, may make the order on such terms respecting time, coasts, and other matters as the Court thinks fit.

37. If an officer of the Court employed to execute an order, by neglect or omission, loses the opportunity of executing it, then on complaint of the person aggrieved, and proof of the fact alleged, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the officer to pay the damages sustained by the person complaining, or part thereof, and the order shall be enforced as an order directing payment of money.

38. If a clerk or officer of the Court, acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court, is charged with extortion, or with not duly paying over money, or with other misconduct, the Court, if it thinks fit, may (without prejudice to any other liability or punishment to which the clerk or officer would, in the absence of the present provision, be liable) inquire into the charge in a summary way, and may for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons as in a suit, and may make such order for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the payment over of any money and for the payment of such damages and costs as the Court thinks just; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, impose on the clerk or officer such fine, not exceeding 10*l.* for each offence, as the Court thinks just.

39. All costs and all charges and expenses of witnesses, prosecutions, punishments, and deportations, and other charges and expenses, and all fees, fines, forfeitures, and pecuniary penalties payable under this Order, may be levied by distress and seizure and sale of ships, goods, and lands; and any bill of sale, or mortgage, or transfer of property, made with the view of avoiding such distress, seizure, or sale, shall not be permitted to defeat the provisions of this Order.

40. All fees, fines, forfeitures, and pecuniary penalties levied under this Order shall be carried to the public account, and be applied as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of the Treasury, from time to time directs.

41. In any case, civil or criminal, and at any stage thereof, the Court, either of its own motion, or on the application of any party, may summon a British subject, being within the particular jurisdiction, to attend to give evidence, or to produce documents, or to be examined.

If the person summoned, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall (independently of any other liability) be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, and be liable to a fine of not more than 100*l.*, or to imprisonment for not more than one month in the discretion of the Court.

42. In a criminal case, where the Court is satisfied that a British subject within the particular jurisdiction may be able to give material evidence, either for the prosecution or for the defence, and that he will not voluntarily attend to give evidence, the Court may issue a summons for his attendance.

If he does not obey the summons, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, then (after proof of service of the summons) the Court may issue a warrant to compel his attendance.

Where it is proved to be probable that a person who might be so summoned will not attend to give evidence unless compelled to do so, then the Court, instead of issuing a summons, may issue a warrant in the first instance.

If any such person on his appearance, either in obedience to a summons, or on being brought up under a warrant, refuses to take an oath, or having taken an oath to answer any question put to him, and does not excuse his refusal to the satisfaction of the Court, then the Court may, by warrant, commit him to prison, there to remain for not more than seven days, unless he in the meantime consents to answer duly on oath.

43. If in any case, civil or criminal, a British subject wilfully gives false evidence on oath in the Court, or on a reference, he shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

44. In a civil case, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that the expenses of a witness on his appearing to give evidence be defrayed by the parties, or any of them.

45. In any case, civil or criminal, and at every stage thereof, the Court, on the application of either party, or of its own motion, may order witnesses on both sides to be kept out of Court until they have respectively given their evidence; but this provision does not extend to the parties themselves, or to their respective legal advisers, although intended to be called as witnesses.

46. In every case, civil or criminal, and at every stage thereof, the Court shall take a note of the substance of all oral evidence taken before it in a narrative form, but shall put down the terms of any particular question or answer, if there appears reason for doing so.

No person shall be entitled as of right, at any time or for any purpose, to inspection or a copy of the Court's notes of evidence.

47. In every case, civil or criminal, and at every stage thereof, each witness, after examination-in-chief, is subject to be cross-examined, and to be re-examined, and after re-examination may be questioned by the Court, and shall not be recalled or further questioned save through and by leave of the Court.

48. In a civil case, where evidence taken by affidavit, or by commission, or on deposition, is offered, the party offering it may read it before or after the oral evidence on his part is concluded.

49. In every case, civil or criminal, and at every stage thereof, any objection to the reception of evidence shall be made at the time the evidence is offered, and shall be argued and decided at the time.

Where a question proposed to be put to a witness is objected to, the Court, unless the objection appears frivolous, shall, if required by either party, take a note of the question and objection,

and mention on the notes whether the question was allowed to be put or not, and the answer to it if put.

50. In a civil case, where a person whose evidence would have been admissible is dead or insane, or, for any reason appearing sufficient to the Court, is not present to give evidence, the Court may, if it thinks fit, receive proof of any evidence given by him in any former judicial proceeding; provided that the subject-matter of the former proceeding was substantially the same as that of the pending proceeding, and that the parties to the pending proceeding were parties to the former proceeding or bound by it, and had an opportunity in it of cross-examining the person of whose evidence proof is so to be given.

51. In a criminal case, if it is proved that a person whose deposition has been taken is dead, or is so ill as not to be able to travel, and that his deposition was taken in the presence of the accused, and that the accused had full opportunity of cross-examining the witness, the deposition may be given in evidence.

52. In a criminal case, any statement made by the accused at the preliminary examination, in answer to the questions put to him by the Court, as prescribed by this Order, may be given in evidence against him on the trial.

53. In a criminal case, nothing in this Order shall prevent the prosecutor from giving in evidence at the trial any admission or confession, or other statement of the accused made at any time, which would, by law, independently of this Order, be admissible as evidence against him.

54. In a civil case, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, for reasons recorded in the minutes, the Court may, when a suit or application is pending, take the evidence of any witness at any time as preparatory to the hearing, and the evidence so taken may be used at the hearing, subject to just exceptions.

Any Court or Consular officer shall, on the request in writing of any Court before which a suit or application is pending, so take evidence for purposes of the suit or application.

The evidence shall be taken in like manner, as nearly as may be, as evidence at the hearing of a suit is to be taken, and then the note of the evidence shall be read over to the witness and tendered to him for signature, and if he refuses to sign it, the Court shall add a note of his refusal, and the evidence may be used as if he had signed it.

Evidence may be taken in like manner on the application of any person, although no suit or application is pending, where it is proved that the person applying has good reason to apprehend that a proceeding will be taken against him in the Court, and that some person within the particular jurisdiction at the time of application can give material evidence respecting the subject of the apprehended proceeding, but that he is about to leave the particular jurisdiction, or that from some other cause the person applying will lose the benefit of his evidence if it is not at once taken.

55. Before an affidavit is used in the Court for any purpose, the original shall be filed in the Court; and the original or an office copy shall alone be recognized for any purpose in the Court.

An affidavit sworn before a Consular officer of Her Majesty authorised to take affidavits in any country, or before a Judge, or other person in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony or possession authorised to take affidavits, or before a Mayor or other Magistrate in a foreign country authorised to administer an oath, or in the case of a foreigner being in Persia before his own proper Consular or native authority may be used in the Court, subject to the rules of evidence.

An affidavit shall not be admitted if it is proved that it has been sworn before a person on whose behalf it is offered, or before his attorney, or before a partner or clerk of his attorney.

An affidavit may be used, notwithstanding any defect in form, if it is proved that it has been sworn before a person duly authorised, and that the form thereof and that of the attestation thereto are in accordance with the law and custom of the place where it has been sworn, or with any law applying to the deponent.

A defective or erroneous affidavit may be amended or re-sworn, by leave of the Court in which it is to be used.

The Court may, if it thinks fit, for reasons recorded in the minutes, admit an affidavit in evidence, although it is shown that the party against whom the affidavit is offered in evidence had no opportunity of cross-examining the person making the affidavit.

56. Every affidavit used in the Court shall contain only a statement of facts and circumstances in which the witness deposes, either from his own personal knowledge, or from information which he believes to be true.

It shall not contain extraneous matter, by way of objection, or prayer, or legal argument, or conclusion.

Where a witness deposes to his belief in any matter of fact, and his belief is derived from any source other than his own personal knowledge, he shall set forth explicitly the facts and circumstances forming the ground of his belief.

Where his belief is derived from information received from another person, the name of his informant shall be stated and reasonable particulars shall be given respecting the informant, and the time, place, and circumstances of the information.

57. The following regulations shall be observed by Consular officers before whom affidavits are taken.

Every affidavit taken in the matter of a suit or proceeding shall be headed in the Court, and in the suit or proceeding.

Every affidavit shall state the full name, trade or profession, address, and nationality of the witness.

It may be in the first or in the third person, and may be divided into convenient paragraphs numbered consecutively.

Any erasure, interlineation, or alteration, made before the affidavit is sworn, shall be attested by the Consular officer, who shall affix his signature or initials in the margin immediately opposite to the interlineation, alteration, or erasure.

Where an affidavit proposed to be sworn is illegible, or difficult to read, or is, in the judgment of the Consular officer, so written as to facilitate fraudulent alteration, he may refuse to swear the witness, and may require the affidavit to be re-written.

The affidavit when sworn shall be signed by the witness (or, if he cannot write, marked by him with his mark) in the presence of the Consular officer.

The jurat shall be written, without interlineation, alteration, or erasure, immediately at the foot of the affidavit, and towards the left side of the paper, and shall be signed by the Consular officer, and be sealed by him with his Consular seal.

It shall state the date of the swearing, and the place where it is sworn.

It shall state that the affidavit was sworn before the Consular officer.

Where the witness is blind or illiterate, it shall state that fact, and that the affidavit was read over to him in the presence of the Consular officer, and that the witness appeared to understand it.

Where the witness makes a mark instead of signing, the jurat shall state that fact, and that the mark was made in the presence of the Consular officer.

Where two or more persons join in making an affidavit, their several names shall be written in the jurat, and it shall appear by the jurat that each of them has been sworn to the truth of the several matters stated by him in the affidavit.

The Consular officer shall not allow an affidavit, when sworn, to be altered in any manner without being re-sworn.

If the jurat has been added and signed, he shall add a new jurat on the affidavit being re-sworn; and in the new jurat he shall mention the alteration.

He may refuse to allow the affidavit to be re-sworn, and may require a fresh affidavit.

58. In a civil case any party may call on any other party by notice filed and served to admit any document, subject to just exceptions.

In case of refusal or neglect to admit, the costs of proof of the document shall be paid by the party neglecting or refusing, unless the Court is of opinion that the refusal to admit was reasonable.

No costs of proof of any document shall be allowed unless notice to admit has been given, except in cases where the omission to give notice has, in the opinion of the Court, produced a saving of expense.

Every document offered as evidence, and not objected to, shall be put in and read, or taken as read by consent.

Every document put in evidence shall be marked by the Court at the time, and shall be retained by the Court during the hearing, and returned to the party who put it in, or from whose custody it came, immediately after the judgment, unless it is impounded by order of the Court.

59. The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, order that a Commission do issue for examination of witnesses at any place out of Persia, on oath, by interrogatories or otherwise, and may from time to time, by order, give such directions touching the time, place, and manner of the examination, or anything connected therewith, as to the Court appear reasonable and just.

60. Where a foreigner desires to institute or take in the Court a suit or proceeding of a civil nature against a British subject—or a British subject desires to institute or take in the Court a suit or proceeding of a civil nature against a foreigner—the Court shall entertain the same, and shall hear and determine it, either without Assessors, or, if all parties desire, or the Court thinks fit to direct, a trial with Assessors, then at a place where such a trial might be had if all parties were subjects, with Assessors, but in all other respects according to the ordinary course of the Court.

Provided that the foreigner, if so required by the Court, first obtains and files in the Court the consent in writing of the competent authority on behalf of Persia or of his own nation (as the case may be) to his submitting, and does submit, to the jurisdiction of the Court, and, if required by the Court, gives security to the satisfaction of the Court, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, damages, costs, and expenses, and abide by and perform such decision as shall be given by the Court originally or on appeal (as the case may require).

61. A cross-suit shall not be instituted in the Court against a plaintiff, being a foreigner who has submitted to the jurisdiction, by a defendant, without leave of the Court first obtained.

The Court before giving leave shall require proof from the defendant that his claim arises out of the subject-matter in dispute, and that there is reasonable ground for it, and that it is not made for vexation or delay.

Nothing in this provision shall prevent the defendant instituting or taking in the Court any suit or proceeding against the foreigner after the termination of the suit or proceeding in which the foreigner is plaintiff.

62. Where a foreigner obtains in the Court an order against a defendant being a British subject, and in another suit that defendant is plaintiff, and the foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the subject, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit.

Where a plaintiff, being a foreigner, obtains an order in the Court against two or more defendants being British subjects jointly, and in another suit one of them is plaintiff, and the foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the subject, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount ordered

to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit, without prejudice to the right of the subject to require contributions from his co-defendants under the joint liability.

63. Where a foreigner is co-plaintiff in a suit with a British subject who is within the particular jurisdiction, it shall not be necessary for the foreigner to make deposit or give security for costs, unless the Court so directs, but the co-plaintiff British subject shall be responsible for all fees and costs.

64.—(1) Where it is shown to a Court that the attendance of a British subject to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required in a native or foreign Court, or before a native or foreign judicial officer, or in a Court, or before a judicial officer of any State in amity with Her Majesty, the Court may, if it thinks fit, in a case and in circumstances in which it would require his attendance before itself, order that he do attend and give evidence, and produce documents as so required. The order may be made subject to conditions as to payment or tender of expenses or otherwise.

(2) A Court, however, cannot so order attendance at any place beyond its particular jurisdiction.

(3) If the person ordered to attend, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, or if he refuses to give evidence, or wilfully gives false evidence, or fails to produce documents which he is properly required to produce, he is, independently of any other liability, guilty of an offence against this Order, and for every such offence, or conviction thereof, by summary trial, is liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment for not exceeding one month, in the discretion of the Court.

65.—(1) The provisions of "The Evidence Act, 1851," 14 & 15 Vict., cap. 99, secs. 7 and 11, relating to the proof of judicial and other documents, shall extend and be applied for all purposes as if Persia were a British Colony.

(2) The following acts, namely—

"The Foreign Tribunals Evidence Act, 1856,"

"The Evidence by Commission Act, 1859,"

"The Evidence by Commission Act, 1885,"

or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to all places and Courts to which this Order applies, with the adaptations following, namely:

In the said Acts the Court is hereby substituted for a Supreme Court or a Judge of a Court in a Colony.

(3) The following Acts, namely:

"The British Law Ascertainment Act, 185 ,"

"The Foreign Law Ascertainment Act, 1861,"

or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to all places and Courts to which this Order applies, with the adaptation following, namely:

In the said Acts the Court is hereby substituted for a superior Court in a Colony.

66. No proceeding under this Order shall be invalidated by any informality, mistake, or omission, so long as, in the opinion of any Court before which any question arises, the essential requisites of law and justice have been complied with.

VII.—CIVIL JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE.

67. Each Court shall be a Court of Law and of Equity; and (subject to the provisions of this Order) shall have and may exercise all jurisdiction, power, and authority, legal, equitable, or other, which any Consul of Her Majesty by custom has or may exercise in Persia.

BANKRUPTCY.

68. Each Court shall be a Court of Bankruptcy, and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have, for and within its own district, with respect to resident British subjects, and to their debtors and creditors, being either resident British subjects or natives or foreigners submitting to the jurisdiction of the Court, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to any judicial authority having for the time being jurisdiction in Bankruptcy in England.

LUNACY.

69. The Consul-General shall, as far as circumstances admit, have for and within Persia, with respect to resident British subjects, all such jurisdiction relative to the custody and management of the persons and estates of persons of unsound mind as for the time being belongs to the Lord Chancellor or other person or persons in England entrusted by virtue of Her Majesty's Sign-Manual with the care and commitment of the custody of the persons and estates of persons found by inquisition in England idiot, lunatic, or of unsound mind.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

70. The Consul-General shall, as far as circumstances admit, have within Persia, with respect to resident British subjects, all such jurisdiction, except the jurisdiction relative to dissolution or nullity or jactitation of marriage, as for the time being belongs to any Court exercising jurisdiction in Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England.

PROBATE.

71. The Consul-General shall, as far as circumstances admit, have, for and within Persia, with respect to the property of deceased resident British subjects, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to any Court exercising probate jurisdiction in England.

A Provincial Court shall, however, also have power to grant probate or letters of administration where there is no contention respecting the right to the grant, and it is proved that the deceased was resident at his death within the particular jurisdiction. That probate or administration shall have effect over all the property of the deceased within Persia, and shall effectually discharge persons dealing with an executor or administrator thereunder, notwithstanding that any defect afterwards appears in the grant. The grant shall not be impeachable by reason only that the deceased was not at the time of his death resident within the particular jurisdiction.

72. A British subject may in his lifetime deposit for safe custody in the Court, of his own will, sealed up under his own seal and the seal of the Court.

ARBITRATION.

73. The Court may, with the consent of the parties, refer to arbitration the final determination of any suit or proceeding pending, or of all matters in difference between the parties, on such terms and with such directions as to appointment of an Arbitrator and other things as the Court thinks fit, with or without security from the parties, or any of them, that they will abide by the result of the reference.

In any such case the award shall be final and conclusive.

On the application of any party a decree of the Court may be entered in conformity with the award, and the decree shall not be open to appeal or re-hearing except on the ground that it is not in conformity with the award.

74. Every agreement for reference to arbitration or submission to arbitration by consent between or by British subjects, or to which a British subject is a party, may, on the application of any party, be made a rule of the Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the reference or submission; and that Court shall thereupon have authority to enforce the agreement of submission and the award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award, in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks just.

The following provisions respecting arbitration apply exclusively to cases where the agreement for reference to arbitration or submission to arbitration by consent is so made a rule of Court.

75. The Arbitrators shall make their award within one month after they have entered on the reference or have been called on to act by a notice in writing from any party, unless the document authorising or making the reference contains a different limit of time.

76. The Court may, if it thinks fit, on reasonable notice to all parties, from time to time enlarge the time for making the award for such time as the Court thinks just, the reasons for enlargement being recorded in the minutes.

77. An Umpire may enter on the reference in lieu of the Arbitrators, if the Arbitrators have allowed their time, or their extended time, to expire without making an award, or have filed in the Court a notice in writing that they cannot agree.

78. The authority of Arbitrators or an Umpire is not revocable except by the Court.

79. Where it appears to the Arbitrators or Umpire that any difficult question of law is involved in or raised by the facts as finally ascertained by them or him, they or he may, if it seems to them or him fit, state the award (as to the whole or any part thereof) in the form of a case for the opinion of the Court having jurisdiction in the matter, or of the Consul-General.

The Court shall consider and deliver judgment on the case, and shall be at liberty to draw inferences of fact from the facts stated, and to amend any irregularity, mistake, or imperfection in the case.

80. The Arbitrators or Umpire shall have power to award how the costs of the reference shall be borne, in whole or in part.

But an award respecting costs shall not preclude a party against whom costs are awarded from applying to the Court to tax the costs; and on that application the costs, including the remuneration (if any) of the Arbitrators and Umpire, or any of them, shall be taxed at a reasonable rate by the Court; and the Court shall make such order respecting the costs of taxation as the Court thinks just.

81. The award shall be in writing signed by the Arbitrators or Umpire making it.

It shall contain a conclusive finding, and may not find on the contingency of any matter of fact being afterwards substantiated or deposed to. It shall comprehend a finding on each of the several matters referred.

82. The Arbitrators or Umpire making an award shall, within the time limited, deposit the award in Court, inclosed in a sealed cover, and indorsed with the names of the parties to the reference, and with a note of the amount claimed by the Arbitrators and Umpire for remuneration.

Notice of the award having been deposited shall be served by the Court on the parties, who shall be at liberty to read the award, and to have copies of it.

83. Any person interested may, within seven days after the notice of the award, apply to the Court to prevent the execution of the award, or of any specified part of it.

In default of any such application, the Court shall proceed, on reasonable notice to all parties, to make such order for carrying into effect the award, or any part thereof, and as to costs and other things, as the Court thinks just.

84. The Court may at any time, and from time to time, remit the matters referred, or any of them, to the reconsideration and redetermination of the Arbitrators or Umpire, on such terms as to costs and other things as the Court thinks just.

85. The Court shall not refuse to execute an award merely on the ground of irregularity in the submission, or during the reference, where the irregularity has not been substantially prejudicial to the party applying to prevent the execution of the award.

DECISION ON FACT OR LAW, WITHOUT SUIT.

(*a*) *Question of Fact.*

86. Where persons between whom a suit might be instituted agree that there is a question of fact to be determined between them, they may, by consent and by order of the Court, which order the Court may make on being satisfied that the parties have a real interest in the determination of the question, and that it is fit to be tried, state the question for trial in an issue, and the issue may be tried as if the question were to be determined at the hearing of a suit.

The issue and proceedings and decree shall be recorded, and the decree shall have the same effect as a decree in a suit.

The parties may, if they think fit, enter into an agreement in writing, embodied in an order of the Court, that, on the finding of the Court, a sum of money, fixed in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Court on a question inserted in the issue for that purpose, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other, with or without any costs. On the finding, a decree may be entered for the sum so agreed or ascertained, with or without costs, as the case may be.

Where there is no agreement respecting costs, the costs of the whole proceedings shall be in the discretion of the Court.

(*b*) *Question of Law.*

87. Where persons between whom a suit might be instituted agree that there is a question of law to be determined between them, they may by consent and by order of the Court,—which order the Court may make on being satisfied that the parties have a real interest in the determination of the question, and that it is fit to be determined,—state any question of law in a case for the opinion of the Consul-General, without petition presented or other pleading.

Where the case is stated under order of a Court other than the Consul-General, the Court shall send the case to the Consul-General.

The Consul-General may direct the case to be re-stated or to be amended, or may refuse to determine it if the facts are not sufficiently stated, or if the question is not properly raised, or if the parties cannot agree on an amended case.

The Consul-General may draw inferences of fact from facts stated in the case.

The case and proceedings and decree shall be recorded, and the decree shall have the same effect as a decree in a suit.

The parties may, if they think fit, enter into an agreement in writing, embodied in an order of the Court, that on the judgment of the Consul-General being given, a sum of money, fixed in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Consul-General, or in such manner as he may direct, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other with or without any costs. On the judgment of the Consul-General, a decree of the Court under whose order the case was stated may be entered for the sum so agreed or ascertained, with or without costs, as the case may be.

Where there is no agreement respecting costs, the costs of the whole proceedings shall be in the discretion of the Consul-General.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

88. A suit on a bill of exchange or promissory note, instituted within six months after it becomes due and payable, may be commenced by summons, and may be heard and determined in a summary way.

An appeal shall not lie from any order in the suit.

89. The Court shall, on application within seven days from the service of the summons give the defendant leave to defend the suit on his paying into Court the sum indorsed on the summons, or on proof of a good legal or equitable defence, or such facts as would make it incumbent on the holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as appear to the Court sufficient to support the application, and on such terms as to security and other things as the Court thinks fit; and in that case the Court may direct proceedings to be taken and carried on by petition.

If the defendant does not so obtain leave to defend, the plaintiff, on proof of service of the summons, shall be entitled as of course at any time after the expiration of those seven days to an immediate absolute order for any sum not exceeding that indorsed on the summons with interest at the rate specified (if any) to the date of the order, and a sum for costs to be fixed by the Court in the order.

90. The holder of a bill or note may, if he thinks fit, obtain one summons against all or any of the parties to the bill or note; and subsequent proceedings shall be carried on, as far as the Court thinks fit, as if separate summonses had been issued.

But the summons or its indorsement shall set forth the claims against the several parties, according to their respective alleged liabilities, with sufficient precision and certainty to enable each to set up any defence on which he individually may desire to rely.

91. The Court may, if it thinks fit order that the bill or note be forthwith deposited in the Court, and that all proceedings be stayed until the plaintiff gives security for costs.

92. The holder of a dishonoured bill or note shall have the like remedies for the recovery of the expenses incurred in the noting of the same for non-acceptance or non-payment, or incurred otherwise by reason of the dishonour, as for recovery of the amount of the bill or note.

93. After order made, the Court may, if it thinks fit, for reasons recorded in the minutes, set aside the order or execution, and give leave to defend.

CLAIMS UNDER 20*l.*

94. Where the claim which any person desires to enforce by proceedings in the Court either—

(i) relates to money, goods, or other property, or any civil right or other matter, at issue, of a less amount or value than 20*l.*; or

(ii) is instituted for the recovery of damages of a less amount than 20*l.*,

proceedings shall be commenced by summons and the suit shall (subject to the provisions of this Order) be heard and determined in a summary way.

95. The summons shall issue without application in writing.

It shall be addressed to the person, as respondent, against whom the claim is made.

It shall state briefly and clearly the nature and particulars of the claim and the amount sought to be recovered.

It shall be served on the respondent within the time and in the manner directed by the Court.

A respondent shall not be bound to attend personally to answer the summons unless required expressly by the summons so to do, but he shall attend personally if summoned as a witness.

The proceedings on the summons shall (except as far as the Court, in any case for the avoiding of delay and the furtherance of substantial justice, thinks fit otherwise to direct) be governed by the provisions of this Order regulating claims for 20*l.* or upwards.

96. Where, either on the application for a summons, or before or at the hearing thereof, it appears to the Court (for reasons recorded in the minutes) that the nature and circumstances of the case make it unjust or inexpedient to hear and determine the claim in a summary way, the Court may direct that proceedings be taken and carried on by petition.

CLAIMS FOR £20 OR UPWARDS.

A.—Ordinary Provisions.

97. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Order (where the claim which any person desires to enforce by proceedings in the Court is not such as hereinbefore directed to be commenced by summons), proceedings shall be commenced by the filing of a petition.

98. The petition shall contain a narrative of the material facts on which the plaintiff relies.

The narrative shall be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively, each paragraph containing, as nearly as may be, a separate statement or allegation.

The petition shall pray for the specific relief to which the plaintiff conceives himself entitled, and also for general relief.

The petition shall be as brief as is consistent with a clear statement of the facts on which the prayer is sought to be supported, and with information to the defendant of the nature of the claim set up.

Documents shall not be unnecessarily set out in full in the petition, but so much only of them as is pertinent and material shall be set out.

Dates and sums shall be expressed in the petition in figures, and not in words.

99. Where there is only one defendant, one copy of the petition, and of any schedule thereto, for service, shall be left with the Court, together with the original.

Where there are two or more defendants, as many copies as there are parties to be served shall be left, together with the original.

100. The plaintiff shall obtain an order for service of the petition on the defendant.

101. The order for service of the petition shall specify a reasonable time after service, ordinarily not more than eight days, within which the defendant shall put in his answer.

102. The Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the defendant, allow him further time for putting in his answer.

103. A defendant failing to answer within the time, or further time, allowed, shall not be at liberty to put in an answer without leave of the Court.

104. The answer shall show the nature of the defendant's defence to the claim set up by the petition.

It shall not introduce matter irrelevant to the suit, and the provisions of this Order relating to the setting out of documents and the contents of a petition generally shall be observed in an answer, as far as they are applicable.

It shall deny all such material allegations in the petition as the defendant intends to deny at the hearing.

Where the answer denies an allegation of fact, it shall deny it directly and fully (as, for example, if a petition alleges that the defendant has received a sum of money, and the defendant denies this, his answer shall deny that he has received that sum or any part thereof, or else set forth what part he has received. And so, where a matter of fact is alleged in the petition, with certain circumstances, the answer shall not deny it literally as it is alleged, but shall answer the point of substance positively and certainly).

The answer shall specifically admit such material allegations in the petition as the defendant knows to be true or desires to be taken as admitted.

The answer shall allege any fact not stated in the petition whereon the defendant intends to rely in his defence (as establishing, for instance, fraud on the part of the plaintiff, or showing that the plaintiff's right to relief has not yet accrued, or is released, or barred, or otherwise gone).

105. The Court may, if it thinks fit, order the defendant to put in an answer on oath.

106. The Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the plaintiff, examine the defendant, on oath or otherwise, on written interrogatories, allowed by the Court, and take down the answers of the defendant in writing.

Those answers shall be treated as forming part of the answer to the petition.

107. A defendant not putting in any answer shall not, on that ground, be taken as admitting the allegations of the petition or the plaintiff's right to the relief sought.

108. No replication or other pleading after answer shall be allowed

109. The plaintiff may, on considering the answer, amend his petition.

Notice of the amendment shall be served on the defendant.

110. A suit shall not be set down for hearing without an order of the Court for that purpose, which the plaintiff may obtain at any time after the expiration of the time allowed to the defendant for answering.

111. The sittings of the Court for the hearing of suits shall, where the amount of business so requires, be held on stated days.

They shall ordinarily be public, but the Court may, for reasons recorded in the minutes, hear any particular suit or matter in the presence only of the parties and their legal advisers and the officers of the Court.

112. A Provincial Court shall (subject to the provisions of this Order) hear with an Assessor, or with Assessors, every suit which either—

(i) relates to money, goods, or other property, or any civil right, or other matter, at issue, of the amount or value of 300*l* or upwards ; or

(ii) is instituted for recovery of damages, of the amount of 300*l*. or upwards.

In all other cases, subject as aforesaid, a Court may, if it thinks fit, hear the suit either with or without an Assessor or Assessors.

113. The order of proceeding at the hearing shall, subject to any directions given by the Court, be as follows :

The party on whom the burden of proof is thrown by the nature of the material questions between the parties has the right to begin : he shall address the Court and open his case.

He shall then call his evidence and examine his witnesses in chief.

When he has concluded his evidence he shall ask the other party if he intends to call evidence (in which term is included evidence taken by affidavit or deposition, or under commission, and documentary evidence not already read or taken as read) ; and, if answered in the negative, the party beginning shall be entitled to sum up the evidence already given, and comment thereon ; but if answered in the affirmative he shall wait for his general reply.

When the party beginning has concluded his case, the second party shall be at liberty to address the Court and to call evidence, and to sum up and comment thereon.

If no evidence is called or read by the second party, the party beginning (saving the right of the Crown) shall have no right to reply unless he has been prevented from summing up his case by the statement of the second party of his intention to call evidence.

The case on both sides shall then be considered closed.

If the second party calls or reads evidence, the party beginning shall be at liberty to reply generally on the whole case, or he may call fresh evidence in reply to the evidence given on the other side, on points material to the determination of the issues, or any of them, but not on collateral matters.

Where evidence in reply is tendered and allowed to be given, the second party shall be at liberty to address the Court, and the party beginning shall be entitled to the general reply.

114. The answer of a defendant shall not debar him at the hearing from disproving any allegation of the petition not admitted by his answer, or from giving evidence in support of a defence not expressly set up by the answer, except where in the opinion of the Court the defence is such as ought to have been expressly set up by the answer, or is inconsistent therewith.

115. The decision or judgment given at the hearing shall be delivered in open Court.

Where the Court reserves judgment at the hearing, parties to the suit shall be served with notice to attend and hear judgment, unless the Court at the hearing states the day on which judgment will be delivered ; in which case there shall be no further notice.

All parties shall be deemed to have notice of the decision or judgment, if pronounced at the hearing.

All parties served with notice to attend and hear judgment shall be deemed to have notice of the judgment when pronounced.

116. In every suit, the costs of the whole suit and of each particular proceeding therein, and the costs of every proceeding in the Court, are in the discretion of the Court as regards the person by whom they are to be paid, and shall be ascertained, fixed, or taxed in such manner as may be prescribed by any Rules of Procedure, or in any particular case, directed by the Court.

But the Court shall not order the successful party in a suit to pay to the unsuccessful party the costs of the whole suit ; although the Court may order the successful party, notwithstanding his success in the suit, to pay the costs of any particular proceeding therein.

The Court may order any costs to be paid out of any fund or property to which a suit or proceeding relates.

Where the Court orders costs to be paid by any party, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order all proceedings by or on behalf of that party in the same suit or proceeding, or connected therewith, to be stayed until the costs are paid accordingly.

B.—Exceptional Provisions.

117. On proof of extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances, the Court may, if it thinks fit, without petition filed, and without notice, make an order of injunction, or an order to sequester money or goods, or to stop a passport, or the clearances of a ship, or to hold to bail.

Before making the order, the Court shall require the person applying for it to enter into a recognizance, with or without a surety or sureties as the Court thinks fit, as security for his being answerable in damages to the person against whom the order is sought.

The order shall not remain in force more than twenty-four hours, and shall, at the end of that time, wholly cease to be in force, unless within that time a suit is regularly instituted, by petition, by the person obtaining the order.

The order shall be dealt with in the suit as the Court thinks just.

An order to hold to bail shall state the amount (including costs) for which bail is required.

It shall be executed forthwith.

The person arrested under it shall be entitled to be discharged from custody under it on bringing into Court the amount stated in the order, to abide the event of such suit as may be instituted, or on entering into a recognizance, with or without a surety or sureties as the Court thinks fit, as a security that he will abide by the orders of the Court in any suit instituted.

He shall be liable to be detained in custody under the order for not more than seven days, if not sooner discharged: but the Court may, from time to time, if it thinks fit, renew the order.

No person, however, shall be kept in custody under any such order and renewed order for a longer time, in the whole, than thirty days.

118. Where a person filing a petition, either alone or jointly with any other person, is out of the particular jurisdiction, or is only temporarily therein, he shall file in the Court, at or before the filing of the petition, a written statement of a fit place within the particular jurisdiction where notices and other papers issuing from the Court, may be served on him.

He shall also give security for costs by deposit of the sum of £50, or by bond in the penal sum of £100.

The Court may at any time, either of its own motion or on the application of any defendant, order the plaintiff to give further or better security to the amount aforesaid for costs, and may direct proceedings to be stayed in the meanwhile.

119. Persons entitled to sue and suing on behalf of others as guardians, executors, or administrators, or on behalf of themselves and others (as creditors in a suit, for administration), shall state the character in which they sue.

120. Where a person has jointly with other persons a ground for instituting a suit, all those other persons shall, unless the Court otherwise allows, be made parties to the suit, either as plaintiffs or defendants.

But where a person has a joint and several demand against more persons than one, either as principals or as sureties, it is not necessary for him to bring before the Court as parties to a suit concerning that demand all the persons liable thereto, and he may proceed against any one or more of the persons severally liable.

If a person not joined as plaintiff or as defendant ought to be so joined, or a person joined as plaintiff or as defendant ought not to be so joined, the Court may order the petition to be amended. But no person shall be so joined as plaintiff without proof to the Court of his consent thereto. Nor shall the name of a plaintiff be so struck out unless he was originally joined as plaintiff without his consent, or he consents to his name being struck out.

121. Where a person sues another as agent for a third person, not seeking to fix the agent with personal liability, the Court, on the fact coming to its knowledge, shall, if the third person is within the particular jurisdiction, forthwith order his name to be substituted, and stay proceedings until the order is complied with.

But if he is not within the particular jurisdiction, the Court shall refuse to proceed further in the matter, unless and until the person sued as agent undertakes, by writing filed in the Court, to defend the suit, and personally to satisfy any order for debt or damages and costs therein. In that case the person sued as agent shall further, within such time as the Court orders, and before the hearing of the suit, procure and file with the proceedings a sufficient authority in writing to him from his principal to substitute the name of the principal as defendant for that of the agent, and to defend the suit, or otherwise act in it on behalf of the principal.

The agent shall not, however, be deemed to be thereby discharged from his personal undertaking and liability to satisfy any order in the suit.

122. Proceedings by or on behalf of or against a partnership solely or jointly shall be taken in the several names of the partners as individuals, and not in the name of the firm or otherwise.

123. Where the plaintiff's claim is for money payable in respect of a contract expressed or implied, or to recover the possession or the value of goods wrongfully taken and detained, or wrongfully detained, by the defendant from the plaintiff, it shall be sufficient for the plaintiff to state his claim in the petition in a general form, and to annex to the petition a schedule stating the particulars of his demand, in any form which shall give the defendant reasonably sufficient information of the details of the claim.

An application for further or better particulars may be made by the defendant before answer.

The plaintiff shall not, at the hearing, obtain an order for any sum exceeding that stated in the particulars, except for subsequent interest and cost of suit, notwithstanding that the sum claimed in the petition for debt or damages exceeds the sum stated in the particulars.

Particulars of demand shall not be amended except by leave of the Court, and the Court may, if it thinks fit on an application for leave to amend, grant the same, on it appearing that the defendant will not be prejudiced by amendment.

Where the Court orders particulars to be amended, or further or better particulars to be given, the order shall state the time within which the thing ordered is to be done.

The order for service of the amended or further or better particulars shall state the time which the defendant is to have to put in his answer.

Any variance between the items contained in the particulars and the items proved at the hearing may be amended at the hearing, if the Court thinks fit.

124. Where the plaintiff seeks (with or without an order for payment of money)—

(i) to obtain a general or special declaration of his rights under a contract or instrument; or

(ii) to set aside a contract; or

(iii) to have a bond, bill, note, or instrument in writing delivered up to be cancelled; or

(iv) to restrain a defendant by injunction; or

(v) to have an account taken between himself and any other or others,

he may in his petition refer to and briefly describe any documents on the contents whereof he intends to rely, and may annex copies thereof to the petition.

125. A plaintiff, not giving sufficient information to enable the defendant to understand the plaintiff's claim, may be ordered, on the application of the defendant, to amend his petition.

126. A petition may be amended at any time before answer by leave of the Court, on an application of the plaintiff without notice.

Notice of amendment shall be given to the defendant.

127. If a petition contains libellous or needlessly offensive expressions, the Court may, if it thinks fit, either of its own motion, or on application of the defendant, order it to be amended.

128. Where a petition is defective on the face of it by reason of non-compliance with the provisions of this Order, the Court may, if it thinks fit, either of its own motion, or on application by a defendant, make an order to stay proceedings until the petition is amended.

129. A plaintiff may be ordered to produce for inspection and other purposes of the suit such documents in his possession or power as are referred to in the petition, or such other documents, if any, as the defendant is entitled to inspect in the suit.

130. A petition implies an offer to do equity in the suit, and admits of any equitable defence.

The plaintiff may obtain at the hearing any such equitable relief as the facts stated and proved entitle him to, though not specifically asked.

Where a defendant in his answer raises a defence of an equitable nature, and it appears to the Court that, on this defence being established, the defendant may be entitled to some equitable relief against the plaintiff in respect of the subject-matter of the suit, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the defendant, either before or at the hearing, give liberty to him to file a cross-petition asking for that relief, and may make such order for the hearing of the suit and cross-suit, together or otherwise as the Court thinks just.

131. Where a defendant conceives that he has a good defence in law or equity to the petition, so that even if the allegations of fact in the petition were admitted or clearly established, yet the plaintiff would not be entitled to any order against him (the defendant), he may raise this defence by an application that the petition be dismissed without an answer being required from him.

The application shall be made within the time allowed for answering.

The summons or motion-paper on which the application is made shall state briefly the grounds of law or equity on which the defendant relies.

The application shall be heard and disposed of at as early a time as may be.

For the purposes of the application the defendant shall be taken as admitting the truth of the allegations of fact in the petition; and no evidence respecting matter of fact, and no discussion of questions of fact, shall be allowed.

The Court, on hearing the application, shall either dismiss the petition or order the defendant to put in an answer within a short time to be named in the order, and may, if the Court thinks fit, give leave to the plaintiff to amend his petition.

Where, on the hearing of the application, any grounds of law or equity are urged in support of it other than those stated in the summons or motion-paper, and the grounds stated therein are disallowed, the defendant shall be liable to pay the same costs as if the application were wholly refused, although the grounds newly urged are allowed, unless the Court thinks fit in any case to order otherwise.

132. A defendant may at any time (but where he is required to answer not until after he has put in a sufficient answer) file in the Court interrogatories for the examination of a plaintiff.

There shall be prefixed to those interrogatories a concise statement of the subjects on which a discovery is sought.

A plaintiff shall answer the interrogatories, subject to just exceptions.

133. A defence of set-off to a claim for money shall be accompanied by a statement of particulars of set-off.

A defence of partial set-off shall also be accompanied by payment into Court of the amount to which, on the defendant's showing, the plaintiff is entitled, unless the plaintiff's claim to that amount is resisted on some other ground of defence.

In default of that payment the defendant shall be liable to bear the costs of the suit, even if he succeeds in his defence to the extent of the set-off on which he relies.

Where a defendant in his answer raises a defence of set-off which, in the opinion of the Court, is not admissible in that form, the Court may, if it thinks fit, either before or at the hearing, on his application, give him liberty to withdraw the defence and to file a cross-petition, and may make such order for the hearing of the suit and cross-suit together or otherwise, as the Court thinks just.

A counter-claim shall not be admitted otherwise than as a defence of set-off.

A defendant, raising by his answer a counter-claim by way of defence, shall not be entitled to any order against the plaintiff for any sum of money other than his costs of the suit.

134. A defence alleging tender by the defendant shall be accompanied by payment into Court of the amount alleged to have been tendered.

135. Payment into Court by the defendant shall be accompanied by an answer or affidavit. The answer or affidavit shall state distinctly that the money paid in is paid in in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim generally, or (as the case may be) in satisfaction of some specific part of the plaintiff's claim, where the claim is stated in the petition for distinct sums or in respect of distinct matters.

Payment into Court, whether made in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim generally or in satisfaction of some specific part thereof, operates as an admission of liability to the extent of the amount paid in and no more, and for no other purpose.

Where the defendant pays money into Court the plaintiff shall be at liberty to accept the same in full satisfaction and discharge of the cause of suit in respect of which it is paid in; and in that case the plaintiff may forthwith apply for payment of the money out of Court to him, and on the hearing of the application the Court shall make such order respecting stay of further proceedings in the suit in whole or in part, and respecting costs and other matters, as the Court thinks just.

If the plaintiff does not so apply, he shall be considered as insisting that he has a claim against the defendant to a greater amount than the sum paid in; and in that case the Court, in determining the suit and disposing of costs, shall have regard to the fact of the payment into Court having been made and not accepted.

136. The Court, on proof that there is good reason to believe that a defendant means to abscond in order to avoid the orders of the Court, after suit or other proceedings instituted, may, if it thinks fit, make an order to hold him to bail, and may require of him such security as it thinks fit for his remaining within the particular jurisdiction and abiding by any order to be made in the suit or proceeding.

137. Where, on default made by a defendant in answering or otherwise defending the suit after service of the petition, it appears to the Court that he is an infant or a person of weak or unsound mind, so that he is unable of himself to defend the suit, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the plaintiff, or of its own motion, appoint by order some fit person to be guardian of the defendant for the purposes of the suit, by whom he may defend it.

Before such an order is made, the Court shall cause such notice as it thinks reasonable to be served on or left at the dwelling-house of the person with whom or under whose care the defendant is; and also, unless the Court sees good reason to the contrary, in the case of an infant not residing with or under the care of his father or guardian, to be served on or left at the dwelling-house of his father or guardian.

138. The Court may, by order, allow facts occurring after the institution of a suit to be introduced by way of amendment into the petition or answer at any stage of the proceedings.

139. Where, after the institution of a suit, any change or transmission of interest or liability occurs in relation to any party to the suit, or any party to the suit dies, or (being a woman) marries, or the suit in any other way becomes defective or incapable of being carried on, any person interested may obtain from the Court any order requisite for curing the defect, or enabling or compelling proper parties to carry on the proceedings.

But any person served with such an order may, within such time, not exceeding fourteen days, as the Court in the order directs, apply to the Court to discharge the order.

140. At any time after answer the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of any party, or of its own motion, proceed to ascertain the material questions in controversy between the parties, and may reduce those questions into writing, and settle them in the form of issues, which issues, when settled, shall, for the purposes of the subsequent proceedings, supersede the petition and answer, except that the petition and answer may be used, as containing issues or otherwise, for purposes of evidence on the trial of the issues.

141. Where the plaintiff does not obtain an order for setting down the suit for hearing within three months from the time at which he might first apply for it, the defendant may apply to the Court for an order to dismiss the petition for want of prosecution.

The Court thereupon, if it thinks fit, may make an order dismissing the petition, or may make such other order or impose such terms as it thinks fit.

142. If at the hearing, the plaintiff does not appear, the Court shall, unless the Court sees good reason to the contrary, strike out the suit, and make such order respecting costs in favour of any defendant appearing as the Court thinks just.

If the plaintiff a second time in like manner fails to appear, the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, dismiss the petition, which dismissal shall have the like effect as a dismissal on the merits at the hearing.

143. If, at the hearing, the plaintiff appears, but the defendant or any of the defendants does not appear, the Court shall, before hearing the suit, inquire into the service of the petition and of notice of hearing on the absent party or parties.

The Court, if not satisfied respecting service on every party, shall order that further service be made as the Court directs, and shall adjourn the hearing for that purpose.

The Court, on being satisfied respecting service on every party, may, if it thinks fit, proceed to hear the suit, notwithstanding the absence of the defendant or any of the defendants.

144. If the Court hears the suit and makes an order against the defendant in his absence, the Court may afterwards, on such terms as the Court thinks fit, rehear the suit on proof that his absence was excusable, and that he has a defence on the merits.

145. The Court shall, at the hearing, order all such amendments as the Court thinks necessary or proper for bringing to a determination in the suit the real questions in controversy between the parties.

146. Where it appears to the Court that the matter in dispute in a suit consists either wholly or in part of matters of mere account, the Court may, according to the amount of public business pending, either decide at once the matters of account, or order that they be referred, either wholly or in part, to some person agreed on by the parties, or, in case of their non-agreement, appointed by the Court.

The referee shall enter into the account and hear evidence and report on it to the Court, according to the order, and the Court, after hearing the parties, may adopt the conclusions of the

report, either wholly or in part, or may direct a further report to be made by the referee, and may grant any necessary adjournment for that purpose

147. In any Court other than that of the Consul-General, any decision or judgment may be given, or verdict taken, subject to a case to be stated for the opinion of the Consul-General.

148. An application made by motion shall not be entertained until the party moving has filed in the Court a written motion-paper stating the terms of the order sought.

There shall be filed with the motion-paper all affidavits on which the person moving intends to rely. No other evidence shall be used in support of the motion except by leave of the Court.

No paper accompanying the motion-paper other than an affidavit shall be received.

A motion may be made without notice in the first instance or on notice of motion.

149. An application for a summons may be made in writing, or in person.

If the Court thinks fit, it may issue a summons ordering the person to whom it is directed, as respondent, to appear at the time and place specified therein, and stating the nature of the application to be made.

On the return day of the summons, if the respondent attends, or in his absence on proof of service, the Court may, on the application of the person obtaining the summons, consider and deal with the application in a summary way.

150. Where an order is made without service of notice of the application, an office copy of the affidavit or deposition on which the order is made shall be served on the person affected by the order, with the order.

Any person affected by the order may, within seven days after service of it, but not later except by leave of the Court, apply to the Court to vary or discharge it; and the Court, on notice to the person obtaining the order, may make such order as the Court thinks just.

151. An order to show cause shall specify a day when cause is to be shown, called the return-day to the order, which shall ordinarily be not less than four days after service.

A person served with an order to show cause may, before the return-day, file affidavits in order to contradict the evidence used in obtaining the order, or setting forth other facts.

On the return-day, if the persons served do not appear, and service is not proved, the Court may enlarge the time and direct further service, or make such other order as it thinks just.

If the persons served appear, or service is proved, the Court may proceed with the matter, and make such order as it thinks just.

152. Where a person not a party to a suit obtains an order, or has an order made in his favour, he is entitled to enforce obedience thereto by the same process as if he were a party to the suit.

A person not a party to a suit against whom obedience to an order may be enforced is liable to the same process for enforcing obedience thereto as if he was a party to the suit.

153. All money ordered by the Court to be paid by any person shall be paid into Court, unless the Court otherwise directs.

154. An order shall be drawn up in form only on the application of some party to the suit, and shall then be passed and be certified by the seal of the Court, and be entered, and shall then form part of the record.

An order shall not be enforced or appealed from, nor shall an office copy of it be granted, until it is part of the record.

An order shall be dated on the day of the delivery of the decision or judgment on which the order is founded.

Any party to an application or suit is entitled to obtain an office copy of any order made therein.

155. Ordinarily, an order, other than an order of the Consul-General, shall not be enforced out of the particular jurisdiction.

Where, however, the Court making the order thinks that the urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case so require, the Court (for reasons recorded in the minutes) may order it to be enforced out of the particular jurisdiction.

156. When an order orders a person to pay money, or do any other act, the same or some subsequent order shall state the precise time within which the payment, or other act, is to be made or done, reckoned from the date or service of the order in which the time is stated, or from some other point of time, as the Court thinks fit.

The time stated may be immediately after service of the order, if the Court thinks fit.

A person ordered to pay money, or do any other act, is bound to obey the order on being served with it, and without any demand for payment or performance.

157. The Court may, if it thinks fit, order that money ordered to be paid, be paid by instalments specified.

158. Where an order orders payment of money, there shall be indorsed on the copy of it served on the person required to obey it, a memorandum of the words, or to the effect following:

If you, the within-named A. B., neglect to obey this order by the time therein appointed, you will be liable to have a writ of execution issued against your goods, under which they may be seized and sold; and you will also be liable to be summoned by the Court, and to be examined respecting your ability to make the payment directed by this order, and to be imprisoned in case of your not answering satisfactorily on that examination.

159. Where an order orders payment of money, and the person ordered to pay refuses or neglects to do so according to the order, a person entitled to the benefit of the order may apply to the Court for execution against the goods of the disobedient person.

Thereupon the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, issue an order of execution (in this Order called an execution order), ordering and empowering an officer of the

Court, therein named, to levy the money ordered to be paid, by distress and sale of the goods of the disobedient person (in this Order called the "execution debtor"), wheresoever they may be found within the particular jurisdiction.

On the order there shall be indorsed the sum of money and cost adjudged, and the further sum to be levied for costs of the execution.

160. Where an order orders payment of money by instalments, execution shall not issue until after default in payment of some instalment according to the order; and execution, or successive executions, may then issue for the whole money then remaining unpaid, or for such portion thereof as the Court orders, either when making the original order or at any subsequent time.

161. The officer executing the order may, by virtue thereof, seize any of the goods of the execution debtor, except the wearing apparel and bedding of himself and his family, and the tools and implements of his trade, to the value of 5*l.*, all which shall to that extent be exempted from seizure.

162. The sale of the goods seized shall be made by order of the Court, and shall be conducted under the direction of the Court and by a person nominated by the Court.

But no steps shall be taken therein without the demand of the person obtaining the execution order (in this Order called the execution creditor), and the execution creditor shall be liable for any damage ensuing from any proceeding taken at his instance.

The sale shall not be made until after the end of five days at least next following the day of seizure, unless the goods are of a perishable nature, or on the request in writing of the execution debtor.

Until sale, the goods shall be deposited by the officer in some fit place, or they may remain in the custody of a fit person approved by the Court and put in possession by the officer.

163. The Court shall not order the sale of the goods seized unless it is proved that they belong to the execution debtor, and are in a place where the Court has jurisdiction.

Where a claim is made by a third party to the goods or part thereof, the same, if made by a British subject, shall be decided by the Court in a summary way, as between the claimant and the execution creditor.

If the claim is made by a native or foreigner, the Court may, if it thinks fit, either oblige the execution creditor to establish his claim before selling the goods, or sell the goods and require the execution creditor to defend any claim.

164. The officer executing an execution order may, by virtue thereof seize any money, bank notes, cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, or securities for money belonging to the execution debtor.

The Court shall hold the same (other than money and securities immediately convertible into money) as security for the amount directed to be levied, or so much thereof as is not otherwise levied, for the benefit of the execution creditor.

The execution creditor may sue in the name of the execution debtor, or in the name of any person in whose name the execution debtor might have sued, for recovery of the money secured or made payable thereby, when the time for suing arrives.

165. If before or after seizure the execution debtor, by payment into Court or to the officer executing the order, satisfies the execution, the order shall be superseded, and the goods and property seized shall be released and delivered up.

166. Where an order ordering payment of money remains wholly or in part unsatisfied (whether an execution order has been made or not), the person prosecuting the order (in this Order called the judgment creditor) may apply to the Court for an order ordering the person by whom payment is to be made (in this Order called the judgment debtor) to appear and be examined respecting his ability to make the payment; and the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, make an order accordingly.

167. On the appearance of the judgment debtor, he may be examined on oath by or on behalf of the judgment creditor, and by the Court, respecting his ability to pay the money directed to be paid, and for discovery of property applicable thereto, and respecting his disposal of any property.

He shall produce, on oath or otherwise, all books, papers, and documents in his possession or power relating to any property applicable to payment.

He may be examined respecting the circumstances under which he contracted or incurred the debt or liability in respect of which the payment of money is ordered to be made, and respecting the means or expectation he then had of paying or discharging the debt or liability.

He shall sign his examination as taken down in writing.

Whether the judgment debtor appears or not, the judgment creditor, and any witness whom the Court thinks requisite, may be examined, on oath, or otherwise, respecting the same matters.

The Court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the examination from time to time, and require from the judgment debtor such security for his appearance as the Court thinks fit, and in default of his finding security, may, by order, commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, there to remain until the adjourned hearing, unless sooner discharged.

168. If it appears to the Court by the examination of the judgment debtor or other evidence—

(i) that the judgment debtor has then, or has had since the making of the order, sufficient means to pay the money directed to be paid by him, and he refuses or neglects to pay the same according to the order; or

(ii) that, with intent to defraud his creditors, or any of them, he had made or suffered any gift, delivery, or transfer of any property, or charged, removed, or concealed any property; or

(iii) that the debt or liability in question has been contracted or incurred by him by or by reason of fraud, or false pretence, or breach of trust committed by him; or

(iv) that forbearance thereof was obtained by him by fraud or false pretence; or

(v) that the debt or liability was wilfully contracted or incurred by him without his having had at the same time a reasonable expectation of being able to pay or discharge it,

then and in any such case the Court may, if it thinks fit, by order, commit him to prison for any time not exceeding forty days.

169. On the examination the Court, if it thinks fit, whether it makes an order for commitment or not, may rescind or alter any order for the payment of money by instalments or otherwise, and may make any further or other order, either for payment of the whole amount forthwith, or by instalments, or in any other manner, as the Court thinks just.

170. In places where there is no other place for the detention of a debtor in custody than the prison of the authorities, the Court shall not commit the debtor to prison if it appears that that prison is unfit, regard being had to the requirements of health and decency for the confinement of a British subject under civil process.

171. The expenses of the judgment debtor's maintenance in prison shall be defrayed, in the first instance, by the judgment creditor, and may be recovered by him as the Court directs.

The expenses shall be estimated by the Court, and shall be paid by the judgment creditor at such times and in such manner as the Court directs. In default of payment, the judgment debtor may be discharged if the Court thinks fit.

172 Imprisonment of a judgment debtor under the foregoing provisions shall not operate as a satisfaction or extinguishment of the debt or liability to which the order relates, or protect the debtor from being anew imprisoned for any new fraud or other default making him liable to be imprisoned, or deprive the judgment creditor of any right to have execution against his goods, as if there had not been such imprisonment.

173. The judgment debtor, on paying at any time the amount ordered to be paid, and all costs and expenses, shall be discharged.

174. Where the order is one ordering some act to be done other than payment of money, there shall be indorsed on the copy of it served on the person required to obey it a memorandum in the words, or to the effect following:

If you, the within-named A. B., neglect to obey this order within the time therein appointed, you will be liable to be arrested, and to have your property sequestered.

175. Where the person directed to do the act refuses or neglects to do it according to the order, the person prosecuting the order may apply to the Court for another order for the arrest of the disobedient person.

Thereupon the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, make an order ordering and empowering an officer of the Court therein named to take the body of the disobedient person, and detain him in custody until further order.

He shall be liable to be detained in custody until he has obeyed the order in all things that are to be immediately performed, and given such security as the Court thinks fit to obey the order in other respects (if any) at the future times thereby appointed, or in case of his no longer having the power to obey the order, then until he has been imprisoned for such time, or until he has paid such fine, as the Court thinks just.

176. In case the person against whom an order of arrest issues is not and cannot be found, or is taken and detained in custody without obeying the order, then the person prosecuting the order may apply to the Court for an order of sequestration against his property.

177. The Court may admit a person to sue as a pauper, on his poverty, and his having a case proper for some relief in the Court, being proved; and may admit a person to defend as a pauper on his poverty being proved.

The Court may, if it thinks fit, by order, assign a counsel or attorney to assist a person, admitted to sue or defend as a pauper, and the counsel or attorney so assigned shall not be at liberty to refuse his assistance, unless he satisfies the Court of some good reason for refusing.

If a person admitted to sue or defend as a pauper gives or agrees to give any fee, profit, or reward for the conduct of his business in the Court, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and he shall also be forthwith dispaupered, and shall not be afterwards admitted again in that suit to sue or defend as a pauper.

A person admitted to sue or defend as a pauper may be dispaupered by order of the Court, on it being proved that he was not when admitted, or no longer is, of sufficient poverty, or that he is abusing his privilege by vexatious proceedings.

178. The Court may, if it thinks fit, at any time, on the application of any party, order a re-hearing of a suit.

The provisions of this order respecting a hearing with Assessors shall extend to a re-hearing.

VIII.—PROCEEDINGS ON DEATH.

179. The Court shall endeavour to obtain, as early as may be, notice of the death of every British subject dying within the particular jurisdiction, whether resident or not, and all such information respecting his affairs as may serve to guide the Court with respect to the securing and administration of his property.

On receiving notice of the death, the Court shall put up a notice thereof at the place where its sittings are ordinarily held, and shall keep the same there until probate or administration is granted, or where it appears to the Court that probate or administration will not be applied for or cannot be granted, for such time as the Court thinks fit.

180. Where a British subject resident dies in Persia intestate, then, until administration is granted, his personal property shall be vested in the Consul-General.

181. Where a British subject not resident dies in Persia, the Court within whose particular jurisdiction he dies shall, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, forthwith on his death, or as soon after as may be, take possession of his personal property within the particular jurisdiction, or put it under the seal of the Court (in either case if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require, making an inventory), and so keep it until it can be dealt with according to law.

182 If any person, other than the person named executor or an administrator or an officer of the Court, takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the personal property of a British subject dying in Persia, whether resident or not, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to such fine, not exceeding 50*l.*, as the Court having jurisdiction over the property of the deceased thinks fit to impose.

183. Where a British subject dies in Persia, whether resident or not, then any person having in his possession or under his control any paper or writing of the deceased, being or purporting to be testamentary, shall forthwith bring the original to the Court within whose particular jurisdiction the death happens, and deposit it there.

If any person fails to do so for fourteen days after having knowledge of the death of the deceased, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to a fine, not exceeding £50, as the Court thinks fit to impose.

184. Where it is shown to the Court that any paper of the deceased, being or purporting to be testamentary, is in the possession or under the control of a British subject, the Court may, in a summary way, whether a suit or proceeding respecting probate or administration is pending or not, order him to produce the paper and bring it into court.

Where it appears to the Court that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any such person has knowledge of any paper being or purporting to be testamentary (although it is not shown that the paper is in his possession or under his control), the Court may, in a summary way, whether a suit or proceeding for probate or administration is pending or not, order that he be examined respecting it in open Court or on interrogatories, and that he do attend for that purpose, and after examination that he do produce the paper and bring it into Court.

185. Probate or letters of administration with will annexed shall not issue for seven days from the death of the deceased, except under the direction of the Consul-General, or in case of great urgency.

Letters of administration (not with will annexed) shall not issue for fourteen days from the death of the deceased, except under the direction of the Consul-General, or in case of great urgency.

186. If any person, named executor in the will of the deceased, takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the personal property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month after the death, or after the termination of any suit or dispute respecting probate or administration, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to such fine, not exceeding £50, as the Court thinks fit to impose.

187. The Court may, of its own motion, or on the application of any person claiming an interest under a will, give notice to the executors (if any) therein named, to come in and prove the will or to renounce probate, and they, or some or one of them, shall, within fourteen days after notice, come in and prove or renounce accordingly.

188. Where probate or administration is, for the first time, applied for after three years from the death of the deceased, a grant shall not be made except under the direction of the Consul-General.

189. Where, in a Court other than that of the Consul-General, a dispute or question arises in relation to the grant or the application for it, or it appears to the Court doubtful whether or not the grant should be made, the Court shall communicate with the Consul-General.

The Consul-General shall direct the other Court to proceed in the matter according to such instructions as the Consul-General thinks fit, or shall, by order, remove the matter to the Court of the Consul-General.

190. A Court, other than the Consul-General, before proceeding on an application, shall ascertain that the deceased was, at his death, resident in the particular jurisdiction, and shall not for this purpose consider itself bound to rest satisfied with the evidence offered by the applicant.

191. The Court shall require evidence, in addition to that offered by the applicant, of the identity of the deceased, or of the applicant, where additional evidence in that behalf seems to the Court necessary or desirable.

192. The Court shall ascertain the value of the property of the deceased as correctly as circumstances allow.

193. In no case shall the Court issue probate or letters of administration until all inquiries which the Court sees fit to institute have been answered to its satisfaction.

The Court shall, however, afford as great facility for the obtaining of probate or administration as is consistent with due regard to the prevention of error and fraud.

194. In the following cases a grant shall not issue except from the Court of the Consul-General, namely:

Probate or administration with will annexed, where the will was executed before the 1st January 1838, and there is no testamentary paper of a date later than the 31st December 1837;

Probate or administration with will annexed, the will being merely an execution of a special power, or being the will of a married woman made by virtue of a power;

Administration for the use or benefit of a minor or infant, or of a lunatic or person of unsound mind;

Administration (with or without will annexed) of the property of a bastard dying either a bachelor or spinster, or a widower or widow without issue, or of a person dying without known relative;

Limited administration;

Administration to be granted to a person not resident in Persia.

195. Revocation or alteration of a grant of probate or administration shall not be made except by the Consul-General.

196. A notice to prohibit a grant of probate or administration may be filed in any Court.

Immediately on such a notice being filed, a copy thereof shall be sent to the Court of the district (if any) in which it is alleged the deceased was resident at his death, and to any other Court to which it appears to the Consul-General expedient to send a copy.

Immediately on such a notice being filed the Court shall send a copy thereof to the Consul-General, and also to the Court of any other district in which it is known or alleged the deceased had, at his death, a place of abode.

The notice shall remain in force for three months only from the day of filing; but it may be renewed from time to time.

The notice shall not affect a grant made on the day on which the notice is filed, or on which a copy thereof is received, as the case may be.

The person filing the notice shall be warned by a warning in writing, under the seal of the Court delivered at the place mentioned in the notice as his address.

After the notice has been filed, a grant of probate or administration shall be made only by the Consul-General.

197. Notices in the nature of citations shall be given by publication in such newspapers, or in such other manner, as the Court in each case thinks fit.

198. Suits respecting probate or administration shall be instituted by petition; and the provisions of this Order respecting proceedings in other suits instituted by petition shall extend and apply thereto.

199. Every original will, of which probate or administration with will annexed is granted, shall be filed and kept in the public office of the Court from which the grant issues, in such manner as to secure at once the due preservation and the convenient inspection of the same.

No original will shall be delivered out for any purpose without the direction in writing of the Consul General.

An office copy of the whole or any part of a will, or an official certificate of a grant of administration, may be obtained from the Court where the will is proved or the administration granted, on payment of the proper fees.

200. On the 1st February and the 1st August in every year, every Provincial Court shall send to the Consul-General—

A list of the grants of probate and administration made by the Court up to the last preceding 1st January and 1st July respectively, not included in any previous list;

And a copy, certified by the Court to be a correct copy, of every will to which each probate or administration relates.

201. On receiving an application for probate or for administration with will annexed, the Court shall inspect the will and see whether it appears to be signed by the testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction, and to be subscribed by two witnesses, according to the enactments relative thereto, and shall not proceed further if the will does not appear to be so signed and subscribed.

If the will appears to be so signed and subscribed, the Court shall then refer to the attestation clause (if any), and consider whether the wording thereof states the will to have been, in fact, executed in accordance with those enactments.

If there is no attestation clause, or if the attestation clause is insufficient, the Court shall require an affidavit from at least one of the subscribing witnesses, if either of them is living, to prove that the will was, in fact, executed in accordance with those enactments.

The affidavit shall be engrossed and form part of the probate, so that the probate may be a complete document on the face of it.

If, on perusal of the affidavit, it appears that the will was not, in fact, executed in accordance with those enactments, the Court shall refuse probate.

If, on perusal of the affidavit, it appears to the Court doubtful whether or not the will was, in fact, executed in accordance with those enactments, the Court, if other than the Court of the Consul-General, shall communicate with him for directions.

If both the subscribing witnesses are dead, or if, from other circumstances, such an affidavit cannot be obtained from either of them, resort for such an affidavit shall be had to other persons (if any) present at the execution of the will; but if no such affidavit can be obtained, proof shall be required of that fact and of the handwritings of the deceased, and of the subscribing witnesses, and also of any circumstances raising a presumption in favour of the due execution of the will.

202. Where the testator was blind or illiterate, the Court shall not grant probate of the will, or administration with the will annexed, unless the Court is first satisfied, by proof or by what appears on the face of the will, that the will was read over to the deceased before its execution, or that he had at that time knowledge of its contents.

Where this information is not forthcoming, the Court, if other than the Court of the Consul-General, shall communicate with him for directions.

203. The Court, on being satisfied that the will was duly executed shall carefully inspect it to see whether there are any interlineations or alterations or erasures or obliterations appearing in it, and requiring to be accounted for.

Interlineations, alterations, erasures, and obliterations are invalid unless they existed in the will at the time of its execution, or unless, if made afterwards, they have been executed and attested in the mode required by the said enactments, or unless they have been made valid by the re-execution of the will, or by the subsequent execution of some codicil thereto.

Where interlineations, alterations, erasures, or obliterations appear in the will (unless duly executed or recited in or otherwise identified by the attestation clause), an affidavit in proof of their having existed in the will before its execution shall be filed.

If no satisfactory evidence is adduced respecting the time when an erasure or obliteration was made, and the words erased or obliterated are not entirely effaced, and can, on inspection of the will, be ascertained, they shall form part of the probate.

Where words have been erased which might have been of importance, an affidavit shall be required.

If reasonable doubt exists in regard to any interlineation, alteration, erasure, or obliteration, the Court, if other than the Court of the Consul-General, shall communicate with him for directions.

204. Where a will contains a reference to any document, of such a nature as to raise a question whether it ought or ought not to form a constituent part of the will, the Court shall require the production of the document, with a view to ascertaining whether or not it is entitled to probate; and if it is not produced, a satisfactory account of its non-production shall be proved.

A document cannot form part of a will unless it was in existence at the time when the will was executed.

If there are vestiges of sealing-wax or wafers or other marks on the will, leading to the inference that some document has been at some time annexed or attached thereto, a satisfactory account of them shall be proved, or the production of the document shall be required; and if it is not produced, a satisfactory account of its non-production shall be proved.

If doubt exists whether or not a document is entitled to probate as a constituent part of a will, the Court, if other than that of the Consul-General, shall communicate with him for directions.

205. Where a person appointed executor in a will survives the testator, but either dies without having taken probate, or, having been called on by the Court to take probate, does not appear, his right in respect of the executorship wholly ceases; and, without further renunciation, the representation to the testator, and the administration of his property shall go and may be committed as if that person had not been appointed executor.

206. Every will or copy of a will to which an executor or an administrator, with will annexed, is sworn, shall be marked by the executor or administrator, and by the person before whom he is sworn.

207. The Court shall take care that the copies of wills to be annexed to probates or letters of administration are fairly and properly written, and shall reject any not so written.

208. The Court in granting letters of administration shall proceed, as far as may be, as in cases of probate.

The Court shall ascertain the time and place of the deceased's death, and the value of the property to be covered by the administration.

The person to whom administration is granted shall give bond with two or more responsible British subjects, as sureties, to the Consul-General, to ensure to the Consul-General for the time being, conditioned for duly collecting, getting in, and administering the personal property of the deceased.

Where, however, the property is under the value of £50, the Court may, if it thinks fit, take one surety only.

The bond shall be in a penalty of double the amount under which the personal estate of the deceased is sworn, unless the Court in any case thinks it expedient to reduce the amount, for reasons to be forthwith certified to the Consul-General.

The Court may also in any case direct that more bonds than one shall be given, so as to limit the liability of any surety to such amount as the Court thinks reasonable.

The Consul-General may, on being satisfied that the condition of the bond has been broken, assign the same to some person, and that person may thereupon sue on the bond in his own name, as if it had been originally given to him instead of to the Consul-General, and may recover thereon, as trustee for all persons interested, the full amount recoverable in respect of any breach of the condition of the bond.

209. Where administration is applied for by one or some of the next-of-kin only, there being another or other next-of-kin equally entitled thereto, the Court shall require proof that notice of the application has been given to the other next-of-kin.

210. A person claiming to be a creditor or legatee, or the next-of-kin, or one of the next-of-kin, of a deceased person, may apply for and obtain, without petition filed or other preliminary proceeding, a summons from the Court requiring the executor or administrator (as the case may be) of the deceased to attend before the Court and show cause why an order for the administration of the property of the deceased should not be made.

On proof of service of the summons, or on appearance of the executor or administrator, and on proof of all such other things (if any) as the Court thinks fit, the Court may, if it thinks fit, make an immediate order for the administration of the property of the deceased, and the order so made shall have the force of an order to the like effect made on the hearing of a suit between the same parties.

The Court shall have full discretionary power to make or refuse any such order, or to give any special directions respecting the carriage or execution of it, and in the case of applications for such an order by two or more different persons, or classes of persons, to grant the same to such one or more of the claimants, or classes of claimants, as the Court thinks fit.

If the Court thinks fit, the carriage of the order may subsequently be given to such person, and on such terms, as the Court thinks fit.

On making such an order, or at any time afterwards, the Court may, if it thinks fit, make any further or other order for compelling the executor or administrator to bring into Court, for safe custody, all or any part of the money, or securities, or other property of the deceased, from time to time coming to his hands, or otherwise for securing the safe keeping of the property of the deceased, or any part thereof.

If the extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require (for reasons recorded in the minutes), the Court may, of its own motion, issue such a summons, and make such an order or such orders, and cause proper proceedings to be taken thereon.

211.—(*a*). Where probate, administration, or confirmation is granted in England, Ireland, or Scotland, and therein, or by a memorandum thereon signed by an officer of the Court granting the same, the testator or intestate is stated to have died domiciled in England, Ireland, or Scotland (as the case may be), and the probate, administration, or confirmation is produced to, and a copy thereof is deposited with the Court, the Court shall write thereon a certificate of that production and deposit; and thereupon the probate, administration, or confirmation shall, with respect to the personal property in Persia of the testator or intestate, have the like effect as if he had been resident in those dominions at his death, and probate or administration to his personal property there had been granted by the Consul-General.

(*b*) Any person who, in reliance on an instrument purporting to be a probate, administration, or confirmation granted in England, Ireland, or Scotland, and to bear such a certificate of the Court as in this Article prescribed, makes or permits any payment or transfer, in good faith, shall be, by virtue of this Order, indemnified and protected in respect thereof, in Persia, notwithstanding anything affecting the validity of the probate, administration, or confirmation.

(*c*) The following shall be the terms of the certificate of the Court in this Article prescribed, (namely):

This probate has [*or* these letters of administration have, *or* this confirmation has] been produced to this Court, and a copy thereof has been deposited with this Court.

212.—(1) In a case of apparent intestacy, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, for reasons recorded in the minutes, the Court may, if it thinks fit, of its own motion, or otherwise, grant administration to the Judge or an officer of the Court.

(2) Any officer so appointed shall act under the direction of the Court, and shall be indemnified thereby.

(3) A commission of 5 per cent., or such less amount as a Secretary of State directs, may be charged on an estate administered under this Article, and the amount thereof shall be calculated and applied as a Secretary of State directs.

(4) All expenses incurred on behalf of the Court in the execution of this Article, and the said commission, shall be the first charge on the personal property of the deceased in the district of the Court; and the Court shall, by sale of part of that property or otherwise, provide for the discharge of those expenses and the payment of the said commission.

213. Where it appears to the Court that the value of the property or estate of a deceased British subject does not exceed £100, the Court may, without any probate or letters of administration, or other formal proceeding, pay thereout any debts or charges, and pay, remit, or deliver any surplus to such persons in such manner as a Secretary of State from time to time directs, and shall not be liable to any action, suit, or proceedings in respect of anything done under this Act.

IX.—APPEAL TO CONSUL-GENERAL.

1.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

214. Where in a civil suit or proceeding a decision of a Provincial Court, sitting with or without Assessors—

(i) is given in respect of a sum of £50 or upwards; or

(ii) determines, directly or indirectly, a claim or question respecting money, goods, or other property, or any civil right or other matter of the amount or value of £50 or upwards,

any party aggrieved by the decision may apply to the Court (in this Order referred to as the Court below) for leave to appeal to the Consul-General.

The applicant shall give security to the satisfaction of the Court below, to an amount not exceeding £100, for prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent by the Consul-General.

He shall also pay into the Court below a sum estimated by that Court to be the amount of the expense of the making-up and transmission to the Consul-General of the record.

If security and payment are so given and made within fourteen days after application made, then and not otherwise the Court below shall (subject to the provisions of this Order) give leave to appeal.

In any other case the Court below may, if that Court think fit, give leave to appeal on like terms.

In any case the Consul-General may give leave to appeal on such terms as he thinks just.

215. After six months from the date of an order, application for leave to appeal against it shall not be entertained by the Court below.

After twelve months from the date of an order, application for leave to appeal against it shall not be entertained by the Consul-General.

216. Where leave to appeal is applied for by a person ordered to pay money, or do any other act, the Court below shall direct either that the decision to be appealed from be carried into

execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended pending the appeal, as that Court thinks just.

If the Court directs the decision to be carried into execution, the person in whose favour it is given shall, before the execution of it, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for performance of such order as shall be made on appeal.

If the Court directs the execution of the decision to be suspended, the person against whom it is given shall, before an order for suspension is made, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for performance of such order as shall be made on appeal.

217. An appeal shall not lie from an order made without notice.

If any person thinks himself aggrieved by an order so made, he may apply to the Court below to vary or discharge it, and an appeal lies from the decision on that application.

218. An appeal from an order made at the hearing of a suit shall be made by petition.

Other appeals shall be made by motion.

2.—APPEALS BY PETITION.

219. In case of an appeal by petition, the appellant shall file his petition of appeal in the Court below within fourteen days after leave to appeal is given.

220. The petition shall contain an exposition of the appellant's case as supported by evidence already before the Court and by the record as it stands.

It shall set forth the grounds of appeal and the particulars in which the order appealed from is considered by the appellant to be erroneous or defective, and shall pray that the order may be reversed or varied, and that the Consul-General may make the particular order to which, on the record and evidence as it stands, the appellant conceives himself entitled, or such other order as the Court shall think just.

It may contain any matter by way of argument in support of the appeal.

The petition of appeal shall be served on such persons as respondents as the Court below directs.

221. A respondent may, within fourteen days after service, file in the Court below an answer to the petition, including petition of cross appeal.

The answer shall contain an exposition of his case as supported by the evidence already before the Court and by the record as it stands.

It may contain any matter by way of argument against the appeal, or in support of the cross appeal.

Copies of the answer shall be furnished by the Court below, to such persons as the Court of Appeal thinks fit.

222. An objection to an appeal as being out of time, or on any ground other than on the merits, shall be substantially raised by the party desiring to rely thereon in and by his answer.

Where an answer is not filed, or such an objection is not raised in the answer, no such objection shall be admitted at the hearing of the appeal.

But the absence of an answer shall not preclude any person interested in supporting the order from supporting it on the merits at the hearing of the appeal.

223. On the expiration of the time for answering, the Court below shall, without receiving any further pleading in appeal, and without the application of any party, make up the record of appeal, which shall consist of the petition, answer, orders, and proceedings, a certified copy of all written and documentry evidence admitted or tendered, and the notes of the oral evidence, the petition of appeal, and the answer.

The several pieces shall be fastened together, consecutively numbered, and the whole shall be secured by the seal of the Court below, and be forthwith forwarded by that Court to the Consul-General.

The Court below shall not, except for some special cause, take on itself the responsibility of the charge or of the transmission to the Consul-General of original letters or documents produced in evidence. They shall be returned to the parties producing them, and they shall produce the originals if required by the Consul-General, at or before the hearing of the appeal.

224. After the record of appeal is transmitted, until the appeal is disposed of, the Consul-General shall be in possession of the whole suit as between the parties to the appeal.

Every application in the suit shall be made to the Consul-General, and not to the Court below, but any application may be made through the Court below.

225. The Consul-General shall, after receiving the record of appeal, fix a day for the hearing thereof, and shall give notice thereof through the Court below to the parties to the appeal, such a day being fixed as will allow of the parties attending in person, or by counsel or attorney, if they so desire.

But if all the several parties to an appeal appear in person, or appoint persons there to represent them as their counsel or attorneys in the appeal, and cause the appearance or appointment to be notified to the Consul-General, the Court shall dispose of the appeal without giving notice through the Court below of the day fixed for the hearing thereof.

226. The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, require a party to an appeal to appear personally on the hearing of the appeal, or on any occasion pending the appeal.

227. It is not open, as of right, to a party to an appeal to adduce new evidence in support of his original case, but a party may allege any facts essential to the issue that have come to his knowledge after the decision of the Court below, and may adduce evidence in support of his allegations.

The Consul-General may allow or require new evidence to be adduced.

228. The Consul-General may, from time to time, make any order necessary for determining the real question in controversy in the appeal, and for that purpose may amend any defect or error in the record of appeal.

The Consul-General may direct the Court below to inquire into and certify its finding on any question which he thinks fit to determine before final judgment in the appeal.

Generally, the Consul-General shall have as full jurisdiction over the whole suit as if it had been originally instituted and prosecuted before him, and may re-hear the whole case, or may remit it to the Court below to be re-heard, or to be otherwise dealt with as he directs.

3.—APPEALS BY MOTION.

229. In case of an appeal by motion, the appellant shall file his appeal motion-paper in the Court below within seven days after leave to appeal is given.

He may at the same time file any argument which he desires to submit to the Consul-General in support of the appeal.

The motion-paper and the argument (if any) shall be served on such persons as respondents as the Court below directs.

A respondent may, within seven days after service, file in the Court below such argument as he desires to submit to the Consul-General against the appeal.

Copies thereof shall be furnished by the Court below to such persons as the Consul-General directs.

On the expiration of the time for the respondent filing his argument, the Court below shall make up the record of appeal as nearly as may be as on an appeal by petition.

Where a party to the appeal notifies his desire to attend in person, or by counsel or attorney, when the motion is being disposed of, he shall be at liberty to do so, and the Court shall hear him, or his counsel or attorney, before disposing of the motion.

X.—APPEAL TO HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

230. Where in a civil suit or proceeding a final order of the Consul-General, or a rule or order having the effect of a final or definitive judgment, decree or sentence—

(i) is made or given in respect of a sum of £500 or upwards ; or

(ii) determines, directly or indirectly, a claim or question respecting money, goods, or other property, or any civil right or other matter at issue, of the amount or value of £500 or upwards,

any party aggrieved thereby may, within fifteen days after the same is made or given, apply by motion to the Consul-General for leave to appeal to Her Majesty the Queen in Council.

The applicant shall give security to the satisfaction of the Consul-General to an amount not exceeding £500 for the prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent by Her Majesty in Council, or by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

He shall also pay a sum estimated to be the amount of the expense of the making-up and transmission to England of the transcript of the record.

If security and payment are so given and made within one month from the filing of the motion-paper for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the Consul-General shall give leave to appeal, and the appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his appeal to Her Majesty in Council according to the rules for the time being in force respecting appeals to Her Majesty in Council from Her Colonies, or such other rules as Her Majesty in Council from time to time thinks fit to make concerning appeals.

In any case the Consul-General, if he considers it just or expedient to do so, may give leave to appeal on the terms and in the manner aforesaid.

231. Where leave to appeal is applied for by a person ordered to pay money, or do any other act, the Consul-General shall direct either that the order appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended pending the appeal, as he thinks just.

If he directs the order to be carried into execution, the person in whose favour it is made shall, before the execution of it, give security for performance of such order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

If the execution of the order is directed to be suspended, the party against whom it was made shall, before an order for suspension is made, give security for performance of such order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

232. This Order shall not affect the right of Her Majesty at any time on the humble petition of a person aggrieved by a decision of the Consul-General, to admit his appeal thereon on such terms and in such manner as Her Majesty in Council may think fit, and to deal with the decision appealed from in such manner as may be just.

XI.—CRIMINAL AUTHORITY AND PROCEDURE.

1.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

233. Except as regards offences against any Treaties between Her Majesty the Queen and Persia, or against any Rules and Regulations for the observance thereof, or for the maintenance of order among British subjects in Persia, made by or under the authority of Her Majesty, or against any of the provisions of this Order—

Any act done by a British subject in Persia that would not by a Court of Justice having criminal jurisdiction in England be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing the act amenable to punishment in England, shall not, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order, be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing the act amenable to punishment.

234. If a British subject is guilty—

(i) of publicly deriding, mocking, or insulting any religion established or observed within Persia; or

(ii) of publicly offering insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in any part of Persia, or to any place of worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any religion established or observed there, or belonging to the ministers or professors thereof; or

(iii) of publicly and wilfully committing any act tending to bring any religion established or observed within Persia, or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances, into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace,

he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall for every such offence be liable, in the discretion of the Court, to imprisodment for not more than two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine of not more than 100*l.*, or to a fine of not more than 100*l.* alone.

Notwithstanding anything in this Order, every charge against a British subject of having committed an offence under this provision shall be heard and determined by summary trial; and any Provincial Court shall have power to impose the punishment aforesaid.

Consular officers shall take such precautionary measures as seem to them proper and expedient for the prevention of such offences.

235. Every Court shall have authority to cause to be apprehended and brought before it any British subject being within the district of the Court and charged with having committed a crime or offence within Persia, and to deal with the accused according to the jurisdiction of the Court and in conformity with the provisions of this Order.

236. Where a British subject charged with a crime or offence escapes or removes from the Consular district within which the crime or offence was committed and is found within another Consular district, the Court within whose district he is found may proceed in the case to examination, trial on indictment, and punishment, or to summary trial (as the case may require), in like manner as if the crime or offence had been committed in its own district; or may, on the requisition or with the consent of the Court within whose district the crime or offence was committed, send him in custody to that Court, or require him to give security for his surrender to that Court, there to answer the charge and to be dealt with according to law.

Where any person is to be so sent in custody, a warrant shall be issued by the Court within whose district he is found, and that warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up to the Court within whose district the crime or offence was committed, according to the warrant.

237. Where a warrant or order of arrest is issued by a competent authority within the limits of the Persian coast for the apprehension of a British subject who is accused of having committed a crime or offence within the jurisdiction of the authority issuing the warrant or order, and who is, or is supposed to be, in Persia, and the warrant or order is produced to the Court, the Court may back the warrant or order, and the same, when so backed, shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it was originally directed, and also to any constable or any other officer of the Court by which it is backed, to apprehend the accused at any place in Persia where the Court backing the warrant or order has jurisdiction, and to carry him to and deliver him up within the limits of the Persian coast, according to the warrant or order.

238. Where a person is charged with the commission of a crime or offence the cognizance whereof appertains to the Court, and it is expedient that the crime or offence be inquired of, tried, determined, and punished within Her Majesty's dominions elsewhere than in England, the accused may (under "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act," sec. 4) be sent for trial, as follows, namely, with respect to native Indian subjects, to Bombay; and with respect to other British subjects, to Malta, or in the case of a native of, or person domiciled in, Cyprus, to Cyprus.

The Consul-General may, where it appears so expedient, by warrant under his hand and seal, cause the accused to be sent for trial to Bombay or to Malta or Cyprus (as the case may require) accordingly.

The warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up to Bombay or to Malta or Cyprus (as the case may be), according to the warrant.

Where any person is to be so sent to Bombay or to Malta or Cyprus, the Court before which he is charged shall take the preliminary examination, and shall bind over such of the proper witnesses as are British subjects in their own recognizances to appear and give evidence on the trial.

2.—COURT OF THE CONSUL-GENERAL.

239. All crimes which in England are capital shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, be tried by the Consul-General, with an Assessor or Assessors.

The Consul-General shall have an original jurisdiction to try all other crimes and offences. Where penal servitude or imprisonment for more than one year can be inflicted, the Consul-General shall, if practicable, try the case with an Assessor or Assessors.

240. The Consul-General may impose the punishment of imprisonment for not more than five years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine of not more than 500*l.*, or the punishment of a fine alone of not more than 500*l.*

241. Where an accused person is convicted of murder, the proper officer of the Court shall, in open Court, require the offender to state if he has anything to say why judgment of death should not be recorded against him.

If the offender does not allege anything that would be sufficient in law to prevent judgment of death if the offence and trial had been committed and had in England, the Court may order that judgment of death be entered on record.

Thereupon the proper officer shall enter judgment of death on record against the offender, as if judgment of death had been actually pronounced on him in open Court.

The Court shall forthwith report the case, with the minutes and notes of evidence, to the Secretary of State, for his direction respecting the punishment to be actually imposed.

The punishment actually imposed in Persia shall not in any case exceed the measure of imprisonment and fine which the Consul-General is empowered by this Order to impose.

3.—PROVINCIAL COURTS.

242. Where the crime or offence with which a person is charged before a Provincial Court is any crime or offence other than assault endangering life, cutting, maiming, arson, or housebreaking, and appears to the Court to be such that, if proved, it would be adequately punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for not more than three months, or by a fine of not more than 20*l.*, the Court shall hear and determine the case by summary trial and without Assessors.

In other cases the Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, hear and determine the case on indictment and with Assessors.

The Court may impose the punishment of imprisonment for not more than twelve months, with or without hard labour and with or without a fine of not more than 50*l.*, or the punishment of a fine alone of not more than 50*l.*

243. In any case pending, the Consul-General may, on application of either party, order that the case be sent up to him, to be heard and determined by him, and the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

244. Where the crime or offence with which an accused person is charged before a Provincial Court appears to the Court to be such that, if proved, it would not be adequately punished by such punishment as the Court has power to impose, and the accused is not to be sent for trial to a British possession, the Court shall reserve the case to be heard and determined by or under the direction of the Consul-General.

The Court shall take the depositions, and forthwith send them, with a minute of other evidence, if any, and a report on the case, to the Consul-General.

The Consul-General shall direct in what mode and where, consistently with the provisions of this Order, the case shall be heard and determined, and the same shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

4.—PRELIMINARY PROCEDURE.

245. In every case, whether the charge is or is not such as must or may be heard and determined by summary trial, the Court shall proceed, if the accused is not already in custody, either by way of summons to him, or by way of warrant for his apprehension in the first instance, according to the nature and circumstances of the case.

For the issuing of a summons the charge need not be put in writing or be sworn to unless the Court so directs.

The person effecting service shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the summons to prove service.

Notwithstanding the issuing of a summons, a warrant may be issued at any time before or after the time appointed in the summons for the appearance of the accused.

A warrant shall not be issued in the first instance unless the charge is in writing on the oath of the person laying the charge or of some witness.

If a person summoned does not obey the summons, the Court may (after proof of service of the summons) issue a warrant for his apprehension.

A warrant need not be made returnable at any particular time, but may remain in force until executed.

It may be executed by the apprehension of the accused at any place within the particular jurisdiction, and in case of fresh pursuit it may be executed at any place in another Consular district, without application to the Court for that district.

246. Where it is proved that in fact or according to reasonable suspicion anything on, by, or in respect of which a crime or offence cognizable by the Court has been committed is in a house or place of a British subject, the Court may, by warrant (called a search-warrant), authorise an officer of the Court therein named to search the house or place (which shall be named or described in the order), and if anything searched for be found, to seize it, and apprehend the occupier of the house or place.

A general search-warrant shall not be granted.

The officer named in the warrant shall alone execute it, but he may be accompanied by any persons necessary to assist him.

If the house or place is closed, and the officer is denied admission, after demanding admission and disclosing his authority and the object of his visit, it may be forced open.

Where there is suspicion only, the warrant shall so state, and then it shall be executed in the day-time; otherwise it may be executed in the night-time.

247. A search-warrant, or a warrant for apprehension or commitment, or other purpose, may be issued and executed on Sunday, where the urgency of the case so requires.

248. The Court may order a person convicted before it, by summary trial or on indictment, to pay all or any specified part of the expenses of his prosecution, or of his imprisonment or other punishment, or of both.

Where it appears to the Court that a charge is malicious, or frivolous and vexatious, the Court may order the prosecutor to pay all or any specified part of the expenses of the prosecution.

In these respective cases the Court may order that the whole, or such portion as the Court thinks fit, of the expenses so paid be paid over to the prosecutor or to the accused (as the case may be).

In all cases the reasons of the Court for making or refusing any such order shall be recorded in the minutes.

249. The Court may, if it thinks fit, order a person convicted before it, by summary trial or on indictment, of an assault, to pay to the person assaulted, by way of damages, a sum not exceeding £10.

Damages so ordered to be paid may be either in addition to or in lieu of a penalty, and shall be recoverable in like manner as a penalty.

5.—SUMMARY TRIAL.

250. The following provisions, under the head of Summary Trial, apply exclusively to cases where the charge is heard and determined by summary trial.

251. Where the accused comes before the Court on summons, or warrant, or otherwise, either originally or on adjournment, then, if the prosecutor, having had notice of time and place appointed for the hearing or adjourned hearing of the charge, does not appear, the Court shall dismiss the charge, unless for some reason, recorded in the minutes, it thinks fit to adjourn or further adjourn the hearing.

If both parties appear, the Court shall proceed to hear and finally determine the charge.

252. The room or place in which the Court sits to hear and determine the charge is an open and public Court, and the public generally may have access thereto as far as it can conveniently contain them.

253. The substance of the charge shall be stated to the accused, and he shall be asked if he admits or denies the truth of the charge.

If he admits the truth of the charge, the Court may convict him thereof.

If he denies the truth of the charge, the Court shall proceed to hear the prosecutor and his witnesses and other evidence.

At the close of the prosecutor's evidence, if it appears to the Court that the case is made out against the accused sufficiently to require him to make a defence, the Court shall ask him if he wishes to say anything in answer to the charge, or has any witnesses to examine or other evidence to adduce in his defence; and the Court shall then hear the accused and his witnesses and other evidence, if any.

254. The prosecutor shall be at liberty to conduct the charge, and to have witnesses examined and cross-examined by counsel or attorney on his behalf.

255. The accused shall be at liberty to make his full answer and defence to the charge, and to have witnesses examined and cross-examined by counsel or attorney on his behalf, and if he does not employ counsel or attorney the Court shall, at the close of the examination of each witness for the prosecution, ask the accused whether he wishes to put any questions to that witness.

If he puts any question to a witness, that witness may be re-examined by or on behalf of the prosecutor.

256. If the accused adduces in his defence any evidence other than evidence to character, the prosecutor may, if the Court thinks fit, adduce evidence in reply.

But the prosecutor shall not in any case be allowed to make any observations by way of reply to the evidence adduced by the accused, nor shall the accused in any case be allowed to make any observations on evidence adduced by the prosecutor in reply.

257. A variance between the charge and the evidence adduced in support of it with respect to the time at which the alleged crime or offence was committed shall not be deemed material, if it is proved that the charge was in fact made within the time (if any) limited by law for the making thereof.

But if any variance between the charge and the evidence appears to the Court to be such that the accused has been thereby deceived or misled, the Court may adjourn the hearing.

258. At any time before or during the hearing of the charge the Court may, if it thinks fit, for reasons recorded in the minutes, adjourn the hearing.

An adjournment ordered for any cause shall be made to a certain time and place, appointed and stated at the time of adjournment in the presence and hearing of the parties or their respective counsel or attorneys.

During an adjournment the Court may, in its discretion, according to the nature and circumstances of each case, either suffer the accused to go at large or commit him by warrant to such prison or other place of security, or to such other safe custody, as the Court thinks fit, or may discharge him on his entering into a recognizance, with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of the Court, for his appearance at the time and place of adjournment.

If at any time and place of adjournment of a trial which has once begun the accused does not appear, the Court may, if it thinks fit, proceed with the further hearing as if he was present.

259. The Court having heard what each party has to say as aforesaid, and the witnesses, and the evidence adduced, shall consider the whole matter and finally determine the same, and shall either convict the accused or dismiss the charge.

In case of conviction, an order of conviction shall be drawn up in form and shall be preserved among the records of the Court.

In case of dismissal, the Court shall, on the application of the accused, make an order of dismissal, an office copy whereof shall, on being produced, without further proof, be a bar to any subsequent charge against him for the same matter.

260. Where the Court orders money to be paid by a person convicted, or by a prosecutor, for penalty, compensation, expenses, or otherwise, the money may be levied on the goods of the person ordered to pay the same, by distress and sale under warrant.

That person may pay or tender to the officer having the execution of the warrant the sum therein mentioned, with the amount of the expenses of the distress up to the time of payment or tender, and thereupon the officer shall cease to execute the same.

261. If the officer having the execution of the warrant returns that he could find no goods, or not sufficient goods, whereon to levy the money mentioned in the warrant, with expenses, the Court may by warrant commit the person ordered to pay to prison for a time specified in the warrant, unless the money, and all expenses of the distress, commitment, and conveyance to prison, to be specified in the warrant, are sooner paid.

Where it is proved that distress and sale of goods would be ruinous to the person ordered to pay the money and his family, or (by his confession or otherwise) that he has no goods whereon a distress may be levied, then the Court, if it thinks fit, may, instead of issuing a warrant of distress, commit him to prison, with or without hard labour, for a time specified in the warrant, unless the money, and all expenses of the commitment and conveyance to prison, to be specified in the warrant, are sooner paid.

The person committed may pay the sum mentioned in the warrant, with the amount of expenses therein mentioned (if any), to the person in whose custody he is, and that person shall thereupon discharge him, if he is in custody for no other matter.

The commitment, in case of a Provincial Court, shall not be for more than fourteen days, and in any other case shall not be for more than two months.

262. Where a conviction does not order the payment of money, but orders that the offender be imprisoned, the Court shall issue a warrant of commitment accordingly.

6.—TRIAL ON INDICTMENT.

263. The following provisions, under the head of Trial on Indictment, apply exclusively to cases where the charge is not heard and determined by summary trial.

264. Where the accused comes before the Court on summons or warrant, or otherwise, the Court shall, in his presence, take the statements on oath of those who know the facts and circumstances of the case, and put them in writing (called the depositions).

The accused may put questions to each witness produced against him, and the witness's answer thereto shall be part of his deposition.

The deposition of each witness shall be read over to the witness, and shall be signed by him.

265. No objection to a charge, summons, or warrant, for defect in substance or in form, or for variance between it and the evidence for the prosecution, shall be allowed; but if a variance appears to the Court to be such that the accused has been thereby deceived or misled, the Court may on his application adjourn the examination.

266. The Court may by warrant, from time to time, if it thinks fit, on account of the absence of witnesses or for any other reason (recorded in the minutes), remand the accused for a reasonable time, not exceeding eight days, to some prison or other place of security.

Or if the remand is for not more than three days the Court may, by word of mouth, order the officer or person in whose custody the accused is, or any other fit officer or person, to continue or keep the accused in custody and to bring him up at the time appointed for commencement or continuance of the examination.

During remand the Court may, nevertheless, order the accused to be brought before it.

Or the Court may admit the accused to bail on the remand.

267. At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, if the Court considers it not sufficient to put the accused on his trial, the Court shall forthwith order him, if in custody, to be discharged.

268. Otherwise the Court shall (without requiring the attendance of the witnesses) read over to the accused the depositions, and shall then say to him these words:

Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You need not say anything unless you wish. You have nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat, held out to you to induce you to make any admission or confession. Whatever you say will be written down, and may be given in evidence against you.

Whatever the accused then says shall be written down, and shall be read over to him, and shall be kept with the depositions.

269. If the Court considers the evidence sufficient to put the accused on his trial, the Court shall order that he be tried on indictment, and shall until the trial either admit him to bail or send him to prison for safe keeping.

270. Where the accused is charged with—

Felony;

Assault with intent to commit felony;

Attempt to commit felony;

Obtaining or attempting to obtain property by false pretences;

Receiving stolen property or property obtained by false pretences;

Perjury, or subordination of perjury;

Concealing the birth of a child by secret burying or otherwise;

Indecent exposure of the person;

Riot;

Assault on a constable or officer of the Court in the execution of his duty, or on any person acting in his aid;

Neglect or breach of duty as a constable or officer of the Court,

the Court may, if it thinks fit, admit him to bail.

Where he is charged with an indictable misdemeanour, not before in this provision specified, the Court shall admit him to bail, unless the Court sees good reason to the contrary (recorded in the minutes).

If he is charged with murder or treason, he shall not be admitted to bail except by the Consul-General.

The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, admit any person to bail, although the Court before which the charge is made has not thought fit to do so.

A person may be admitted to bail at any time after he has been ordered to be tried on indictment.

271. The accused who is to be admitted to bail, either on demand or on or after trial ordered, shall produce such surety or sureties as in the opinion of the Court will be sufficient to insure his personal appearance as and when required, and shall with him or them enter into a recognizance accordingly.

272. The Court shall bind by recognizance the prosecutor and every witness to appear personally at the trial to prosecute, or to prosecute and give evidence, or to give evidence (as the case may be).

If a person refuses to enter into a recognizance the Court may send him to prison, there to remain until after the trial, unless in the meantime he enters into a recognizance.

But if afterwards, from want of sufficient evidence or other cause, the accused is discharged, the Court shall order that the person imprisoned for so refusing be also discharged.

273. The room or place in which the preliminary examination is held is not an open or public Court for that purpose, and the Court may, if it thinks that the ends of justice will be best answered by so doing, order that no persons have access to, or be or remain in, that room or place without the express permission of the Court.

274. A person who has been ordered to be tried on indictment shall be entitled to have a copy of the depositions, on payment of a reasonable sum, not exceeding 6*d*. for every 100 words, or, if the Court thinks fit, without payment.

The Court shall, at the time of ordering the trial, inform him of the effect of this provision.

275 The written charge (if any), the depositions, the statement of the accused, the recognizances of prosecutor and witnesses, and the recognizances of bail (if any), shall be carefully transmitted in proper time to the Court before which the trial is to be held.

276. The Consul-General shall, when required by the Secretary of State, send to him a report of the sentence of the Consul-General in any case tried on indictment, with a copy of the minutes and notes of evidence, and with any observations which the Consul-General thinks fit to make.

The Provincial Court shall forthwith send to the Consul-General a report of the sentence of the Court in every case tried on indictment, with a copy of the minutes and notes of evidence, and with any observations which the Court thinks fit to make.

7.—APPEAL ON LAW TO CONSUL-GENERAL.

277. Where a person is convicted, either by summary trial or on indictment, before a Court other than the Consul-General (in this provision referred to as the Court below)—

(i) if he considers the conviction erroneous in law, then on his application (unless it appears merely frivolous, when it may be refused); or

(ii) if the Court below thinks fit to reserve for consideration of the Consul-General any question of law arising on the trial,

the Court below shall state a case, setting out the facts and the ground of the conviction, and the question of law, and send it to the Consul-General

Thereupon the Court below shall, as it thinks fit, either postpone judgment on the conviction, or respite execution of the judgment and either commit the person convicted to prison, or take security for him to appear personally and receive judgment or to deliver himself for execution of the judgment (as the case may require) at an appointed time and place.

The Consul-General shall hear and finally determine the matter and thereupon shall reverse, affirm, or amend the judgment given, or set it aside, and order an entry to be made in the minutes that in the judgment of the Consul-General the person ought not to have been convicted, or order judgment to be given at a subsequent sitting of the Court below, or make such other order as the Consul-General thinks just, and shall also give all necessary and proper consequential directions.

The judgment of the Consul-General shall be delivered in open Court, after the public hearing of any argument offered on behalf of the prosecution or of the person convicted.

Before delivering judgment, the Consul-General may, if necessary, cause the case to be amended by the Court below.

8.—PUNISHMENT.

278. The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, by warrant under his hand and seal, cause an offender convicted before any Court, and sentenced to imprisonment, to be sent to and imprisoned at any place in Persia, approved for that purpose by the Secretary of State.

The warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up at the place named, according to the warrant.

279. Where an offender convicted before any Court is sentenced to imprisonment, and it appears to the Consul-General expedient that the sentence be carried into effect within Her Majesty's dominions, the offender may (under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, section 5) be sent for imprisonment as follows, namely, with respect to native Indian subjects to Bombay, and with respect to other persons, to Malta or Gibraltar.

The Consul-General may, by warrant under his hand and seal, cause the offender to be sent to Bombay or to Malta or Gibraltar (as the case may require), in order that the sentence may be there carried into effect accordingly.

The warrant shall be sufficient authority to any porson to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up at the place named, according to the warrant.

280. The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, report to the Secretary of State recommending a mitigation or remission of any punishment awarded by any Court; and thereupon the punishment may be mitigated or remitted.

But such a recommendation shall not be made with respect to a punishment awarded by a Court other than the Consul-General, except on a recommendation of that other Court, or on the dissent of the Assessors or Assessor, if any, from the conviction or from the amount of punishment awarded.

9.—DEPORTATION OF OFFENDERS.

281.—(i) Where it is proved that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that a British subject is about to commit a breach of the public peace, or that the acts or conduct of a British subject are or is likely to produce or excite a breach of the public peace, the Court may, if it thinks fit (for reasons recorded in the minutes), cause him to be brought before it and require him to give security, to the satisfaction of the Court, to keep the peace, or for his future good behaviour, as the case may require.

(ii) Where a British subject is convicted of a crime or offence before the Court, or before a Court in the sentence of which one of Her Majesty's Consular officers concurs, the Court for the district in which he is, may, if it thinks fit, require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour, and for that purpose may (if need be) cause him to be brought before the Court.

In either of these cases, if the person required to give security fails to do so, the Court may order that he be deported from Persia to any British possession the Government of which consents to receive such person, or failing such consent, to such place as the Court directs.

The Court shall not, however, without the consent of the person to be deported, direct the deportation of a native Indian subject to any place other than Bombay, or of a native of Malta or of any of its dependencies to any other place than Malta, or of a native of Gibraltar to any place other than Gibraltar, or of a person not being a native Indian subject and being a native of any part of Her Majesty's dominions other than Malta, its dependencies, or Gibraltar, to any place other than England, or a British possession the Government of which consents to receive such person.

A Court, other than the Consul-General, shall report to the Consul-General any order of deportation made by it, and the grounds thereof, before the order is executed. The Consul-General may reverse the order, or may confirm it with or without variation, and in case of confirmation shall direct it to be carried into effect.

The person to be deported shall be detained in custody until a fit opportunity for his deportation occurs.

He shall, as soon as is practicable—and in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence or while it is in course of execution—be embarked in custody, under the warrant of the Consul-General, on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or, if there is no such vessel available, then on board any British or other fit vessel bound to the place of deportation.

The warrant shall be sufficient authority to the commander or master of the vessel to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up at the place named, according to the warrant.

Where a warrant of deportation provides for further deportation from the place to which the person is first deported to some other place, the person shall, on his arrival at such first mentioned place, be delivered with the warrant into the custody of the Chief Magistrate or Officer of police at that place, who shall detain him, and shall forthwith report the case to the Governor or person administering the Government at that place, who shall either cause him to be further deported, with and in accordance with the warrant, and in the meantime to be detained in custody for any necessary period not exceeding three months, or, if the circumstances of the case appear to render his discharge expedient, shall discharge him from custody.

The Court may order the person to be deported to pay all or any part of the expenses of his deportation. Subject thereto, the expenses of deportation shall be defrayed in such manner as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of the Treasury, from time to time directs.

The Consul-General shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State any order of deportation made or confirmed by him, and the grounds thereof.

If any person deported under this or any former order returns to Persia without permission in writing of the Secretary of State (which permission the Secretary of State may give), he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall, for every such offence, be liable to imprisonment for not more than one month, with or without hard labur, and with or without a fine of not more than 10*l.*, or to a fine of not more than 20*l.*, alone; and he shall also be liable to be forthwith again deported, and shall not be again entitled to registration under this Order.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

282. If any person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of a Court does any of the following things, namely—

(1) wilfully by act or threat obstructs any officer of, or person executing any process of the Court in the performance of his duty; or

(2) within or close to the room or place where the Court is sitting, wilfully misbehaves in a violent, threatening, or disrespectful manner to the disturbance of the Court, or to the intimidation of suitors or others resorting thereto; or

(3) wilfully insults any member of the Court, or any Assessor, or any person acting as a clerk or officer of the Court during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in his going to or returning from Court; or

(4) does any act in relation to the Court or a Judge thereof, or a matter pending therein, which, if done in relation to a Superior Court in England, would be punishable as a contempt of such Court, or as a libel on such Court, or the Judges thereof, or the administration of justice therein,

such person shall be liable to be apprehended by order of the Court, with or without warrant, and on inquiry and consideration, and after the hearing of any defence which such person may offer, without further process or trial, to be punished with a fine not exceeding 5*l.*, or with imprisonment not exceeding twenty-four hours.

A minute shall be made and kept of every such case of punishment, recording the facts of the offence, and the extent of the punishment, and a copy of the minute shall be forthwith sent to the Secretary of State.

Provided that, if the Court thinks fit, instead of proceeding under the preceding provisions, it may direct or cause the offender to be tried in a separate criminal prosecution or proceeding, in which the offender shall be liable to be tried and punished for his offence as an offence against this Order.

Nothing herein shall interfere with the power of the Court to remove or exclude a person who interrupts or obstructs the business of the Court.

283. If any person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of a Court does any act or makes any publication of such kind, and under such circumstances that, in the opinion of the Court, great danger to public order is thereby occasioned, the Court shall have the same powers as it has in relation to apprehended breaches of the peace.

284. Where any act or omission is, by virtue of this Order, or of any regulation made under this Order, an offence against this Order, and no penalty or punishment is specified in respect thereof, such offence shall be punishable with imprisonment for not exceeding three months, or fine not exceeding 100*l.*, or both.

285. It shall be lawful for a Court, from time to time, by order or warrant under the seal of the Court, to appoint any building or place specified in such order or warrant to be a prison for any purpose of this Order, either generally or in relation to a particular case, or for a limited time, and to appoint such persons as the Court thinks fit to be gaolers, keepers, or officers of any such prison.

286.—(1) In cases of murder or manslaughter, if either the death, or the criminal act which wholly or partly caused the death, happened within the jurisdiction of a Court acting under this Order, such Court shall have the like jurisdiction over any British subject who is charged either as the principal offender, or as accessory before the fact to murder, or as accessory after the fact to murder or manslaughter, as if both such criminal act and the death had happened within such jurisdiction.

(2) In the case of any crime committed on the high seas, or within the Admiralty jurisdiction, by any British subject on board a British ship, or on board a foreign ship to which he did not belong, a Court acting under this Order shall have jurisdiction as if the crime had been committed within the jurisdiction of such Court. In cases tried under this Article no different sentence can be passed from the sentence which could be passed in England if the crime were tried there.

(3) The foregoing provisions of this Article shall be deemed to be adaptations, for the purposes of this Order, and of "the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1878," of the following enactments described in the Schedule of that Act (that is to say):

"The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849."

"The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860."

"The Merchant Shipping Act, 1867," section 11.

And the said enactments shall, so far as they are repeated and adapted by this Article (but not further or otherwise), extend to all places within the limits of every local jurisdiction constituted under this Order.

287. "The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881," shall apply to Persia as if Persia were a British possession, subject to the conditions, exceptions, and qualifications following:

(1) The said Act shall apply only in the case of British subjects.

(2) The Consul-General is, for the purposes of the said Act, substituted for the Governor of a British possession, and for a Superior Court, or a Judge thereof, in a British possession, and for a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace in a British possession.

(3) So much of the 4th and 5th sections of the said Act as relates to the sending of a report of the issue of the warrant, together with the information, or a copy thereof, or to the sending of a certificate of committal and report of a case, or to the information to be given by a Magistrate to a fugitive, shall be excepted.

(4) So much of the 6th section of the said Act as relates to *habeas corpus*, and as requires the expiration of fifteen days before issue of a warrant, shall be excepted.

(5) The Consul-General shall not be bound to return a fugitive offender to a British possession unless satisfied that the proceedings to obtain his return are taken with the consent of the Governor of that possession.

288. "The Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884," shall apply to Persia as if Persia were a British possession, and part of Her Majesty's dominions, subject as follows:

The Consul-General shall be substituted for the Governor of a British possession.

289. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect Her Majesty's prerogative of pardon.

XIII.—SUPPLEMENTAL.

290. The Consul-General shall have power to make and alter Regulations (to be called Queen's Regulations) for the following purposes, that is to say:

(1) For securing the observance of any Treaty for the time being in force relating to any place to which this Order applies, or of any native or local law or custom, whether relating to trade, commerce, revenue, or any other matter.

(2) For the peace, order, and good government of British subjects or British-protected persons (so far as subject to this Order), within any such place in relation to matters not provided for by this Order.

(3) For requiring Returns to be made of the nature, quantity, and value of articles exported from or imported into his district, or any part thereof, by or on account of any British subject who is subject to this Order, and for prescribing the times and manner at or in which, and the persons by whom, such Returns are to be made.

(4) For the governance, visitation, care, and superintendence of prisons.

Any Regulations under this Article may provide for forfeiture of any goods, receptacles, or things in relation to which, or to the contents of which, any breach is committed of such Regulations, or of any Treaty, or any native or local law or custom the observance of which is provided for by such Regulations.

Any Regulations made under this Article shall, when allowed by a Secretary of State, and published as he directs, have effect as if contained in this Order.

A breach of any such Regulations shall be deemed to be an offence against this Order, and shall be punishable accordingly in addition to any forfeiture as aforesaid.

291. A Court shall have jurisdiction to make an order requiring a British subject to contribute in such manner as the Court directs to the support of his wife or child, whether legitimate or not, being in the opinion of the Court under the age of 16 years. Any such order may be made in a summary way as if the neglect to provide for the support of such wife or child were an offence against this Order, and a failure to comply with any such order shall be deemed to be an offence against this Order, and shall be punishable accordingly, and the Court may direct any penalty imposed for such offence to be applied for the support of such wife or child in such manner as the Court thinks fit.

292. Any act which, if done in the United Kingdom or in a British possession, would be an offence against any of the following Statutes of the Imperial Parliament, or Orders in Council, that is to say—

"The Merchandize Marks Act, 1887";

"The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Acts, 1883 to 1888";

Any Act, Statute, or Order in Council for the time being in force relating to copyright or to inventions, designs, or trade-marks;

Any Statute amending or substituted for any of the above-mentioned Statutes,

shall, if done by a British subject within the limits of this Order, be punishable as an offence against this Order, whether such act is done in relation to any property or right of a British subject, or of a foreigner or otherwise:

Provided—

(1) That a copy of any such Statute or Order in Council shall be published in every Consular Court, and shall be there open for inspection by any person at all reasonable times; and a person shall not be punished under this Article for anything done within the district of a court before the expiration of one month after such publication therein, unless the person offending is proved to have had express notice of the Statute or Order in Council.

(2) That a prosecution by or on behalf of a prosecutor who is not a British subject shall not be entertained without the consent in writing of the Consul-General, who may withhold such consent, unless he is satisfied that effectual provision exists for the punishment in Consular or other Courts of similar acts committed by the subjects of the State or Power of which such prosecutor is a subject, in relation to or affecting the interests of British subjects.

293. Where, by virtue of any Imperial Act, of this Order, or otherwise, any provisions of any Imperial Acts, or of any Law, or of any Orders in Council other than this Order, are applicable under this Order, or any form, Regulation, procedure, prescribed or established under any such Act or Law, are, or is, so applicable, the same shall be deemed applicable so far only as the constitution and jurisdiction of the Courts acting under this Order and the local circumstances permit, and for the purposes of facilitating application may be construed or used, with such alterations and adaptations as may be necessary, and anything required to be done by or to any Court, Judge, officer, or authority may be done by or to a Court, Judge, officer, or authority having the like or analogous functions, or by any officer designated by a Secretary of State, or by the Court (as the case may require) for that purpose, and the seal of the Court may be substituted for any other seal: and in case any difficulty occurs in the application, it shall be lawful for a Secretary of State to direct by, and to whom, and in what manner, anything is to be done, and such Act, Law, order, form, Regulation, or procedure shall be construed accordingly.

294. Judicial notice shall be taken of this Order, and of the commencement thereof, and of the appointment of Consular or other officers, and of the constitution and limits of any jurisdiction,

Court, or district, and of Consular seals and signatures, and of any Rules or Regulations made or in force under this Order, and no proof shall be required of any of such matters.

295. Every signature or seal affixed to any instrument purporting to be the signature of any Consular officer or person acting under this Order, or to be the seal of any of Her Majesty's Courts, shall for all purposes under this Order, without any proof thereof, be presumed to be genuine, and shall be taken as genuine until the contrary is proved.

296. A person attending to give evidence before the Court shall not be compelled or allowed to give any evidence or produce any documents if, in the opinion of the principal Consular officer having authority in the district in which the Court is held, signified by him personally or in writing to the Court, the giving or production thereof would be injurious to Her Majesty's service.

297. Whenever an acting Consular officer has commenced the hearing of any cause or matter, civil or criminal, he may, unless the Consular officer otherwise directs, continue and complete the hearing and determination thereof, notwithstanding that his authority to act as such Consular officer has otherwise ceased by reason of the expiration of the time for which he was appointed to act, or by reason of the happening of any event by which his authority is determined.

298. This Order shall commence and have effect as follows:

(1) As to the making of any warrant or appointment under this Order, immediately from and after the date of this Order.

(2) As to the framing of Rules of Procedure or Regulations, and the approval thereof by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, immediately from and after the date of this Order.

(3) As to all other matters and provisions comprised and contained in this Order, immediately from and after the expiration of one month after this Order is first exhibited in the public office of the Consul-General; for which purpose he is hereby required forthwith, on receipt by him of a copy of this Order, to affix and exhibit the same conspicuously in his public office, and he is also hereby required to keep the same so affixed and exhibited during one month from the first exhibition thereof; and notwithstanding anything in this Order, the time of the expiration of the said month shall be deemed to be the time of the commencement of this Order.

(4) Proof shall not in any proceeding or matter be required that the provisions of this Article have been complied with, nor shall any act or proceeding be invalidated by any failure to comply with any of such provisions.

299. A copy of this Order shall be kept exhibited conspicuously in each Consular Court.

Printed copies shall be provided and sold at such reasonable price as a Consular officer, subject to any direction of a Secretary of State, may fix.

And the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury and the Right Honourable Lord Knutsford, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

C. L. Peel.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORMS.

I.—CIVIL.

1.

Issue for Decision on Question of Fact without Suit.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].
[*Saturday*] the [ ] day of [ ], 18 .

Between *A.B.*
and
C. D.

The Court has ordered that the above-named *A. B.*, of [*gentleman*], and the above-named *C. D.*, of [*merchant*], may proceed to the trial of the questions of fact to be determined between them without any petition presented or other pleading.

This Court, therefore, now further orders that the following questions be tried:

1. Whether, &c.
2. Whether, &c.

The said *A. B.*, maintaining the affirmative, and the said *C. D.*, the negative thereof respectively.

(Seal.)

2.

Summons on Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].
[*Thursday*] the [ ] day of [ ], 18 .

Between *A. B.* ... ... Plaintiff,
and
C. D. ... ... Defendant.

To *C. D.*, of , the above-named Defendant.

You are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to attend this Court within seven days after service of this summons on you, inclusive of the day of service, and obtain leave from this Court to defend this suit; otherwise *A. B.*, of , the above-named plaintiff, will be entitled, as of course, to an immediate absolute order against you.

(Seal.)

Indorsement on Summons.

The plaintiff claims [ ] pounds sterling, principal and interest [*or* balance of principal and interest], due to him as the payee [*or* indorsee] of a bill of exchange or promissory note, of which the following is a copy :-

[*Here copy bill or note and all indorsements on it.*]

And if the amount thereof be paid to the plaintiff within [ ] days from the service hereof, further proceedings will be stayed.

NOTICE.

If the defendant does not, within seven days after having been served with this summons, inclusive of the day of service, obtain leave from the Court to defend this suit, the plaintiff will be entitled, as of course, at any time after the expiration of those seven days, to an immediate absolute order for any amount not exceeding the sum above claimed, and such sum as may be fixed by the Court for costs.

Leave to defend the suit may be obtained on application to the Court, supported by evidence on oath, showing that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that the defendant should be allowed to defend the suit; or on payment into Court of the sum hereon indorsed.

3.

Summons on Claim under £20.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Saturday*] the [ ] day of [ ], 18 .

Between *A. B.* ... ... Plaintiff,

and

C. D. ... ... Defendant.

[or

In the matter of *E. F.*, an infant].

To *C. D.*, of [*gentleman*] the above-named Defendant.

You are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to attend this Court at [on [ ] the [ ] day of [ ] at o'clock in the [ ] noon on the hearing of a claim [*or* an application] on the part of *A. B.*, of [*merchant*], the above-named Plaintiff [*state the precise nature and particulars of the claim, and the amount sought to be recovered, or the precise object of the application, as the case may be*].

(Seal.)

The following Note is to be added to the original Summons, and when the time is altered by indorsement, the indorsement is to be referred to as below :

NOTE.—If you do not attend either in person or by counsel or attorney at the time and place above mentioned [*or* at the place above mentioned at the time mentioned in the indorsement hereon], such order will be made and such proceedings taken as the Court may think just and expedient.

4

Petition.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ]

Between *A. B.* ... ... Plaintiff,

and

C. D. and ... } Defendants.
E. F. ... }

To *X. Y.*, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at [ ].

The Petition of *A. B.*, of , [*merchant*], the above-named Plaintiff, shows as follows:

1. [On the 1st day of June, 1859, the defendant, &c.]

2. [On the next day the plaintiff wrote and sent a letter to the defendant, the material parts of which were as follows, &c.]

3. .....

4. .....

The plaintiff therefore prays—

1. [That an account may be taken of what is due for principal and interest on, &c.]

2. [That the defendant may be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the amount which shall be so found due within one calendar month, &c.]

3. [That the plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.]

The defendants to this petition are—

C. D., of , [*merchant*],
E. F., of , [*widow*].

A. B.

[*or* *A. B.*, the plaintiff,
by *L. M.*, his attorney].

5.

Answer.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

Between *A. B.* ... ... Plaintiff,

and

C. D. and ... } Defendants.
E. F. ...

The answer of *C. D.*, one of the above-named defendants, to the petition of the above-named plaintiff.

In answer to the petition, I, *C. D.*, say as follows:

1. .....

2. .....

3. .....

C. D.

[*or* *C. D.*, the defendant,
by *N. O.*, his attorney].

6.

Notice of Hearing.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Saturday*] the [ ] day of [ ], 18

Between *A. B.* ... ... Plaintiff,

and

C. D. and ... } Defendants.
E. F. ...

To *A. B.*, the above-named Plaintiff.

[*or*

To *C. D.*, one of the above-named Defendants.]

This suit will be set down for hearing on the day of 18 , and will come on to be heard in its turn on that day, if the business of the Court permits.

(Seal.)

7.

Motion Paper.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

Between *A. B.* ... Plaintiff,

and

C. D. ... Defendant.

The plaintiff [*or as the case may be*] moves that [*here state the terms of the motion*].

II.—PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

8.

Affidavit of Attesting Witness in Proof of the due Execution of a Will or Codicil dated after 31st December, 1837.

Iy Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

In the matter of *A. B.*, deceased.

I, *C. D.*, of , make oath and say that I am one of the subscribing witnesses to the last will [*or* codicil, *as the case may be*] of *A. B.*, late of deceased, the said will [*or* codicil] being now hereto annexed, bearing date , and that the testator executed the said will [*or* codicil] on the day of the date thereof, by signing his name at the foot or end thereof [*or* in the testimonium clause thereof, *or* in the attestation clause thereto, *as the case may be*], as the same now appears thereon (1) in the presence of me and of , the other subscribed witness thereto, both of us being present at the same time, and we thereupon attested and subscribed the said will [*or* codicil] in the presence of the testator.

C. D.

Sworn at , this day of , 18 , before me, *X. Y.*

9.

Oath of Executor.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

In the matter of *A. B.*, deceased.

I, *C. D.*, of , make oath and say that I believe the paper writing [*or* the paper writings] hereto annexed and marked by me (2) to contain the true and original last will [*or* last will with codicils] of *A. B.*, late of , deceased, and that I am the sole executor [*or* one of the executors] therein named [*or* executor according to the tenor thereof, executor during life, executrix during widowhood, *or as the case may be*], and that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the testator by paying his just debts and the legacies given by his will [*or* will and codicils], so far as his personal property shall extend and the law bind me; that I will exhibit an inventory and render an account of my executorship, whenever lawfully required; that the testator died at , on the day of , 18 ; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court: and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of pounds, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C. D.

Sworn at , this day of , 18 , before me, *E. F.*

10.

Oath for Administrator with Will annexed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

In the matter of *A. B.*, deceased.

I, *C. D.*, of , make oath and say that I believe the paper writing [*or* the paper writings] hereto annexed, and marked by me (3) to contain the true and original last will [*or* last will with codicils] of *A. B.*, late of , deceased; that the executor therein named is dead without having taken probate thereof [*or as the case may be*]; that I am the residuary legatee in trust named therein [*or as the fact may be*]; that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the testator, by paying his just debts and the legacies given by his will [*or* will and codicils], so far as his personal property shall extend and the law bind me, and distributing the residue of his personal property according to law; that I will exhibit an inventory and render an account of my administration whenever lawfully required; that the testator died at , on the , 18 ; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court; and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of pounds, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C. D.

Sworn at , this day of , 18 , before me, *E. F.*

(1) If the signature is in the testimonium clause or attestation clause, insert "intending the same for his final signature to his will."

(2) Each testamentary paper is to be marked by the persons sworn and the person administering the oath.
Where more executors than one are appointed, and all are not sworn, a memorandum should be made in the margin of the oath that power is to be reserved to the other executors or executor, or that they have or he has renounced.

(3) Each testamentary paper is to be marked by the persons sworn and the person administering the oath.

11.

Oath for Administrator (not with Will annexed).

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

In the matter of *A. B.*, deceased.

I, *C. D.*, of , make oath and say that *A. B.*, late of , deceased, died intestate, a bachelor, without parent, brother or sister, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece, and that I am his lawful cousin german and one of his next of kin [*this must be altered in accordance with the circumstances of the case*]; that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the deceased, by paying his just debts, and distributing the residue of his property according to law; that I will exhibit an inventory and render an account of my administration whenever lawfully required; that the deceased died at , on the day of , 18 ; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court; and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of pounds, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C. D.

Sworn at , this day of 18 , before me, *E. F.*

12.

Probate.

Sworn under £ and that the Testator died on or about the day of 18 .

To be written in margin.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

Be it known that, on the day of , 18 , the last Will [*or* the last Will with Codicils] (a copy whereof is hitherto annexed) of *A. B.*, late of , deceased, who died on at , and who at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court, was proved and registered in this Court; and that the administration of the personal property of the said deceased was granted by this Court to *C. D.*, the sole executor [*or as the case may be*] named in the said Will, he having been first duly sworn.

X. Y.,
H. B. M. Consul at [ ]

(Seal.)

13.

Letters of Administration (with Will annexed).

Sworn under £ and that the Testator died on or about the day of 18 .

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

Be it known that *A. B.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of , at , and who had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court, made and duly executed his last Will [*or* his last Will with Codicils thereto], and did therein name [*according to the facts*].

And be it further known, that on the day of , 18 , Letters of Administration with the said Will [and Codicils] annexed of the personal property of the deceased were granted by this Court to *C. D.* [*insert the character in which the grant is taken*], he having been first duly sworn.

X. Y.

H. B. M. Consul at [ ].

(Seal.)

14.

Letters of Administration (not with Will annexed).

Sworn under £ and that the Intestate died on or about the day of 18 .

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

Be it known that on the day of 18 , Letters of Administration of the personal property of *A. B.*, late of , deceased, who died on 18 , at , intestate, and who had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court, were granted by this Court to *C. D.*, of , the widow [*or as the case may be*] of the said intestate, she having been first duly sworn.

X. Y.

H. B. M. Consul at [ ].

(Seal.)

15.

Double Probate.

Sworn under £ and that the Testator died on or about the day of 18

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

Be it known that on the day of , 18 , the last Will [with Codicils] of *A. B.*, late of , deceased, who died on at , and who at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court, was proved and registered in this Court, and that Administration of his personal property, and any way concerning his Will, was granted by this Court to *C. D.*, one of the executors named in the said Will [*or* Codicils], he having been first duly sworn, power being reserved of making the like grant to *E. F.*, the other executor named in the said Will.

And be it further known that on the day of , 18 , (1) the said Will of the said deceased was also proved in this Court, and that the like administration was granted by this Court to the said *E. F.*, he having been first duly sworn.

X. Y.,
H. B. M. Consul at [ ].

(Seal.)

16.

Letters of Administration de Bonis non.

Sworn under £ and that the Intestate died on the day of 18 .

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

Be it known that *A. B.*, late of , deceased, died on , 18 , at , intestate, and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court, and that since his death, namely, on the day of , 18 , Letters of Administration of his personal property were granted by this Court to *C. D.* [*insert the relationship or character of administrator*] (which Letters of Administration now remain on record in this Court), who, after taking such Administration upon him, partly administered the personal property of the deceased, and afterwards, namely, on , died, leaving part thereof unadministered, and that on the , day of , 18 , Letters of Administration of the personal property so left unadministered were granted by this Court to , he having been first duly sworn.

X. Y.,
H. B. M. Consul at [ ].

(Seal.)

17.

Administration Bond.

Know all men by these presents, that we, *A. B.*, of , *C. D.*, of and *E. F.*, of , are jointly and severally bound unto *G. H.*, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Persia, in the sum of pounds sterling, to be paid to the said *G. H.*, or the Consul-General for the time being; for which payment we bind ourselves and each of us, for the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated the day of , 18 .

A. B. (L.S.)
C. D. (L.S.)
E. F. (L.S.)

The condition of the above-written obligation is such that, if the above named *A. B.*, the intended administrator of the personal property of *I. J.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of [left unadministered by], do make a true and perfect inventory of the personal property of the deceased [so left unadministered] which has or shall come into [his] possession, or into the possession of any person for [him], and the same so made do exhibit unto Her Majesty's Consul-General, whenever required by law so to do; and the same personal property, and all other the personal property of the deceased, which shall at any time after the making and exhibition of such inventory, come into the possession of the said *A. B.*, or of any person for [him], do well and truly administer according to law; (that is to say), do pay the debts which the deceased owed at [his] death, and all the residue of the said personal property do deliver and pay to such person or persons as shall be entitled thereto under the Act of Parliament intituled *An Act for the better settling of Intestates' Estates;* and further do make a true and just account of [his] administration whenever lawfully required; and in case it shall hereafter appear that any will was made by the deceased, and the executor or executors therein named do exhibit the same for probate, then if the said *A. B.*, being thereunto required, do duly render and deliver up the Letters of Administration granted to him, then this obligation shall be void and otherwise shall remain in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered before this Court.

(Seal.)

[1] Former grant, January 18 , under the same sum.

18.

Administration Bond for Administrator with Will annexed.

Know all men by these presents, that we, *A. B.*, of , *C. D.*, of , and *E. F.*, of , are jointly and severally bound unto *G. H.*, Her Majesty's Consul-General, in the sum of pounds sterling, to be paid to the said *G. H.*, or the Judge of the said Court for the time being, for which payment we bind ourselves and each of us, for the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals. Dated the day of , 18 .

A. B. (L.S.)
C. D. (L.S.)
E. F. (L.S.)

The condition of the above-written obligation is such that if the above named *A. B.*, the intended administrator, with Will annexed, of the personal property of *I. J.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of , do make a true and perfect inventory of the personal property of the deceased [left unadministered by] which has or shall come into [his] possession, or into the possession of any person for [him], and the same so made do exhibit under Her Majesty's Consul-General, whenever required by law so to do, and the same personal property [so left unadministered] and all other the personal property of the deceased which shall at any time after the making and exhibition of such inventory come into the possession of the said *A. B.*, or of any person for [him], do well and truly administer (that is to say), do pay the debts which the deceased owed at [his] death, and then the legacies given by the said Will annexed to the said Letters of Administration as far as such personal property will extend, and the law bind [him], and all the residue of the said personal property do deliver and pay unto such person or persons as shall be by law entitled thereto, and further, do make a true and just account of [his] said administration whenever lawfully required, then this obligation shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered before this Court.

(Seal.)

19.

Declaration of the Personal Property of a Testator or an Intestate.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

A true declaration of all the personal property of *A. B.*, late of deceased, who died on the day of , at , and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court, which have at any time since his death come to the possession or knowledge of *C. D.*, the administrator with the Will annexed of the said *A. B.* [or administrator, *as the case may be*], made and exhibited upon and by virtue of the oath [*or* solemn affirmation] of the said *C. D.*, as follows :

£ s. d.

First, I declare that the deceased was at the time of his death possessed of or entitled to ... ...

[*The details of the deceased's property must be here inserted, and the value inserted opposite to each particular.*]

Lastly, I say that no personal property of the deceased has at any time since his death come to my possession or knowledge, save as is hereinbefore set forth.

C.D.

On the day of , 18 , the said *C.D.* was duly sworn to [*or* solemnly affirmed] the truth of the above-written inventory.

Before me,

[*Person authorised to administer oaths.*]

20.

Justification of Sureties.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

In the matter of *A. B.*, deceased.

We, *C.D.*, of , and *E.F.*, of , severally make oath and say, that we are the proposed sureties in the penal sum of pounds on behalf of *G. H.*, the intended administrator of the personal property of *A. B.*, late of , deceased, for his faithful administration thereof ; and I, the said *C. D.*, for myself, make oath and say, that I am, after payment of all my just debts, well and truly worth in money and effects the sum of ; and I, the said *E. F.*, for myself, make oath and say, that I am, after payment of all my just debts, well and truly worth in money and effects the sum of pounds.

C. D.
E. F.

Sworn by the Deponents, *C. D.* and *E. F.*, at , this day of , 18 .

Before me, *X. Y.*

21.

Renunciation of Probate and Administration with Will annexed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

In the matter of *A. B.*, deceased.

Whereas *A. B.*, late of , deceased, died on the day of , at having had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court; and whereas he made and duly executed his last Will, dated the day of , 18 (1), and thereof appointed *C. D.* executor and residuary legatee in trust [*or as the case may be*]:

Now I, the said *C. D.*, do hereby declare that I have not intermeddled in the personal property of the deceased, and will not hereafter intermeddle therein, with intent to defraud creditors, or any person interested in the administration or distribution of the property of the deceased, and further do hereby expressly renounce all right to probate of the said Will [and Codicils, *if any*], and to administration with the said Will [and Codicils, *if any*], annexed, of the personal property of the deceased.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this day of 18 .

C. D. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named *C. D.* in the presence of

G.H.

22.

Renunciation of Administration.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

Whereas *A. B*, late of , deceased, died on the day of , 18 , at , intestate, a widower, having had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court; and whereas I, *C. D.*, of , am his lawful child, and his only next of kin [*or as the case may be*]:

Now I, the said *C. D.*, do hereby declare that I have not intermeddled in the personal property of the deceased, and further do hereby expressly renounce all right to administration thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this day of 18 .

C. D. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said *C. D.* in the presence of

G. H.

23.

Order to a Person to bring in a Paper Purporting to be testamentary.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

The day of , 18 .

To *C. D.*, of .

Whereas it appears by a certain affidavit filed in this Court on the day of , 18 , and made by , of that a certain original paper being, or purporting to be, testamentary, namely [*here describe the paper*], bearing date the day of 18 , is now in your possession or under your control:

Now this is to command you, in Her Majesty's name, that within eight days after service hereof on you, inclusive of the day of such service, you do bring into and leave in this Court the said original paper, or in case the said original paper be not in your possession or under your control, that you within eight days after the service hereof on you, inclusive of the day of such service, do file in this Court an affidavit to that effect, and therein set forth what knowledge you have of and respecting the said paper.

(Seal.)

24.

Affidavit of Handwriting.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

In the matter of *C.D.*, deceased.

I, *A. B.*, of , make oath and say, I knew and was well acquainted with *C. D*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of , at , for many years before and down to his death, and that during that time I have frequently seen him write and sign his name, whereby I have become well acquainted with his handwriting and signature, and having now with care and attention inspected the paper writing hereto annexed, purporting to be the last Will of the said *C. D.*, beginning thus , ending thus , dated the day of , and signed thus, *C. D.*, I say that I believe [the whole body and contents of the said Will, together with] the signature *C. D.* thereto, to be of the handwriting of the said *C.D.*, deceased.

A. B.

Sworn at , this day of , 18 , before me, *E. F.*

(1) If there are Codicils, their dates should be also inserted.

25.

Affidavit of Finding and Condition of Will.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

In the matter of *E. F.*, deceased.

I, *A. B.*, of , make oath and say, that I am the sole executor named in the paper writing hereto annexed, purporting to be the last Will of *E. F.*, late of , deceased (who died on the day of and had at his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court), the said Will bearing date the day of beginning thus , ending thus , and being signed thus, *E. F.*, and that [*here describe the finding of the Will and the various obliterations, interlineations, erasures, and alterations (if any), and the general condition of the Will, and state any other matters requiring to be accounted for, and clearly trace the Will from the possession of the deceased in his lifetime up to the time of the making of this affidavit*] ; and I lastly say that the same paper writing is now in all respects in the same condition as when found [*or as the case may be*].

A. B.

Sworn at , this day of , 18 , before me, *I. J.*

26.

Affidavit of Search(1).

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

In the matter of *C. D.*, deceased.

I, *A. B.*, of , make oath and say, that I am the sole executor named in the paper writing hereto annexed, purporting to be the last Will of *C. D.*, late of , deceased (who died on the day of 18 , at , and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court), the said Will beginning thus , ending thus , and being signed thus, *C. D.* And referring particularly to the fact that the blank spaces originally left in the said Will for the insertion of the day and the month of the date thereof have never been supplied [*or* that the said Will is without date, *or as the case may be*], I further say that I have made inquiry of [*E. F.*, the attorney of the said deceased], and that I have also made diligent and careful search in all places where the said deceased usually kept his papers of moment, in order to ascertain whether he had or had not left any other Will, but that I have been unable to discover any other Will. And I lastly say that I believe the deceased died without having left any Will, Codicil, or testamentary paper whatever other than the said Will by me hereinbefore deposed to.

A. B.

Sworn at , this day of , 18 , before me, *G. H.*

27.

Notice to Prohibit Grant of Probate or Administration.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

In the matter of *A. B.*, deceased.

Let nothing be done in the matter of *A. B.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of , at , and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court, without warning being given to *C. D.*, of , [*or* to *E. F.* of , the attorney of *G. H.*, of].

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signed) *C. D.*, of ,

[*or E. F.*, of , the attorney of *G. H.*, of

28.

Warning to Persons filing Notice to Prohibit Grant.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

In the matter of *A. B.*, late of , deceased.

To *C. D.*, of , [*or* to *E. F.*, of , attorney of *G. H.*, of

You are hereby warned, within six days after the service of this warning upon you, inclusive of the day of such service, to come to this Court, and to file therein an affidavit setting forth your [*or* your client's] interest in this matter ; and in default of your so doing this Court will proceed to all such acts and things as shall be needful to be done in this matter.

(1) This form of affidavit is to be used when it is shown by affidavit that neither the subscribing witnesses nor any other person can depose to the precise time of the execution of the Will.

NOTE.—This warning is issued at the instance of *R. S.* of , [*here state what interest R. S. has, and if under a Will or Codicil, state its date*].

(Seal.)

29.

List of Probates and Administrations.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ]

The [1st] day of [August], 18 [ ].

List of Probates and Administrations granted by this Court up to the 1st day of July, 18 , and not included in any previous List.

Date of Grant.	Name in full of Deceased.	His or her Business, Profession, or other Description.	Place of his or her Death.	Time of his or her Death.	Name and Description of each Executor or Administrator taking Probate or Administration.	Value of the Personal Property.

(Signed) *X. Y.*,

H. B. M. Consul at [ ].

(Seal.)

30.

Summons to Administrator or Executor for Summary Administration.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Saturday*], the [ ] day of [ ], 18 .

In the matter of property of *A. B.*, late of , deceased.

Between *C. D.* ... ... Plaintiff

and

E. F. ... ... Defendant.

To *E. F.*, of , the above-named defendant, executor of the above-named *A. B.*

On the application of *C. D.*, of , Esq., the above-named plaintiff, who claims to be a creditor of the said *A. B.*:

You are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to attend this Court , on [ ] the [ ] day of [ ] at [ ] o'clock in the [ ] noon, and show cause, if you can, why an order for the administration of the property of the said *A. B.*, under the direction of this Court, should not be granted.

(Seal.)

The following note is to be added to the original Summons, and when the time is altered by indorsement, the indorsement is to be referred to as below :—

NOTE.—If you do not attend either in person or by counsel or attorney at the time and place above mentioned [*or* at the place above mentioned at the time mentioned in the endorsement hereon], such order will be made and such proceedings taken as the Court may thinks just and expedient.

III.—CRIMINAL.

31.

Information to ground Search Warrant.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

C. D., of , labourer, being first duly sworn, complains that on the day of , the following goods and chattels of the value of namely :—

[*Here describe the goods and chattels.*]

were stolen and unlawfully carried away from and out of at , by some person or persons unknown, and that he has reasonable cause to suspect, and does suspect, that those goods and chattels, or some of them, are concealed in ; for he, the said *C. D.*, on his oath, deposes and says that

Taken and sworn before me this
day of 18 , at .}

32.

Search Warrant for Stolen Goods.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

To *X. Y.*, Police officer, and other officers of this Court.

C. D., of , has this day made information on oath before this Court that [*copy from Information down to "for he"*].

You are therefore, hereby authorized and commanded, in Her Majesty's name, with proper assistance, to enter the of the said *A. B.*, and there diligently search, for the said goods and chattels, and if the same, or any thereof, are found on search, to bring the goods and chattels so found, and also the said *A. B.*, before this Court, to be dealt with according to law.

(Seal)

33.

Charge.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

C. D, of [labourer], [being first duly sworn], charges that [*&c., state the offence*].

(Seal.)

34.

Summons to Accused.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

To *A. B.*, of , [labourer].

You have this day been charged [on oath] before this Court for that you [*&c., stating shortly the offence charged*].

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to appear before this Court on [*Saturday next*] the day of , at [10 o'clock in the forenoon] at [ ], to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

(Seal.)

35.

Warrant in first instance for Apprehension of Accused.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

To *X. Y.*, Police officer, and other officers of this Court.

A. B., of , [labourer], has this day been charged [on oath] before this Court for that he [*&c., stating shortly the offence charged*].

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said *A. B.*, and to bring him before this Court to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

(Seal.)

36.

Warrant for Apprehension of Accused where Summons is Disobeyed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of 18 .

To *X. Y.*, Police officer, and other officers of this Court

A. B., of , [labourer], was on the day of 18 , charged [on oath] before this Court for that [*&c., as in Summons*].

And the said *A. B.* was, by summons of this Court, commanded to appear before this Court on [ ] at [ ] at [ ] to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

And (as it has now been proved to this Court) he was duly served with the said Summons. But he has not appeared according to the said Summons.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said *A. B.*, and to bring him before this Court to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

(Seal.)

37.

Summons of a Witness.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

To *E. F.*, of , [labourer].

A. B., of , [labourer] has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in the Summons or Warrant against the accused*].

And it appears to this Court that you are likely to give material evidence concerning the said charge.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to appear before this Court on [Saturday next] the [ ] day of [ ], 18 [ ], at [10 o'clock in the forenoon], at [ ], to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge.

(Seal.)

38.

Warrant where witness has not obeyed Summons.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of . 18 .

To *X. Y.*, Police officer, and other officers of this Court.

A. B, of , [labourer], has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in Summons*].

And it appearing to the said Court that *E. F.*, of , [labourer], is likely to give material evidence concerning the said charge, the said *E. F.*, was, by sommons of this Court, commanded to appear before this Court on [ ] at [ ] at [ ], to testify what he should know concerning the said charge.

And (as it has now been proved to this Court) he was duly served with the said Summons.

But he has not appeared according to the said Summons, and has not excused his failure to do so to the satisfaction of this Court.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to bring and have the said *E. F.*, before this Court on [ ], at [10 o'clock in the forenoon] at [ ], to testify what he shall know concerning the said charge.

(Seal.)

39.

Warrant for Witness in first Instance.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18

To *X. Y.*, Police officer, and other officers of this Court.

A. B., of , [labourer], has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in Summons*].

And it appears to this Court that *E. F.*, of , [labourer], is likely to give material evidence concerning the said charge, and that it is probable he will not attend to give evidence unless compelled to do so.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to bring and have the said *E. F.*, before this Court on [Saturday next] the day of , 18 , at [10 o'clock in the forenoon] at [ ] to testify what he shall know concerning the said charge.

(Seal.)

40.

Warrant for Commitment of Witness for refusing to be sworn or to give Evidence.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

To *X. Y.*, Police officer of this Court, and to the Keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consuler] Prison at [ ].

A. B., of , [labourer], has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in Summons*].

And *E. F.*, of , [labourer], now being before this Court to testify what he knows concerning the said charge in pursuance of a Summons [*or* Warrant] issued by this Court, and being required refuses to take an oath [*or* having taken an oath, refuses to answer a certain question now put to him concerning the said charge], and does not excuse his refusal to the satisfaction of this Court.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, you, the above-named, *X. Y.*, to take the said *E. F.*, and convey him safely to the above-named prison, and there deliver him to the Keeper thereof, together with this Warrant.

And you, the Keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *E. F.* into your custody in the said prison, and to keep him there safely for [seven] days, unless he in the meantime consents to answer duly on oath.

(Seal.)

41.

Warrant Committing the Accused for safe Custody during an Adjournment of the Hearing, or where the Hearing is not at once proceeded with, or remanding him.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

To *X. Y.*, Police officer of this Court, and to the Keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] Prison at [ ].

A. B., of , [labourer], has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in Summons*].

* And the hearing of the said charge is adjourned [*or* cannot be at once proceeded with], and it is necessary that the said *A. B.* should in the meantime be kept in safe custody.*

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, you, the above-named *X. Y.*, forthwith to convey the said *A. B.*, to the above-mentioned prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you, the keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A. B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there safely keep him until the day of instant, and then to have him before this Court at [10 o'clock in the forenoon] of the same day at [ ] to answer further to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

(Seal.)

[In cases for indictment substitute for the words between asterisks * * the following :— And it appears to this Court necessary to remand the said *A. B.*]

42.

Recognizance of Bail on Adjournment of Hearing, or where Hearing is not at once proceeded with, or instead of Remand on an Adjournment of Preliminary Examination, or for Surrender for Trial.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

We *A. B.*, of , [labourer], *L. M.*, of , [grocer], and *N. O.* of [butcher], come personally before this Court, and severally acknowledge ourselves to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen the several sums following, namely, the said *A. B.*, the sum of £ sterling, and the said *L. M.* and *N. O.* the sum of £ sterling each, to be levied on our several goods, if the said *A. B.* fails in the condition hereon indorsed.

A. B.
L. M.
N. O

(Seal).

Condition indorsed.

The condition of the within-written recognizance is as follows :

The within-bounden *A. B.* has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in Summons*].

If, therefore, the said *A. B.* appears* before this Court on [ ], at [o'clock], at [ ], to answer [further] to the said charge, and to be [further] dealt with according to law,* then the said recognizance shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

[Where the recognizance is for surrender for trial, substitute for the words between asterisks * *, the following :—] before [ ], on [ ], at [o'clock], at [ ], and then and there surrender himself into the custody of the keeper of the [ ] prison there, and plead to such indictment as may be preferred against him for the offence aforesaid, and take his trial thereon, and not depart from the Court without leave.

43.

Notice of recognizance to be given to Accused and each of his Sureties.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

To *A. B.*, [labourer], *L. M.*, of , [grocer], and *N. O.*, of , [butcher].

You, *A. B.*, are bound in the sum of £ sterling, and your sureties, *L. M.* and *N. O.* in the sum of £ sterling each, that you, *A. B.*, appear before* this Court, on the day of , at [o'clock], at [ ], to answer [further] to the charge made against you by *C. D.*, and to be further dealt with according to law ;* and unless you, *A. B.*, do so,

the recognizance entered into by you, *A. B.*, *L. M.*, and *N. O.*, will be forthwith levied on your respective goods.

(Seal)

[Where the recognizance is for surrender for trial, substitute for the words between asterisks * *, words corresponding to the terms of the condition.]

44.

Summary Conviction for a Penalty to be levied by Distress, and in default of a sufficient Distress, Imprisonment; or for a Penalty, and in default of Payment, Imprisonment.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

A. B., of , [labourer], is this day convicted before this Court for that [*&c., state the offence and time and place when and where committed*].

And this Court adjudges the said *A. B.* for his said offence to forfeit and pay the sum of £ sterling [state the penalty and also the compensation, if any], to be paid and applied according to , and also to pay to the said *C. D.* the sum of £ sterling for his costs in this behalf.

And if the said sums be not paid forthwith [*or* on or before next], then* this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *A. B.*

And in default of sufficient distress,* this Court adjudges the said *A. B.* to be imprisoned in [Her Majesty's Consular] Prison at [ ], there to be kept to hard labour for the space of [ ], unless the said sums and all costs and charges† of the said distress [and† of the commitment and conveyance of the said *A. B.*, to the said prison] be sooner paid.

(Seal)

[Where the issuing of a distress-warrant would be ruinous to the person convicted and his family, or it appears that he has no goods whereon a distress could be levied, then substitute for the words between the asterisks * * the following :—] inasmuch as it has now been made to appear to this Court that the issuing of a warrant of distress would be ruinous to the said *A. B.* and his family [*or* that the said *A B.* has no goods whereon the said sums can be levied by distress].

[Where the conviction is for a penalty, and in default of payment, imprisonment, omit the words between the asterisks * *, and also the words between the marks † †.]

45.

Warrant of Distress upon Conviction, as that last mentioned, or where the Person convicted is to pay Costs but no Penalty.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

To *X. Y.*, Police officer of this Court.

A. B., of , [labourer], stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the day of , for that [*&c., as in conviction*].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said *A. B.* should,* for his said offence, forfeit and pay [*&c., as in conviction*], and should also * pay to the said *C. D.* the sum of £ sterling for his costs in that behalf.

And that if the same should not be paid forthwith [*or* on or before the day of], the same should be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *A. B.*

And the said *A. B.*, although required to pay the same according to the said conviction, has not paid the same.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, that you forthwith make distress of the goods of the said *A. B.*, and if within the space of days next after the making of such distress, the said sums, together with the reasonable charges of the making and keeping of the said distress, be not paid, then that you sell the said goods by you distrained, and pay the money arising thereby into this Court, in order that it may be applied according to law, and that the overplus, if any, may be rendered on demand to the said *A. B.*, and that if no such distress can be found, then you certify the same to this Court in order that further proceedings may be had according to law.

(Seal.)

[Where the person convicted is to pay costs, but no penalty, omit the words between asterisks * * and for the word "sums" marked †, read "sum."]

46.

Warrant (on a Conviction for a Penalty) for Commitment of a Person convicted in the first instance without previous Warrant of Distress.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

To *X. Y.*, Police officer of this Court, and to the Keeper, of [ ] Prison at [ ].

A. B, of , [labourer], stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the day of , for that [*&c., as in conviction*].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said *A. B.* should, * for his said offence, forfeit and pay [*&c., as in conviction*], and should also* pay to the said *C. D.* the sum of £ sterling for his costs in that behalf.

And that if the said sums should not be paid forthwith [*or* on or before the day of], the said *A. B.* should be imprisoned in the above-mentioned prison [and be there kept to hard labour], unless the same [and the costs and charges of the conveying of the said *A. B.* to the said prison] should be sooner paid.

And the said *A. B.*, being required to pay the said sums according to the said conviction, has not done so.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, you, the above-named *X. Y.*, to take the said *A. B.* and convey him to the said prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant; and you, the said keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A. B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there to imprison him [and keep him to hard labour] for the space of [ ], unless the said several sums [and the costs and charges of the conveying of him to the said prison, amounting to the further sum of £] be sooner paid.

(Seal.)

47.

Officer's Return, if no sufficient Distress, to be indorsed on Warrant.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

I, *X. Y.*, of , Police officer of this Court, do hereby certify to this Court that, by virtue of the within-written warrant, I have made diligent search for the goods of the within-named *A. B.*, and that I can find no sufficient goods of the said *A. B.* whereon the sums within mentioned can be levied.

X. Y.

48.

Warrant of Commitment for Want of Distress.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

To *X. Y.*, Police officer of this Court, and to the Keeper of [ ] Prison at [ ].

[Proceed as in warrant of distress (Form 45) down to the commencement of the commanding part, and then thus :—]

And on the day of , 18 , this Court issued a warrant to you, the above-named *X. Y.*, commanding you to levy the said sum of £ and £ [*or* the said sum of £ for costs] by distress and sale of the goods of the said *A. B.*

And it now appears to this Court, as well by the return of you, the said *X. Y.*, to the said warrant, as otherwise, that you have made diligent search for the goods of the said *A. B.*, but that no sufficient distress whereon the said sums could be levied could be found.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, you, the said *X. Y.*, to take the said *A. B.*, and convey him safely to the above-mentioned prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant, and you, the said keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A. B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there to imprison him [and keep him to hard labour] for the space of [ ], unless the said sums [*or* sum] and all the costs and charges of the said distress [and of the commitment and conveying to the said prison of the said *A. B.*], amounting to the further sum of £ be sooner paid.

(Seal.)

49.

Summary Conviction where the Punishment is Imprisonment and no Penalty.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of 18 .

A. B., , [labourer], is this day convicted before this Court, for that [*&c., state the offence and the time and place when and where committed*].

And this Court adjudges the said *A. B.*, for his said offence, to be imprisoned in [Her Majesty's Consular] Prison at [ ], there to be kept to hard labour for the space of [ ].

And this Court also adjudges the said *A. B.* to pay to the said *C. D.* the sum of £ sterling for his costs in this behalf.

And if the same be not paid forthwith [*or* on or before next] then* this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *A. B.*

And in default of sufficient distress * this Court adjudges the said *A. B.* to be imprisoned in the said prison [to be there kept to hard labour] for the space of [ ], to commence at and from the termination of his imprisonment aforesaid, unless the said sum for costs be sooner paid.

(Seal.)

[Where the issuing of a distress-warrant would be ruinous to the person convicted and his family, or it appears that he has no goods whereon a distress could be levied, then substitute for the words between the asterisks * * the following :—]

Inasmuch as it has now been made to appear to this Court that the issuing of a warrant of distress in this behalf would be ruinous to the said *A. B.*, and his family [*or* that the said *A. B.* has no goods whereon the said sum could be levied by distress].

50.

Warrant of Commitment on a Conviction as that last mentioned.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

To *X. Y.*, Police officer of this Court, and to the Keeper of [ ] Prison at [ ].

A. B., of , [labourer], stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the . day of , for that [*&c., as in conviction*].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said *A. B.* for his said offence should be imprisoned in the [ ] prison at [ ], and there be kept to hard labour for the space of .

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, you, the above-named *X. Y.*, to take the said *A. B.*, and convey him to the said prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant; and you, the said keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A. B.* into your custody in the said prison, and to imprison him [and keep him to hard labour] for the space of [ ].

(Seal.)

51.

Order of Dismissal of Charge.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of . 18 .

A. B., of , [labourer], was on the day of charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in Summons or Warrant*].

And now both the said parties appear before this Court in order that it may hear and determine the said charge [*or* the said *A. B.*, appears before this Court, but the said *C. D.*, although duly called, does not appear].

Whereupon, the matter of the said charge being by this Court duly considered,* it manifestly appears to this Court that the said charge is not proved, and* this Court dismisses the same.

And adjudges that the said *C. D.* do pay to the said *A. B.* the sum of £ sterling for his costs in this behalf, and if the same be not paid forthwith [*or* on or before], this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *C. D.*, and in default of sufficient distress, this Court adjudges the said *C. D.*, to be imprisoned in [ ] prison at [ ], [and there kept to hard labour], unless the same sum and all costs and charges of the said distress [and of the commitment and conveying to the said prison of the said *C. D.*] be sooner paid.

(Seal.)

[Where the person making the charge does not appear at the hearing, the words between asterisks * * may be omitted.]

52.

Certificate of Dismissal of Charge to be given to Accused.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of ,18 .

This is to certify that a charge made on the [ ] day of [ ], by *C. D.*, of , [labourer], against *A. B.*, of , [labourer], for that [*&c., as in Summons or Warrant*] is now considered by this Court, and is by this Court dismissed [with costs].

(Seal.)

53.

Warrant of Distress for Costs to be paid by the Person making the Charge, on an Order for Dismissal of the Charge.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

To *X. Y.*, Police officer of this Court.

A. B., of , [labourer], was on the day of , 18 , charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in Summons or Warrant*].

And afterwards, namely on the day of 18 , both parties appeared before this Court in order that it should hear and determine the said charge [*or* the said *A. B.* appeared before this Court, but the said *C. D.*, although duly called, did not appear], and thereupon the matter of the said charge being duly considered by this Court,* and it manifestly appearing to this Court that the said charge was not proved,* this Court did dismiss the same, and adjudged that the said *C. D.* should pay to the said *A. B.* the sum of £ sterling for his costs in that behalf, and that if the said sum should not be paid forthwith, [*or* on or before], then the same should be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *C. D.*

And the said *C. D.*, although required to pay the same according to the said order, has not paid the same.

Therefore you are hereby commanded—

[Proceed as in the commanding part of the Form of Warrant of Distress upon Conviction, where the person convicted is to pay costs but not penalty, only substituting the name of *C. D.*, the prosecutor, for the name of *A. B.*, the accused, and for the word "sums," at the mark†, read "sum."]

(Seal.)

54.

Warrant of Commitment for want of Distress in the last Case.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

To *X. Y.*, Police officer of this Court, and to the Keeper of [ ] Prison at [ ].

[Proceed as in the last Form down to the commencement of the commanding part, and then thus :—]

And on the day of 18 , this Court issued a warrant to you, the abovenamed *X. Y.* [proceed as in Form 48, only substituting the name of *C. D.*, the prosecutor, for the name of *A. B.*, the accused.]

(Seal.)

55.

Depositions of Witnesses on Preliminary Examination before Indictment.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

A. B., of , [labourer], stands charged before this Court for that he [*&c., as in Summons*].

And in the presence and hearing of the said *A. B.*, *C. D.* of , [labourer] and *E. F.*, of , [labourer], depose on oath as follows :

First, the said *C. D.* says as follows :

[State the deposition of the witness as nearly as possible in the very words he uses. When his deposition is complete let him sign it.]

Secondly, the said *E. F.* says as follows :

[State his deposition in same manner.]

(Seal.)

56.

Statement of the Accused on Preliminary Examination.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

A. B., of , [labourer], stands charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in Summons*].

And the said charge having been read to the said *A. B.*, *C. D.* and *E. F.*, witnesses for the prosecution, having been severally examined in his presence and hearing and their respective depositions having been read over to the said *A. B.*, these words are now said to the said *A. B.* by this Court, namely :

Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge ? You need not say anything unless you wish. You have nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat held out to you to induce you to make any admission or confession. Whatever you say will be written down, and may be given in evidence against you.

Whereupon the said *A. B.* says as follows :

[State whatever the accused says, and as nearly as possible in the very words he uses. Get him to sign the statement if he will.]

[*A. B.*]

(Seal.)

57.

Recognizance to Prosecute or give Evidence.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

C. D., of , [labourer], comes personally before this Court, and acknowledges himself to owe to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of £ sterling, to be levied on his goods if he fails in the condition herein indorsed.

(Signed) *C. D.*

(Seal.)

Condition indorsed.

The condition of the within-written recognizance is as follows:

A. B., of , [labourer], has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in Summons*].

If, therefore, the within-named *C. D.* appears before this Court on [ ] at [ ],* and then and there prefers an indictment against the said *A. B.* for the said offence, and duly prosecutes the same [and gives evidence thereon],* then the said recognizance shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

[Where the recognizance is only to give evidence, substitute for the words between the asterisks * * the following:—] and then and there gives evidence on an indictment, to be then and there preferred against the said *A. B.* for the said offence.

58.

Notice of Recognizance to be given to Prosecutor and each of his Witnesses.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

To *C. D.*, of , [labourer].

You are bound in the sum of £ sterling to appear before this Court on [ ] at [ ], and then and thereto prosecute and give evidence against [*or* to prosecute *or* to give evidence against] *A. B.*, of , [labourer], and unless you do so, the recognizance entered into by you will be forthwith levied on your goods.

(Seal.)

59.

Commitment of Witness for refusing to enter into Recognizance.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*] the day of , 18 .

To *X. Y.*, Police officer of this Court, and to the Keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] Prison at [ ].

A. B., of , [labourer], has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in Summons*].

And *E. F.*, of , [labourer], having been now examined before this Court concerning the said charge, and being required, refuses to enter into a recognizance to give evidence against the said *A. B.*

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, you, the above-named *X. Y.*, to take the said *E. F.*, and convey him safely to the above-named prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant.

And you, the keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *E. F.* into you custody in the said prison, and to keep him there safely until after the trial of the said *A. B.* for the said offence, unless the said *E. F.* in the meantime consents to enter into such recognizance as aforesaid.

(Seal.)

60.

Warrant of Commitment of Accused for Trial.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

To *X. Y.*, Police officer of this Court, and to the Keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] Prison at [ ].

A. B. stands charged before this Court on the oath of *C. D.*, of [labourer], and others for that [*&c. as in Summons*].

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, you, the above-mentioned *X. Y.*, to convey the said *A. B.* to the above-mentioned prison, and there to deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant, and you, the said keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A. B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there safely keep him till he shall be thence delivered by due course of law.

(Seal.)

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

FEES.

Service.	£	s.	d.
For service of summons, answer, motion-paper, notice, warrant, decree, order, or other document on a party, witness, juror, assessor, or other person under any branch whatever of the civil jurisdiction—			
Within one mile (English) of Court	0	2	6
Beyond, for every further complete mile	0	1	0
Decision of Questions without formal Suit.			
On summons for issue or special case	1	0	0
On issue or special case	0	10	0
On hearing	1	0	0
Summary Procedure for Administration of Property of Deceased Persons.			
On summons	1	0	0
On order	1	0	0
Summary Orders before Suit.			
On application for order	0	10	0
On recognizance	0	10	0
On order	0	5	0
Bankruptcy and Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition.			
On declaration by a debtor of inability to pay his debts	0	5	0
On debtor's summons	0	5	0
On bankruptcy petition	5	0	0
On petition for arrangement or composition	1	0	0
On order for adjudication	1	0	0
On meeting or adjournment of meeting	1	0	0
On special resolution presented to the Registrar for registration.	¼ per cent. on the gross amount of the assets, not exceeding a total fee of £200.		
On extraordinary resolution presented to the Registrar for registration.	¼ per cent. on the gross amount of composition, not exceeding a total fee of £200.		
On order of discharge	2	0	0
On notice to creditors, each	0	0	3
On preparing advertisement	0	5	0
On execution of warrant	1	0	0
On keeping possession, per diem...	0	10	0
On eventory, per diem	1	0	0
Probate and Administration.			
On application for probate or administration...	1	0	0
On oath for every executor, and administrator, and surety ...	0	10	0
On every security	1	0	0
On probate or letters of administration with will annexed.	The like sum as is for the time being payable in England for stamp duty in like cases, not exceeding a total fee of £100.		
On letters of administration without will annexed.	The like sum as is for the time being payable in England for stamp duty in like cases, not exceeding a total fee of £150.		
Where the Court appoints as administrator an officer of the Court.	In addition to the foregoing, 1 per cent. on the value of the estate and effects, not exceeding (with the foregoing) a total fee of £200.		
On filing account	0	10	0
On passing account	1	0	0

Ordinary Suits.

In every suit of any kind whatever, other than such as are before specified :—

	On Summons or Petition.	On Hearing.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Where amount involved is—		
Under 10*l.*	0 2 6	0 2 6
10*l* and under 20*l.*	0 2 6	0 5 0
20*l.* and under 50*l.*	0 7 6	0 10 0
50*l.* or upwards ...	½ per cent. on amount involved, not exceeding a total fee of 25*l.*	½ per cent. on amount involved, not exceeding a total fee of 25*l.*
Where judicial relief or assistance is sought, but not the recovery of money ...	1 0 0	1 0 0

	£ s. d.
On every summons, motion, application, or demand, taken out, made, or filed (not particularly charged)	0 5 0
On every rule	0 10 0
On every decree or order (not particularly charged)	0 2 6
On motion for new trial after trial with a jury	1 0 0
On order for adjournment of hearing rendered necessary by default of either party (to be paid by that party)	0 7 6
On every warrant of execution against goods—	
For less than £50	0 5 0
For £50 or upwards	1 0 0
For keeping possession, per diem	0 10 0

Appeal to Supreme Consular Court.

	£ s. d.
On motion for leave to appeal	0 10 0
On every security	0 10 0
On order for leave to appeal	1 0 0

	On Petition or Motion.	On Hearing.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On appeal against adjudication of bankruptcy	5 0 0	2 0 0
On appeal against allowance, suspension, or refusal of order of discharge in bankruptcy	5 0 0	2 0 0
On appeal where judicial relief or assistance is sought, but not the recovery of money	2 0 0	2 0 0
On any appeal other than such as are before specified	½ per cent. on amount involved, not exceeding a total fee of 25*l.*	½ per cent. on amount involved, not exceeding a total fee of 25*l.*

Appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

	£ s. d.
On motion for leave to appeal	2 0 0
On every security	2 0 0
On order for leave to appeal	5 0 0
On record of appeal (including expense of transmission).	Such sum as the Court directs.

Miscellaneous.

On taxation of any bill of costs, for every ten folios, from each party to the taxation	0 5 0
On every deposition taken before trial	0 10 0
On balances of estates of deceased persons paid into Court otherwise than in a suit.	2½ per cent. on amount.
On deposit or registration of bill of sale, will, deed of partnership, or other document	1 0 0
On notice of bill of sale filed	1 0 0
For taking Inventory, per diem	1 0 0

	£	s.	d.
For protest of a bill of exchange, and copy	1	0	0
For noting a bill of exchange	0	5	0
For copy of such notation	0	2	6
For taking an affidavit	0	5	0
For every exhibit	0	2	6
For drawing a will—			
If not exceeding 200 words	1	0	0
If exceeding that number, for every subsequent 100 words or fraction thereof	0	5	0
For filing any document whatever	0	5	0
For certifying signature or sale	0	5	0
For attendance at a sale—			
At request of parties interested or of local authorities, if absent less than two hours	2	0	0
At request of parties interested, for each additional hour or faction thereof 10*s.* with a maximum per day of	4	0	0
On reference to the archives	0	2	6
For certified copy of document in the archives—			
For first 100 words	0	2	6
For every further 100 words	0	1	0
For preparing contracts between travellers and Dragomans and other persons	0	10	0
For certified copy of such documents—			
For first 100 words	0	2	6
For every further 100 words	0	1	0
For an official certified translation of any document—			
For first 100 words	0	10	0
For every further 100 words	0	5	0
For communication between two Consular Courts	0	10	0
For communication in writing to a foreign Consulate, or through Dragoman, to local authority	0	10	0
For application for Vizirial letter	0	10	0
For despatch to accompany same	0	10	0
For attendance of Dragoman or other Consular officer at local office or Tribunal—			
Where amount involved is—			
Under 250*l.*	0	10	0
250*l.* and under 500*l.*	1	0	0
500*l.* and under 1,000*l.*	2	0	0
1,000*l.* and upwards ... ½ per cent. on amount involved, not exceeding a total fee of 50*l.*			
For attendance of Dragoman or Interpreter at Consular Court if required by a party in a suit. Such sum as the Court directs, not exceeding 3*l.* per diem.			

Criminal Matters.

On every summons or warrant, unless specially directed by the Court to be issued	0	2	6
On hearing in summary case	0	2	6
On warrant of commitment	0	1	6
On recognizance	0	1	0
For service of notice on each juror or assessor	0	2	6
On trial with a jury	0	10	0
On record of sentence on trial with a jury	0	10	0

The 30th April, 1890.

No. 695-*G.*—Captain J. B. Edwards, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Political Assistant at Goona, with effect from the 11th April 1890.

No. 1415-*I.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the Revenue Recovery Act, I. of 1890, to all territories in India, which are under the administration of the Governor-General in Council, but which are not part of British India, including the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and to direct that an arrear of land-revenue accruing in any part of British India, or a sum recoverable as such an arrear and payable to a Collector or other public officer, or to a local authority, in any part of British India, may be recovered in any of those territories under the said Act as hereby applied.

The 1st May, 1890.

No. 1437-*I.*—Captain H. E. Tombe, of the 1st Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, as described in sections 32 and 33 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be exercised within the limits of the Sipri Cantonment, with effect from the 7th March 1890.

No. 1439-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of Act III. of 1890, as extended to the Sipri Cantonment, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to

invest Captain H. E. Tombe, of the 1st Battalion, the Suffolk Regiment, with power to try breaches of any rules or regulations made under section 25 of the said Act, within the limits of the Sipri Cantonment, with effect from the 7th March 1890.

No. 1446-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 and 9, respectively, of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV. of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the Reverend Francis Ashcroff, of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland at Ulwar, to be a Marriage Registrar within the territories of the Native States under the Rajputana Agency;

(*b*) to license the said Reverend Francis Ashcroff to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the limits of the said territories.

The 2nd May, 1890.

No. 708-*G*.—Surgeon A. S. Faulkner, F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Medical Officer, 19th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, is re-appointed to officiate as Agency Surgeon in Ulwar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during such time as Surgeon A. W. D. Leahy, F.R.C.S., may officiate as Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad, or until further orders.

No. 910-*E*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*), of the Sindh-Pishin Railway Act, XI. of 1887, as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the Indian Railways Act, IX. of 1890, to that part of the Sindh-Pishin Section of the North-Western Railway which lies within the aforesaid territories, subject to the following modifications, namely:

Sections 3 (4), 4 (2) (a), 17 (1), 18, 19 (1) (e), 20 (1), 21, 23 (1) and 24 (1).—The word "public" shall be omitted wherever it occurs before the word "carriage".

Section 11 (3) (b).—The word "public" shall be omitted where it occurs before the word "traffic".

Section 19.—For clause (*f*) of sub-section (*1*) the following shall be substituted, namely:

"(*f*) that the rolling stock and way and works of the railway are suitable for the carriage of passengers;".

For the first twenty words of sub-section (*2*) the following shall be substituted, namely:

"If in the opinion of the Inspector the rolling stock and way and works of the railway are not suitable for the carriage of passengers".

For the last twelve words of sub-section (*3*) the following shall be substituted, namely:

"the rolling stock and way and works of the railway are suitable for the carriage of passengers".

Section 21 (a).—For the words "be attended with danger to the public using the line and works or the diversion" the following shall be substituted, namely:

"affect the degree of safety under which the railway was first opened for the carriage of passengers".

Section 23 (1).—For the words "the use of the railway or of any specified rolling stock will be attended with danger to the public using it" the following words shall be substituted, namely:

"the railway or any specified rolling stock is not in a fit state for the carriage of passengers".

Chapter V. shall be omitted.

Section 66.—The following words shall be prefixed to this section, namely:

"Subject to the provisions of section 4, sub-section (*1*), of the Sindh-Pishin Railway Act, 1887,".

Section 72.—The following paragraph shall be added to this section, namely:

"Special contracts limiting liability in accordance with the provisions of this section may continue to be made notwithstanding any notification issued by the Governor-General in Council under section 5 of the Sindh-Pishin Railway Act, XI. of 1887".

No. 911-*E*.—Under section 5 of the Sindh-Pishin Railway Act, XI. of 1887, as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to announce that, subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, IX. of 1890, as extended by Notification No. 910-E. of this date, the Government accepts responsibility,—

(*a*) to the same extent as on State Railways generally, for injury happening to the person, or for loss or damage occurring in respect of animals or goods, on that part of the Sindh-Pishin Section of the North-Western Railway which lies between the frontier of the Province of Sindh and the Sibi Junction Station, and,

(*b*) to an amount not exceeding in any case one thousand rupees, for injury happening to the person, or for loss or damage occurring in respect of animals or goods comprised in any consignment or consignments despatched by one consignor, or to one consignee by several consignors, and in transit or warehoused, on any part of the Sindh-Pishin Section of the North-Western Railway, other than the part specified in clause (*a*) of this notification, which may be, from time to time, open for traffic.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 28th April, 1890.

No. 2102.—Mr. H. Farrer, Postmaster-General, Madras, is granted furlough for twenty-one months from the 6th May 1890.

Mr. C. A. Stuart, Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, is appointed to act in the Second Grade of Postmasters-General and to officiate as Postmaster-General, Madras, during the absence of Mr. Farrer, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Owens, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st Grade, at present acting as Deputy Postmaster-General, 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Stuart, or until further orders.

Mr. P. Sheridan, Deputy Director-General, Post Office, is appointed to act in the First Grade of Postmasters-General during the absence of Mr. Farrer, or until further orders.

No. 2104.—Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, Director-General of the Post Office of India, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 23rd May 1890.

Mr. H. M. Kisch, Postmaster-General, Bengal, is appointed to act as Director-General of the Post Office of India during Mr. Fanshawe's absence on furlough.

The 2nd May, 1890.

No. 2172.—Rai Harish Chundra Mitra Bahadur, Chief Superintendent, attached to the Office of the Accountant-General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days from the 7th April 1890.

No. 2183.—Mr. L. E. Pritchard, Assistant Comptroller-General, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 24th April 1890.

No. 2185.—Mr. James Taylor, Assistant Comptroller-General, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 17th April 1890.

No. 2187.—The following promotions of Officers of the Account Department during the month of March 1890 are notified:

With effect from the 31st March 1890,—

Mr. O. T. Barrow to officiate in Class II. of Accountants-General.

Mr. E. W. Kellner to officiate in Class III. of Accountants-General.

Mr. J. E. O'Conor to officiate in Class I. of the Enrolled List.

Mr. F. C. Harrison to officiate in Class II.; and

Mr. R. N. Ray to officiate in Class III.

No. 2188.—Mr. L. A. Massa, Superintendent, Post Offices, 1st Grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Director-General of the Post Office of India, with effect from the 1st May 1890, and to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Deputy Postmasters-General.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd May, 1890.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 395.—The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Major-

General Sir H. H. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding the Lahore District:

Captain A. V. Payne, 2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain Wilson, Rifle Brigade, who has resigned. Dated 5th March 1890.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 396.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:

Major H. M. E. Brunker, Scottish Rifles, Assistant Adjutant-General, (m. c.) for six months, under Article 689, Army Regulations, India, vol. I, Part I.

Captain A L. Barrett, D.S.O., Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 43rd (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the Regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Major G. Griffith, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p a.) for one year and 180 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

No. 397.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Colonel A. P. Broome, General List, Infantry, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—31st year commenced 20th November 1889.

Major F. R. Begbie, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha Regiment (the Sirmoor Rifles), for one year. Pension service—24th year commenced 20th July 1889.

Lieutenant C. Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 25th August 1889.

Lieutenant E. S. Cooper, Bengal Staff Corps, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced 25th January 1890.

Lieutenant B. Strachey, Bengal Staff Corps, for one year. Pension service—5th year commenced 30th January 1890.

Surgeon-Major G. H. Peevor, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Regiment, for one year. Pension service—14th year commenced 14th July 1889.

No. 398.—Lieutenant G. E. Rogers, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Probationer, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England (m. c.) under paragraph 98, Army Regulations, India, vol. II, Part I.

No. 399.—Captain F. J. Carandini, 8th Hussars, Adjutant, Behar Light Horse, is granted leave in India (p. a.) for 182 days.

No. 400.—Conductor W. Grindal, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, Punjab, is granted leave in India (p. a.) for one year, under Art. 920 F II, Army Regulations, India, vol. I, Part I. (This cancels G. G. O. No. 371 of 1890.)

No. 401.—In G. G. O. No. 313 of 1890, granting furlough to Colonel J. P. Steel, R.E., *for* "Joint Secretary" *read* "Secretary".

No. 402.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. P. Mosley, Bengal Staff Corps, (p. a.) for six months.

Lieutenant H. W. Iles, R.A., (m. c.) for 183 days.

Surgeon-Major G. S. A. Ranking, M.D., (m. c.) for six months

Conductor E. G. Soper, Ordnance Department, (m c.) till completion of two years' absence from duty.

No. 403.—Lieutenant G. C. Cawood, Bengal Staff Corps, 7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, is granted an extension of leave to the 14th March 1890.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No 404.—The following extract is published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 8th April, 1890, page 2101.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 8th April, 1890.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Charles Kenneth Mackenzie Walter, Bengal, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 20th March 1890.

PENSIONS.

No. 405.—Mr. J. F. Dias, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, retired from the service, with effect from the 18th April 1890, under the provisions of Article 509 of the Civil Service Regulations.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 406.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Reginald Campbell Hadow,—27th April 1890.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 407.—Major-General Æneas Perkins, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, *vice* General C. W. Hutchinson, deceased. Dated 27th March 1890.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 408.—Conductors James Inglis, Barrack Master, Military Works Department, and William Eyre Walker, Accountant, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to be Deputy-Assistant Commissaries, *Supernumerary;*

Conductor Alfred Algar, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary;

Sub-Conductors Sidney James Coleman' James Russell and Thomas Johnston, Barrack Masters, Military Works Department, to be Conductors, *Supernumerary;*

Sub-Conductor Edward Highway, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, to be Conductor;

Sergeant Charles Perry, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 25th February 1890. *vice* Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy-Assistant Commissary William Townsend Tobin, retired.

No. 409.—Sub-Conductor Charles James Clarke, Supervisor, 1st grade, Bengal, to be Conductor;

Sergeant William Whitley, Supervisor, 1st grade, Burma, to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 27th March 1890, *vice* Conductor Edward Daintith, deceased.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 410.—The promotion of Sub-Assistant Apothecary Frederick George Henderson to second grade Assistant Apothecary, will have effect from the 18th June 1889, *vice* first grade Assistant Apothecary C. Carroll, promoted, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 1070 of 1889.

No. 411.—Sub-Assistant Apothecary Arthur Willoughby Woodward Sadlier to be second grade Assistant Apothecary, from the 1st September 1889, *vice* first grade Assistant Apothecary W. A. Heppolette, promoted.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 412.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Colonel Thomas Augustus Scott, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, *vice* Colonel Grace, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 413.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Colonel C. H. Grace, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, resigns his appointment.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No 21.—The following promotions are made in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from the dates specified:

Third grade Commander J. S. Barrett to be Commander, 2nd grade,—18th March 1890.

Mr. F. M. Barwick, 1st grade officer, to be Commander, 3rd grade,—18th March 1890.

Mr. C. J. C. Kendall, 2nd grade officer, to be 1st grade officer,—1st April 1890.

No. 22.—The undermentioned 3rd grade officers to be 2nd grade officers, with effect from the 1st April 1890:

Mr. H. C. E. Dobbin.
Mr. S. D. Vale.
Mr. W. B. Huddleston.
Mr. A. L. Beaumont.
Mr. C. V. Grimstone.
Mr. F. Dobson.
Mr. A. R. S. Warden.
Mr. W. Minto.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th April, 1890.

No. 199.—Mr. C. A. B. Target, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from Establishment under the Government of Madras to that under the control of the Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Central India.

No. 200.—Mr. H. Stuart, Examiner of Accounts, 4th Class, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Tirhoot State Railway from the date of the departure of Captain Kunhardt, R.E., for Chatham.

No. 201.—Mr. J. M. Campion, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer during the absence of Mr. J. W. Wright, or until further orders.

No. 202.—Mr. T. E. Ivens, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Mr. B. G. Wallis, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, are appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineers during the absence on privilege leave of Messrs. E. E. Oliver and H. A. S. Fenner, or until further orders.

The 30th April, 1890.

No. 203.—Mr. W. E. Durant, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner of Accounts in the Office of the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, is as a temporary arrangement appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

No. 204.—Mr. W. G. Rennie, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th April 1890.

No. 205.—With reference to paragraph 4 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 19-A.-E., dated the 25th January 1889, and Notification No. 162, dated 27th March 1890, it is notified that the preliminary examination for admission to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be held this year, on the 16th and 17th June, and the final examination on the 17th to 22nd November.

The 1st May, 1890.

No. 206.—The undermentioned officers, who were temporarily employed in Baluchistan, are permanently attached to that Province:

Mr. J. P. Cleghorn, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. C. C. Knapp, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. A Leventhorpe, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.

Mr. W. E. T. Bennett, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.

Mr. H Humfress, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. H. H. Roden, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. A. E. Rose, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 207.—Mr. P. J. Creameor, Accountant, 1st Grade, in the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts in that office as a temporary arrangement.

No. 208.—Mr. E. F. Jacob, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent from the date of Mr. Rutherford's departure on privilege leave and until relieved by Mr. G. F. Mathew, C.I.E.

The 2nd May, 1890.

No. 209.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*), of the Sindh-Pishin Railway Act, XI. of 1887, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the Indian Railways Act, IX. of 1890, to that part of the Sindh-Pishin Section of the North-Western Railway, which lies beyond the province of Sindh, subject to the following modifications, namely:

Sections 3 (4), 4 (2) (a), 17 (1), 18, 19 (1) (e), 20 (1), 21, 23 (1) and 24 (1).—The word "public" shall be omitted wherever it occurs before the word "carriage".

Section 11 (3) (b).—The word "public" shall be omitted where it occurs before the word "traffic".

Section 19.—For clause (*f*) of sub-section (*1*) the following shall be substituted, namely:

"(*f*) that the rolling stock and way and works of the railway are suitable for the carriage of passengers;".

For the first twenty words of sub-section (*2*) the following shall be substituted, namely:

"If in the opinion of the Inspector the rolling stock and way and works of the railway are not suitable for the carriage of passengers".

For the last twelve words of sub-section (*3*) the following shall be substituted, namely:

"the rolling stock and way and works of the railway are suitable for the carriage of passengers."

Section 21 (a).—For the words "be attended with danger to the public using the line and works or the diversion" the following shall be substituted, namely:

"affect the degree of safety under which the railway was first opened for the carriage of passengers".

Section 23 (1).—For the words "the use of the railway or of any specified rolling stock will be attended with danger to the public using it" the following words shall be substituted, namely:

"the railway or any specified rolling stock is not in a fit state for the carriage of passengers".

Chapter V. shall be omitted.

Section 66.—The following words shall be prefixed to this section, namely:

"Subject to the provisions of section 4, sub-section (*1*), of the Sindh-Pishin Railway Act, 1887,".

Section 72.—The following paragraph shall be added to this section, namely:

"Special contracts limiting liability in accordance with the provisions of this section may continue to be made notwithstanding any notification issued by the Governor-General in Council under section 5 of the Sindh-Pishin Railway Act, XI. of 1887."

No. 210.—Under section 5 of the Sindh-Pishin Railway Act, XI. of 1887, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to announce that, subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, IX. of 1890, as extended under section 3 of the Sindh-Pishin Railway Act, XI. of 1887, the Government accepts responsibility,—

(*a*) to the same extent as on State Railways generally, for injury happening to the person, or for loss or damage occurring in respect of animals or goods, on that part of the Sindh-Pishin Section of the North Western Railway which lies between the frontier of the Province of Sindh and the Sibi Junction Station, and,

(*b*) to an amount not exceeding in any case one thousand rupees, for injury happening to the person, or for loss or damage occurring in respect of animals or goods comprised in any consignment or consignments despatched by one consignor, or to one consignee by several consignors, and in transit or warehoused, on any part of the Sindh-Pishin Section of the North-Western Railway, other than the part specified in clause (*a*) of this notification, which may be, from time to time, open for traffic.

No. 211.—Mr. Samuel Essajee, Accountant, 1st Grade, temporary rank, and Honorary Assistant Examiner of Accounts, in the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts in that Office as a temporary arrangement.

No. 212.—Mr. G. C. Wolfe, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, *vice* Mr. H. Stuart, appointed to officiate as Manager of Railway.

No. 213.—Mr. G. A. C. Laval, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner of Accounts in the Office of the Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts during the absence of Mr. Wolfe.

No. 64-A.G., dated 28th April, 1890.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Report of the Committee on Public Works Accounts.

Read—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 374-A. G., dated 22nd October 1888.

Letter No. 65, dated 18th July 1889, from the President, Public Works Accounts Committee.

Public Works Department letter No. 157-A. G., dated 5th August 1889.

Public Works Department endorsement No. 158-A. G., dated 5th August 1889, to Military Department.

Public Works	Department	Circular	No.	6-P. W.,	dated		3rd	October	1889
"	"	"	"	7	"	"	3rd	October	1889
"	"	"	"	8	"	"	3rd	October	1889
"	"	"	"	9	"	"	9th	October	1889
"	"	"	"	10	"	"	10th	October	1889
"	"	"	"	11	"	"	15th	October	1889
"	"	"	"	12	"	"	17th	October	1889
"	"	"	"	13	"	"	22nd	October	1889
"	"	"	"	14	"	"	23rd	October	1889
"	"	"	"	15	"	"	23rd	October	1889
"	"	"	"	16	"	"	23rd	October	1889
"	"	"	"	17	"	"	23rd	October	1889
"	"	"	"	18	"	"	23rd	October	1889
"	"	"	"	19	"	"	23rd	October	1889
"	"	"	"	20	"	"	23rd	October	1889
"	"	"	"	21	"	"	23rd	October	1889
"	"	"	"	22	"	"	26th	October	1889
"	"	"	"	23	"	"	26th	October	1889
"	"	"	"	24	"	"	29th	October	1889
"	"	"	"	25	"	"	29th	October	1889
"	"	"	"	28	"	"	13th	November	1889
"	"	"	"	29	"	"	14th	November	1889
"	"	"	"	30	"	"	14th	November	1889
"	"	"	"	32	"	"	18th	November	1889
"	"	"	"	33	"	"	20th	November	1889

Public Works Department	Circular	No.	34-P. W.,	dated	4th	December	1889
"	"	"	"	35	"	"	13th	December	1889
"	"	"	"	36	"	"	14th	December	1889
"	"	"	"	37	"	"	16th	December	1889
"	"	"	"	38	"	"	17th	December	1889
"	"	"	"	41	"	"	19th	December	1889
"	"	"	"	42	"	"	24th	December	1889
"	"	"	"	43	"	"	24th	December	1889
"	"	"	"	44	"	"	31st	December	1889
"	"	"	"	1	"	"	7th	January	1890
"	"	"	"	2	"	"	7th	January	1890
"	"	"	"	3	"	"	13th	January	1890
"	"	"	"	4	"	"	17th	January	1890
"	"	"	"	5	"	"	22nd	January	1890
"	"	"	"	6	"	"	23rd	January	1890
"	"	"	"	8	"	"	8th	February	1890
Public Works Department	letter	No.	204-A. G.,	dated	5th	December	1889
"	"	"	"	210	"	"	10th	December	1889
"	"	"	"	219	"	"	21st	December	1889

to the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

Read also—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 180-A. G., dated 3rd October 1889, to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Public Works Department letter No. 191-A. G., dated 24th October 1889, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

Military Department Resolution No. 508-M. W., dated 21st February 1890.

letter No. 900-M. W., dated 17th April 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The attention of the Government of India had for some time been drawn to the question of reducing the amount of office work required from executive officers, and thereby enabling them to devote a greater portion of their time to the practical duties of their profession, which lie to a great extent out of doors, and of throwing such accounts as could not be dispensed with, into a shape that should be as far as possible simple and intelligible to the officers who had to render them. In order to carry out these objects, the Government of India, by resolution No. 374-A G., dated the 22nd October 1888, deputed the following officers of the Public Works Department to constitute a Committee to enquire into the system of accounts in force in the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches of the Department.

President:

Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Deputy Accountant General.

Members:

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Harvey, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. R. A. Cordner, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

2. In the resolution quoted, instructions were issued for the guidance of the Committee, in accordance with which they held sittings and examined witnesses in various parts of the country. The conclusions arrived at were embodied in a report which was submitted to Government with the President's letter No. 65, dated the 18th July 1889.

3. Summarising in the briefest manner the result of the Committee's deliberations as expressed in the report, it appears that it was found that there was a general consensus of opinion among the executive officers of the Department that the accounts which they were required to submit were over-elaborated; that there were numerous cases in which, in system or in details, forms and procedure could be simplified and account work lessened, without the loss of any really useful check or valuable record and while maintaining that strict control over expenditure which is essential in the case of a large expending department like the Public Works; that a system of check and counter-check was carried out to an annoying extent; and that the Examiner's province had in certain cases been extended beyond the necessary requirements of account and audit.

4. In the circulars and letters quoted at the head of this resolution, action has been taken on most of the recommendations of the Committee: the decision in regard to a few others, which do not appear to require separate resolutions, will be found in paragraph 6 below.

5. The principal recommendations of the Committee which have been accepted by the Government of India are the following:

I. The abolition of audit by sub-heads and the giving of facilities to Superintending Engineers to watch outlay by sub-heads on works in progress.—*Circular No. 9-P.W. of 1889.*

II. The raising of the limit under which it is unnecessary to record outlay on works by sub-heads.—*Circular No. 10-P.W. of 1889.*

III. The limitation of certificates and signatures.—*Circulars Nos. 4 and 8-P. W. of 1890.*

IV. The substitution of a Works Abstract for the present forms of day books, accepted for trial.—*Circular No. 41-P.W of 1889.*

V. Simplification of the procedure in connection with Applications for Letters of Credit.—*Circular No. 28-P W. of 1889.*

VI. Simplification of the procedure and forms used in making Payments.—*Circulars Nos. 37 and 16-P.W. of 1889, and 1 and 2-P.W. of 1890.*

VII. Introduction of a Contractor's (or Bill) book, accepted for trial.—*Letter No. 210-A.G., dated 10th December 1889.*

VIII. Simplification of forms and procedure with respect to Daily Labour, accepted for trial.—*Letter No. 204-A.G., dated 5th December 1880.*

IX. Improvements of procedure regarding measurements.—(*Circular No. 23-P. W. of 1889.*)

X. Latitude in dealing with errors in vouchers of payments.—(*Circular No. 38-P.W. of 1889.*)

XI. Reduction of the extent to which liabilities are required to be taken into the accounts of works.—(*Circular No. 35-P.W. of 1889*)

XII. Simplification of accounts and procedure with respect to Stock and Stock-taking, partially accepted only.—(*Circulars Nos. 43 and 29-P. W. of 1889*)

XIII. Simplification of the procedure with respect to Materials at Site.—(*Circular No. 44-P. W. of 1889*)

XIV. Simplification of the returns of Tools and Plant.—(*Circular No 3-P. W. of 1890.*)

XV. Simplification of the returns of Road Metal.—(*Circular No. 42-P. W. of 1889.*)

XVI. Substitution of one for two Abstract Books in the Divisional Office and reduction in number and bulk of monthly returns to Examiner; ordered to be tried.—(*Letter No. 219-A.G., dated 21st December 1889.*)

XVII. Initiation of objections to be left to the Examiner.—(*Circular No. 34-P. W. of 1889.*)

XVIII. Simplification of the procedure with respect to Suspense Accounts.—(*Circular No. 30-P.W. of 1889.*)

XIX. Simplification of the procedure with reference to Writes-back or Refunds.—(*Circular No 32-P.W. of 1889.*)

XX. Simplification of the procedure with respect to Completion Reports.—(*Circular No. 17-P.W. of 1889.*)

XXI. Simplification of the procedure on Transfers of Divisions.—(*Circular No. 20-P. W. of 1889.*)

XXII. Simplification of the procedure with respect to payments of Salaries and Travelling Allowances and with respect to bills for these charges and for Office Expenses.—(*Circular No. 5-P. W. of 1890.*)

XXIII. Divisional Accountant to have two years' practical experience before appointment.—(*Circulars Nos. 14 P. W. of 1889 and 6-P. W. of 1890.*)

XXIV. Payments at head-quarters, and general adjustments not involving action by Executive Engineers, to be made by Examiner.—(*Circular No. 11-P. W. of 1889.*)

XXV. Simplification of the procedure with regard to Appropriations.—(*Circular No. 19-P. W. of 1889.*)

XXVI. Scrutiny of calls upon Executive Engineers for other than account purposes.—(*Circular No. 7-P. W. of 1889.*)

XXVII. Simplification of work in connection with the preparation of Estimates. (*Circular No. 24-P. W. of 1889.*)

XXVIII. Men to be specially trained in Engineering Colleges as Draftsmen and Estimators.—(*Circular No. 25-P. W. of 1889.*)

XXIX. Powers of Executive Engineers to be increased.—(*Circular No. 13-P. W. of 1889.*)

XXX. Definition of relation of Examiners to Local Governments and Officers of the Executive Branch.—(*Circular No 36-P. W. of 1889.*)

6. The subjects upon which it has not been thought necessary to issue separate orders are these—

I. *Count of Cash, &c., paras. 152-161 of the Report.*—The Government of India prefers to adhere to the existing procedure; it is, however, not necessary for the Executive Engineer or Accountant to sign the consolidated receipt.

II. *Payments into Treasury, paras. 162-167.*—In this case also the Government of India has decided to make no change in the present practice.

III. *Rent roll, para. 292.*—It is not deemed expedient to relax the monthly watch over outstandings in the manner suggested.

IV. *Workshops, paras. 357-366.*—A system of accounts for workshops of the Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, will be sketched in the next revision of Vols. I and II of the Code.

V. *Centralising account work, paras. 412-419.*—The views of the Committee are concurred in.

VI. *Establishment records, paras. 422-425.*—The opinion of the Committee is noted.

VII. *Travelling audit, paras. 434-443.*—The Government of India will await the termination of the trial now being given in Bombay to the system of travelling audit before passing any orders on this point.

VIII. *Requisitions, paras. 446-453 and 294.*—The recommendations are approved and the necessary alterations will be effected.

IX. "*Nil*" *form, para. 454.*—The suggestion of the Committee is approved. The Accountant General will issue a form and detailed explanation of its use.

X. *Forms in counterfoil, para. 460.*—The proposal is accepted, and the Accountant General will be instructed to attend to it when preparing the working forms.

XI. *Works establishment, para. 462.*—The Government of India has decided that existing orders should be maintained.

XII. *Materials from old buildings, paras. 467-470.*—The Government of India agrees that any of the alternative procedures recommended by the Committee may be followed.

7. The cordial thanks of the Government of India are given to Mr. Macdonald, the President of the Committee, and to Colonel Harvey and Mr. Cordner, the officers associated with him, for the thorough and careful way in which they have handled the subject. In the course of their preliminary enquiries they travelled over the whole of India and took a large quantity of evidence bearing on the different reforms suggested from various quarters. Their recommendations are characterized by prudence, by a desire to go no further in the direction of change than can be shown to be distinctly desirable, and by a complete mastery of the subject, and have been for the most part approved by the Government of

India. On Mr. Macdonald has also fallen the greater part of the labour of dealing with the report and drawing up the orders and circulars giving effect to the decisions of the Government of India.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Superintendent of Port Blair, and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
The Director General of Telegraphs.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Central Division.
The Comptroller General.
R. G. Macdonald, Esq.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. Harvey, R.E.
R. A. Cordner, Esq., M.I.C.E.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations and Officers noted in the margin, for information.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Finance and Military Departments, and that the resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

R. C. B. REMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 29th March, 1890.

From the 12th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 5th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th April, 1890.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Edmund Theodore Ratcliff, Esq., of No. 6, South Square, Grays Inn, and 320, Comberwell New Road, both in London, Solicitor, for the purpose of taking, under the law in force of British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India.

In supersession of the rules as published in the *Gazette of India* of the 26th of April, 1890,

Part II, pages 201 and 202, the following Rules and orders, taking effect from the 1st day of April, 1890, are published for general information.

By Order

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

It is ordered that Rules 117 to 120 of the Rules passed on the 9th day of February, 1875, be and they are hereby repealed and that in lieu thereof the following rules be read and passed as the Rules of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to take effect from the 1st day of April next:—

1. The mode of applying for the sale of property attached in execution shall be by petition at Chambers. The petition must be accompanied by a certificate of the Sheriff, stating what the attached property is.

2. The order for sale will be drawn up with the usual directions as to the proclamation to be made under the provisions of Section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and with a direction that the money to arise by such sale be paid into Court to the credit of the suit, subject to the further order of the Court.

3. After money obtained by sale in execution has been paid into Court, the decree-holder at whose instance the property was sold, if entitled to be paid in priority, may apply for such payment. The application may, unless otherwise ordered, be made *ex parte* at Chambers by a verified petition.

4. If two or more decree-holders are entitled to participate in the money realized in execution, any of them may apply for distribution of the money. The application must be made by summons.

5. The application mentioned in each of the two last preceding rules must be supported by—

(*a*) A certificate of the Accountant General, stating what money has been realized, and when it was paid into Court.

(*b*) A certificate of the Registrar, stating what applications for execution have been made against the judgment-debtor, and when such applications were made, and,

(*c*) A certificate of the Sheriff, stating whether, at the time of the sale of the property, such property or any other property belonging to the judgment-debtor, was affected by any attachment before judgment.

6. If it should appear that the property was affected by an attachment before judgment, it will then be also necessary to show whether such attachment did or did not operate as an attachment in execution under the provisions of Section 490 of the Code.

W. COMER PETHERAM.
H. T. PRINSEP.
A. WILSON.
L. R. TOTTENHAM.
JOHN F. NORRIS.
JONES Q. PIGOT.
J. O'KINEALY.
W. MACPHERSON.
CHUNDER M. GHOSH.
H. BEVERLEY.
GOOROO DOSS BONNERJEE.
AMEER ALI.
C. H. HILL.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th April, 1890.

No. 6.—The services of first grade Assistant Apothecary David Waller are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 7.—The services of first grade Assistant Apothecary John Gibb are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 8.—The services of first grade Assistant Apothecary John Thomas Parkinson are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for employment as Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Naini Tal.

W. R. RICE, M.D.,

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 30th April, 1890.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 23rd April, 1890 . . .	73,01,537	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	1,69,568	
		74,71,105
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	1,83,501	
Ditto ditto Government	4	
		1,83,505
		76,54,610
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	1,50,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	...	
		1,50,000
Balance on the evening of the 30th April, 1890 . .	...	75,04,610
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department .	72,97,681	
Ditto ditto Government	2,06,929	
		75,04,610
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . . .	89,650	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		89,650

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*

Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,

The 1st May, 1890.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

List of Government Promissory and India Stock Notes remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, on 1st April, 1890, on account of security deposits of contractors and others.

Number.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment. 4 per cent. of 1865.	4½ per cent. of 1879.	Other Loans. 3½ per cent. of 1853-54.	India Stock Notes.	Total.	Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.
		R	R	R	R	R	
1	Security deposits of contractors and others.	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	Pension Paymaster, Presidency Circle, Calcutta.
2		2,000	...	...	...	2,000	Do. N.-W. P. Circle, Allahabad.
3		7,500	1,000	...	...	8,500	Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, Calcutta, E. C., on account of the Kabul Expeditionary Accounts.
4		40,400	1,500	...	...	41,900	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Calcutta.
5		39,200	...	...	...	39,200	Do. do. Allahabad.
6		21,600	800	...	...	22,400	Do. do. Agra.
7		19,500	1,000	...	...	20,500	Do. do. Lucknow.
8		24,400	1,000	...	...	25,400	Do. do. Bareilly.
9		1,11,200	1,100	500	...	1,12,800	Do. do. Meerut.
10		3,300	...	...	...	3,300	Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Balooghat.
11		1,500	...	...	...	1,500	Superintendent of Khedas, Dacca.
12		1,500	...	...	...	1,500	Do. Reserve Remount Depot, Saharunpore.
13		500	...	...	...	500	Do. Remount Rearing Depot, Kurnal.
14		18,900	600	...	...	19,500	Do. Army Clothing, Alipore.
15		25,500	...	...	...	25,500	Do. Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore.
16		1,500	...	...	...	1,500	Do. Gun-Carriage Factory, Fatehgurh.
17		10,000	...	...	...	10,000	Officer Commanding Deoli Irregular Force, Deoli.
18		5,600	...	...	...	5,600	Ordnance Officer, Fort William.
19		500	...	...	...	500	Do. Agra.
20		7,200	...	...	...	7,200	Do. Allahabad.
21	Bandsman Moore's Orphan Fund.	4,500	...	...	...	4,500	Controller of Military Accounts, E.C., and Adjutant General in India—Trustees.
		3,47,300	7,000	500	...	3,54,800	
	CASES NOT CONVERTED.						
1	Security deposits of contractors and others.	1,000	...	...	...	1,000	Superintendent of Army Clothing, Alipore.
2		...	300	...	...	300	Ordnance Officer, Allahabad.
3		100	1,000	...	...	1,100	Chief Commissariat Officer, Agra.
		1,100	1,300	...	...	2,400	
	NOTES HELD IN SAFE CUSTODY.						
1	Security deposits of contractors and others.	1,500	...	...	...	1,500	Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, Calcutta, E.C.
2		900	...	...	125	1,025	Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Calcutta.
3		9,400	...	...	...	9,400	Do. do. Allahabad.
4		13,700	...	...	50	13,750	Do. do. Agra.
5		2,300	...	...	...	2,300	Do. do. Bareilly.
6		17,200	...	...	...	17,200	Do. do. Meerut.
7		5,800	...	...	...	5,800	Do. do. Lucknow.
8		8,500	200	...	75	8,775	Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Balooghat.
9		1,000	...	...	...	1,000	Principal Medical Store Keeper, Calcutta.
10		3,100	...	...	...	3,100	Ordnance Officer, Fort William.
11		2,700	100	...	...	2,800	Do. Allahabad.
12		11,200	...	...	...	11,200	Superintendent of Army Clothing, Alipore.
13		13,200	...	...	...	13,200	Do. Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum.
14		600	...	...	...	600	Do. Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore.
15		1,500	...	...	...	1,500	Do. Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore.
16		2,500	...	...	...	2,500	Do. Gun Carriage Factory, Fatehgarh.
		95,100	300	...	250	95,650	

J. A. MILEY, *Major*,
Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH, EASTERN CIRCLE,
Calcutta, the 1st May, 1890.

No. 176.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into rupee pounds (Rx) at

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1889-90.	April 1888 to December 1888.	April 1889 to December 1889.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I	Land Revenue*	24,021,100	11,967,200	12,378,100	410,900	...
II	Opium	8,260,000	6,411,200	6,696,600	285,400	...
III	Salt	8,029,900	5,704,200	6,074,600	370,400	...
IV	Stamps	3,959,500	2,879,300	2,981,400	102,100	...
V	Excise	4,727,300	3,441,700	3,578,100	136,400	...
VI	Provincial Rates	3,258,000	1,795,900	2,058,000	262,100	...
VII	Customs	1,418,400	840,100	974,400	134,300	...
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,515,300	1,215,600	1,266,300	50,700	...
IX	Forest	1,269,600	814,700	971,800	157,100	...
X	Registration	331,100	247,900	263,000	15,100	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	783,000	297,900	322,400	24,500	...
XII	Interest	690,300	464,700	490,100	25,400	...
XIII	Post Office	1,348,000	965,800	1,005,300	39,500	...
XIV	Telegraph	731,300	501,700	527,300	25,600	...
XV	Mint	228,600	107,100	128,100	21,000	...
XVI	Law and Justice: Courts of Law	326,800	251,700	265,500	13,800	...
	Law and Justice: Jails	270,100	176,300	187,900	11,600	...
XVII	Police	346,000	255,500	265,800	10,300	...
XVIII	Marine	184,700	134,100	113,900	...	20,200
XIX	Education	212,400	145,900	142,700	...	3,200
XX	Medical	52,500	36,500	33,500	...	3,000
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	67,100	64,400	50,400	...	14,000
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	271,000	147,000	136,200	...	10,800
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	65,600	43,300	46,100	2,800	...
XXIV	Exchange	527,300	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	328,600	198,500	235,100	36,600	...
		63,223,500	39,108,200	41,192,600	2,084,400	...
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	13,103,200	8,468,300	9,760,400	1,292,100	...
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,560,000	2,985,400	2,494,300	...	491,100
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	23,000	25,800	35,000	9,200	...
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,090,100	615,800	708,400	92,600	...
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	169,800	112,500	109,400	...	3,100
XXXI	Military Works	38,900	29,100	29,000	...	100
XXXII	Civil Works	527,100	337,900	353,500	15,600	...
XXXIII	Army: Effective	829,400	659,200	606,900	...	52,300
	" Non-effective	56,600	33,300	37,800	4,500	...
		82,621,600	52,375,500	55,327,300	2,951,800	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	214,100	267,400	232,600	...	34,800
	Exchange added to Revenue	99,600	126,500	109,200	...	17,300
	GRAND TOTAL	82,935,300	52,769,400	55,669,100	2,899,700	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY,
Calcutta, the 1st May, 1890.

ine months of the year 1889-90, as compared with the corresponding period of 1888-89.

10 to the pound, omitting all amounts below hundreds of pounds.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1889-90.	April 1888 to December 1888.	April 1889 to December 1889.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	221,100	204,800	167,900	...	36,900
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,541,400	619,900	680,100	60,200	...
3	Land Revenue	3,627,800	2,417,100	2,505,000	87,900	...
4	Opium (including cost of Production)	2,362,700	2,413,700	1,441,100	...	972,600
5	Salt (do. db.)	461,900	329,500	323,700	...	5,800
6	Stamps	85,100	62,800	62,800	...	...
7	Excise	154,100	77,800	82,100	4,300	...
8	Provincial Rates	60,500	43,200	42,000	...	1,200
9	Customs	138,000	99,900	99,400	...	500
10	Assessed Taxes	28,800	19,700	19,900	200	...
11	Forest	798,200	444,300	470,500	26,200	...
12	Registration	194,700	146,000	144,600	...	1,400
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt*	4,173,100	3,207,200	3,262,700	55,500	...
14	Do. on other Obligations	454,900	75,400	70,100	...	5,300
15	Post Office	1,270,100	896,900	927,900	31,000	...
16	Telegraph	601,000	406,600	414,100	7,500	...
17	Mint	84,800	64,100	73,200	9,100	...
18	General Administration	1,417,300	1,013,400	1,022,700	9,300	...
19	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2,718,700	2,005,500	2,002,300	...	3,200
	Law and Justice { Jails	841,800	609,100	627,900	18,800	...
20	Police	3,945,000	2,715,000	2,841,000	126,000	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	455,100	286,400	313,100	26,700	...
22	Education	1,352,300	891,700	879,900	...	11,800
23	Ecclesiastical	163,600	115,300	118,000	2,700	...
24	Medical	781,900	557,000	567,600	10,600	...
25	Political	642,000	522,100	404,600	...	117,500
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	393,800	354,300	325,400	...	28,900
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	504,300	389,200	396,400	7,200	...
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	9,100	1,900	1,100	...	800
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	759,300	558,500	583,400	24,900	...
30	Stationery and Printing	457,600	324,600	341,700	17,100	...
32	Miscellaneous	252,700	249,700	206,700	...	43,000
33	Famine Relief	20,500	2,500	77,600	75,100	...
35	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	80,000	46,900	44,100	...	2,800
		31,053,200	22,172,000	21,540,600	...	631,400
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	10,200	7,400	4,600	...	2,800
38	State Railways: (Working Expenses)	6,874,100	4,474,900	5,041,400	566,500	...
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,400	...	16,600	16,600	...
39	Guaranteed Companies: (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	650,000	531,700	440,900	...	90,800
	Interest	30,100	7,300	7,300	...	...
40	Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	87,500	22,400	44,900	22,500	...
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	82,500	31,800	67,400	35,600	...
42	Irrigation Major Works: Working Expenses	691,900	502,800	512,800	10,000	...
43	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	848,900	529,600	547,900	18,300	...
44	Military Works	1,134,000	634,700	698,100	63,400	...
45	Civil Works	4,111,700	2,289,700	2,347,700	58,000	...
46	Army: Effective	14,231,900	10,135,100	10,002,700	...	132,400
	„ Non-effective	875,100	714,800	717,000	2,200	...
47	Special Defence Works	545,000	293,500	229,300	...	64,200
		61,245,500	42,347,700	42,219,200	...	128,500
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	15,170,200	10,411,000	10,094,600	...	316,400
	Exchange charged as Expenditure	7,054,100	4,924,600	4,741,300	...	183,300
		83,469,800	57,683,300	57,055,100	...	628,200
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
	State Railways	1,697,100	760,400	1,024,400	264,000	...
	Irrigation Works	527,500	263,100	179,600	...	83,500
	In England—					
	State Railways	1,273,000	587,900	676,400	88,500	...
	Irrigation Works	...	2,600	400	...	2,200
	Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	10,336,000	...	...	10,336,000
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	591,900	279,300	317,900	38,600	...
		4,089,500	12,229,300	2,198,700	...	10,030,600
	GRAND TOTAL	87,559,300	69,912,600	59,253,800	...	10,658,800

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,
Deputy Comptroller-General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Comptroller-General.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 8th April, 1890.

No. 1466.—The following rules made under section 69 of the Indian Registration Act, III of 1877, as applied to the cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong, and Sipri, and the Residency Bazaars at Indore, and approved by the Governor-General in Council, are hereby published as required by that section.

2. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 206-J., dated the 24th November, 1874, is by direction of the Governor-General in Council hereby cancelled.

Rules under Section 69 of the Indian Registration Act, III of 1877, for the Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong, and Sipri, and the Residency Bazaars at Indore.

1. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context:—
"section" means a section of the Indian Registration Act, III of 1877.
"Form" means a form set out in the appendix to these rules.

2. The languages deemed to be commonly used in the cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Nowgong, and Sipri, and the Residency Bazaars at Indore, shall be English and Urdu.

3. The holidays to be observed in each registration office shall be only those for the time being prescribed for all public offices.

4. The hours during which documents shall ordinarily be received for registration are from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily, Sundays and holidays excepted.

5. Almirahs or suitable boxes, fitted with English locks, shall be provided in each registration office for the safe custody of the office books, records and seal, which shall be therein kept; the key shall be in the custody of the head of the office for the time being. Each office shall also be supplied with an iron safe for the deposit of Wills and for such other purposes not inconsistent with rule as may seem fit to the Registrar, who shall retain the keys of the safe in his own custody.

6. The following books shall be kept in each Registration Office:—
(*a*) The registers and record prescribed by section 51.
(*b*) The indexes prescribed by section 55 [Forms VII, VIII, IX].
(*c*) Register of powers-of-attorney authenticated under section 33 [Form X].
(*d*) Fee Book.
(*e*) Cash Account Book.
(*f*) Minute Book.
(*g*) Book of Receipt Forms.
(*h*) File Book for all applications received and disposed of.

7. All documents presented for registration shall have reserved at foot of them, or on the reverse side, a blank space of not less size than one side of a half sheet of foolscap paper, on which to record registration endorsements, and no document on which such space has not been reserved shall be registered without the orders of the Inspector-General in each case.

8. On the presentation of a document for registration, the Registering Officer shall forthwith, with his own hand, make on it an endorsement in Form I. He shall next examine it and ascertain—

(1) whether it is duly stamped, *i.e.*, whether it is stamped with a stamp of the value and description required by law when the instrument was executed; and

(2) whether under sections 28 and 29 it can be registered in his office.

If he considers the stamp used incorrect or insufficient, he shall proceed as prescribed in Rule 9. If the document has been presented in the wrong office he shall proceed as prescribed in Rule 10.

9. (1) If the Registering Officer considers that a document is not duly stamped, he shall suspend registration proceedings, impound the document, and forward it to the Collector of Stamp Duty, endorsing on the document the date of its being impounded. When proceedings are suspended under this rule, a note should be made in the Minute Book, and when the person who presented the document returns it, or causes it to be returned to the Registering Officer with the certificate of the Collector duly endorsed on it, he shall, provided the time of presentation prescribed by or under sections 23 to 26 has not elapsed, resume proceedings from the stage at which he suspended them.

(2) If a document dutiable under the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870, be considered insufficiently stamped, it shall be returned to the party presenting it. The procedure to be followed in this case shall be that prescribed in Rule 12.

10. If a document is presented in the wrong office, an endorsement shall be made on it in Form XI and signed by the Registering Officer. It shall then be returned to the party presenting it, and an entry to this effect shall be made in the Minute Book.

11. For every document presented for registration, and not returned under Rule 10 or Rule 12, a receipt in Form XIV shall be forthwith given. The Registering Officer shall next examine the document, and ascertain whether or not it fulfils the requirements of law as to registration. If he finds the document correctly drafted, he shall levy fees as directed by Rule 46, and order a copy of it to be made in the appropriate register. If he finds it incorrectly prepared,

he shall return the document for correction or amendment, as provided for in Rule 12, unless such correction or amendment appears impracticable, in which case registration shall be refused.

12.(1) In the following cases documents may be returned for amendment, correction or supply of omissions:—

(*a*) If the document, not being in the language commonly used in the Cantonment or Bazaars, as the case may be, is not in a language understood by the Registering Officer, and is unaccompanied by a true translation and a true copy as required by section 19.

(*b*) If the document contains an interlineation, blank, erasure or alteration which has not been attested with his signature or initials by the person executing the document, as required by section 20.

(*c*) If the description of immoveable property given in the document is not sufficient for the identification of such property as required by section 21.

[NOTE.—It shall ordinarily be held a sufficient description of territorial division under the said section 21, if the full name of the village, of the tahsil and of the district in which the property is situate be stated in the document, or, if the property be situate in more than one village, tahsil or district, then the names of all such villages, tahsils or districts.]

(*d*) If the document contains a map or plan of which no copy or copies has or have been filed as required by section 21, clause (*c*).

(2) In the above cases, prior to return, the document shall be endorsed as required by Form XII, and an entry shall be made in the Minute Book. This entry shall contain the names of the obligor and obligee, the date of execution of the document, its nature, the date of the presentation and of return, and the reason for the return, with the period allowed for the amendment or correction.

13. The Registering Officer shall personally, and not through his Moharir, enquire into the identity of persons not previously known to him who appear before him in connection with documents presented for registration, or the authentication of powers-of-attorney under section 33. He shall require identification in such cases by persons known to himself, or satisfy himself by the evidence of persons in public positions or of known respectability, such as Patels, Patwaris, Officers of the Courts, Pleaders, and the like.

14. (1) An oath shall ordinarily be administered under section 63 only when the Registering Officer doubts the truth of statements made by persons before him, but it shall be administered in every case in which fraud is suspected or alleged.

(2) The substance of statements made on oath shall be recorded, in the manner prescribed by section 63, in the Minute Book, and the fact of evidence having been so recorded shall be endorsed by the Registering Officer on the document according to Form II *(b)*.

15. In cases in which it is necessary to enforce the appearance of executants or witnesses under sections 36 to 39, or to make visits or issue commissions under section 33, or to allow time for persons to appear without service on them of process, the Registering Officer shall record in the Minute Book the cause of the delay in completing registration or refusing registration, as the case may be, with the date fixed for appearances or resumption of proceedings, and the serial number of the document.

16. Should default be made in presenting a document returned under Rule 12 or in appearing when time has been allowed under Rule 15, and it appears inadvisable to extend the order previously made in the matter, the Registering Officer may refuse registration.

17. The reasons for refusal to register, which shall be recorded in Book No. 2, are the following:—

(*a*) *vide* Rule 9 (2) and Rules 11, 12, 16, and 25:

(*b*) that the document has not been presented by a person executing or claiming under it, or by his representative or assign, or by an agent of any of them duly authorized by power-of-attorney executed and authenticated under section 33 (section 32):

(*c*) that the alleged representative, assign, or agent has failed to prove his status (section 34):

(*d*) that presentation of the document is time-barred under sections 23 to 26—*vide* Rule 33:

(*e*) that appearance of persons executing documents, or their representatives, assigns, or agents authorized under section 33, has not taken place within the time allowed by section 34—*vide* Rule 33:

(*f*) that execution is not admitted, or that the person by whom the document purports to be executed appears to be a minor, an idiot, or a lunatic, or that he is dead, and his representative or assign denies execution, or that the identity of persons has not been established to the satisfaction of the Registering Officer, or that the death of the person alleged to have executed a document, and who does not appear, has not been proved (section 35):

(*g*) that the document has not space left blank for entry of endorsements, as required by Rule 7:

(*h*) that the document is not stamped in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, or the Rules framed under that Act, and, having been impounded, has been returned by the Collector of Stamp Revenue, who has not by his certificate made under clause (*a*) of section 37 of that Act, rendered the document admissible for registration:

(*i*) that fees and costs of registration, having been demanded under section 80, have not been paid.

18. The record of the reasons shall be made in Book No. 2 at the time the refusal to register is decided on, and on the document the words "Registration refused," with the date and the signature of the refusing officer and the title of his office, shall alone be endorsed. This endorsement shall be sealed.

19. Registration shall not be refused on the ground that any person executing or claiming under the document is unwilling that it shall be registered, or that want or failure of full consideration or denial of execution with free consent (as defined in section 14 of the Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872) is pleaded by the obligor under the document, although he admits execution. Provided that the terms of the deed shall be clearly explained to the parties, and whenever any such plea as above indicated is raised or any objection is taken to the terms of the document, the fact is to be recorded by the Registering Officer in an endorsement in Form II(*e*). The case of refusal to sign endorsements is provided for in section 58.

20. When the parties mentioned in section 34 are present at the time of the presentation of a document for registration, and the enquiry directed by that section can there be made, the procedure under section 58 need not be delayed till the document has been copied under Rule 11, but the certificate under section 60 should not be endorsed till then. Endorsements made under section 58 shall be in Form II (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), or (*e*), or Form III, as the case may require, and endorsements made under section 60 shall be in Form IV.

21. All endorsements made on documents shall at the time of their being made be copied into the margin of the page or pages of the book into which the document has been copied, and in successive order, and at foot of the last endorsement so copied the value of the stamp paper used for, or of the adhesive Court-fee stamp affixed to the document, shall be recorded. The amount of the ordinary, extraordinary and copying fees levied on the document by the Registering Officer shall be recorded below the value of the stamp paper or stamp; and the Registering Officer shall sign the entry.

22. Errors, erasures, interlineations, &c., in the original document shall be copied in the Register Book *exactly* as they appear in the document. A note shall be made in the margin of the book explanatory of such errors, &c., and in the following manner:—

In the case of interlineations, additions or misspelling, by a single mark × in ink over the defect, with a similar mark × and the word "sic" with the initials of the Registering Officer in the margin of the book. In the case of an erasure, by two marks + +, one at each end of the erasure, with similar marks and the word "erasure" with the initials of the Registering Officer in the margin of the book.

23. The Registering Officer shall authenticate each copy made into a register by initialling it at the four corners. This is in every case to be done prior to the return of the document to the person who presented it or claims it; and, prior to so initialling, the Registering Officer shall examine the copy made, and should he find that any error has been made in copying, he shall cause the error to be corrected and affix to it his initials; should an interlineation or erasure be necessary, he shall affix his initials to both ends of the same.

24. The entries made into the registers shall be serially numbered, and the numbering shall commence and terminate with the calendar year. Volumes of books shall be similarly numbered. At the end of each year, if the book in use be not completely filled, it shall not be necessary to open a new book, but a half sheet of foolscap paper shall be pasted into the book after the last entry made in the expired year, and on this shall be written the words—

Book No.—,Volume No.—of 18 .

[The next entry made will be Serial No. 1 of the year.]

25. Before registering a copy of a court decree or order, the Registering Officer shall ascertain if it be properly certified, and is not disqualified for registration for any of the reasons mentioned in Rule 17 which may apply to it. Such a copy shall not be considered properly certified, unless it has a certificate at foot of it, that it is a true copy of the document or part of the document, as the case may be, dated and signed with his official title by the officer whose duty it is to grant copies. and if he is authorized or required by law to use a seal, the certificate must be sealed (section 76, Indian Evidence Act, I of 1872). If the document prove not to be a properly certified copy, registration shall be refused. The only endorsements that shall be made on certified copies of decrees or orders of courts shall be the presentation, endorsement (section 52), and the final certificate of registration (section 60) or the endorsement of refusal to register (section 71). Sections 34 and 35 do not apply to such copies.

26. After registration has been completed or refusal to register has taken place, the person who presented the document shall produce the receipt given to him for it, and the document shall then be returned to him. Should he, by endorsement made on the receipt, have authorized another person to receive the document, it shall, on delivery to the Registering Officer of the receipt so endorsed, be handed to such person. The date of the return of the document and the name of the person to whom delivered shall be endorsed on the receipt which shall then be pasted on to the counterfoil in the receipt book. When returning a document to a person, the Registering Officer shall enquire from him the exact amount which the person who presented the document has paid as fees or costs for its registration, and ascertain whether the amount stated to have been paid corresponds with the entry in the fee or cash account book, and in the receipt; if it does not, he shall require immediate explanation from the Moharir.

27. Should a document remain unclaimed for one month from the date on which certificate of registration or refusal to register was recorded on it, it shall be entered in the "List of unclaimed documents," Form XIII. This list shall be conspicuously exposed to public view in the Registration Office. A document which has been entered in the list shall thereafter not be returned unless and until a fee for its safe custody, at the rate prescribed in the fee table, is paid by the person who presented it for registration or by the person whom he may have authorized, under Rule 26, to claim it. For instructions relative to the eventual destruction of unclaimed documents, *vide* Rule 45.

28. (1) When under section 39 of the Specific Relief Act, I of 1877, a court sends to a Registering Officer copy of a decree directing cancellation of a registered document, the Registering Officer shall note the following particulars across the copy of the document in the book:—

(*a*) Court of———.

(*b*) Suit No.———of 18—.

(*c*) Plaintiff's name , defendant's name .

(*d*) The words "By decree made in the above suit and dated———, this document was ordered to be cancelled—*vide* letter from the Judge, No.———, dated———, filed as serial No.———of 18—, in the File Book."

(2) The Registering Officer shall then sign and date the entry so made, noting below his signature the designation of his office.

(3) When a court has, under section 31 of the same Act, ordered rectification of a registered document, and fresh registration is sought by the parties executing or claiming under such document, a note shall be written across the original entry in the book and be thus made:—

For copy of this document which has been rectified, *vide* serial No.——— Volume——— Book No.———for 18——.

Date———.

———————

Signature of Registering Officer.

Official designation.

29. Every copy of a certificate or order received by a Registering Officer under section 89 shal be pasted into Book No. 1, and an endorsement in the following form shall be made on the margin of the page on which it is pasted, *viz.*:—

This copy of a certificate [*or* order] granted under———(*the Act in question*) was received from———(*the Officer or Court*), and filed under section 89 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, on the———day of———189 .

———————

Signature and official title

of the Registering Officer.

30. (1) Copies prepared in compliance with section 65 or section 66 shall be written on whole sheets of foolscap paper.

(2) Postal charges for copies of documents made under section 65 or section 66 shall not be levied: the fees charged shall be held to cover all expenses, and the postage must be paid by the registering officer in service stamps.

31. The District Registrar shall give a receipt in Form XIV, for each Will, contained in a sealed cover which is deposited with him.

32. Fines for late presentation (section 24), and late appearance (section 34) shall be regulated by the scale given below. In calculating the time when the period begins to run, it must be borne in mind that the words "from the date" and "from the day" used in section 23 exclude from the period the date of the execution of the document, and the day on which the decree or order of the court was made or became final, as the case may be (*vide* section 3, clause (2), of the General Clauses Act, I of 1868):—

Scale.

(*a*) Where the delay does not exceed a month, a fine of twice the amount of the proper registration fee.

(*b*) Where the delay exceeds one month, but does not exceed two months, a fine of four times the amount of the proper registration fee.

(*c*) Where the delay exceeds two, but does not exceed three months, a fine of six times the amount of the proper registration fee.

(*d*) Where the delay exceeds three, but does not exceed four months, a fine of ten times the amount of the proper registration fee.

33. (1) Applications lodged under section 24 or section 34 shall be filed in the File Book of applications [Rule 6 (*h*)]; and the purport of the orders passed shall be communicated to the applicant without unnecessary delay.

(2) The following particulars regarding such applications shall be entered from time to time in the Minute Book [Rule 6 (*f*)]:—

(*a*) Date of application being lodged.

(*b*) Date of communication of the Registrar's order to the applicant.

34. (1) Endorsements of authentication on powers-of-attorney, made under section 33, shall be made by the Registering Officer himself in Form V, clause (*a*), (*b*), or (*c*), as the case may require.

(2) A general but not a special power-of-attorney may have a clause added to it, in the presence of the Registering Officer, conferring on the attorney, or agent, the power to act for the principal under the Registration Act, and such additional clause shall then be authenticated by the Registering Officer.

35. (1) Section 57 permits any person to inspect Books Nos. 1 and 2 and the indexes belonging to Book No. 1, and to obtain copies of entries in those books. The second clause of the same section authorises the giving of copies of entries in Book No. 3 and in the index relating

thereto to the executants only, or their agents, or, after the death of the executants, to any applicant; but it does not authorise the inspection of Book No. 3. In the case of Book No. 4 the privileges are also restricted to obtaining copies, and can only be exercised by persons executing or claiming under the document, or their agents or representatives. These distinctions must be most carefully noted when applications for inspections or copies are received.

(2) All inspections shall be made in the presence of the Registering Officer. The law does not authorize the making of copies while inspecting books; any copy required must be duly applied for in writing. In no case shall Book No. 3 or Book No. 4 be put into the hands of any person for purposes of search; all searches necessary prior to grant of a copy of an entry in either of those books shall be made by the Registering Officer or his Moharir.

36. No one but a Moharir attached to the registration office shall be allowed to copy into or from the books or to prepare Indexes or compile statistical returns from them:

Provided that the Registering Officer may by written order specially or generally authorise a particular copyist to make a copy or copies.

37. (1) All applications for inspection or copies shall be made in writing.

(2) On each application, shall be entered the date of its receipt, the date on which it was complied with, and the mode of compliance, with the amount of fees paid in connection with it. It shall then be filed [*vide* Rule 6, clause (*h*)] and be given a serial number in the file.

(3) If any application is not complied with, the reasons for non-compliance should be endorsed on the application which should be returned to the presenter. A copy of such reasons should be entered in the Minute Book [Rule 6 (*f*)].

38. Receipts shall be given for all applications received and fees paid for copies, and a note shall be made on the receipt specifying the probable date on which the copy will be ready for delivery. The provisions of Rule 26 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to receipts given under this rule.

39. Applications for copies of reasons for refusal to register shall be in writing. These copies shall be given immediately on receipt of the application, and the application shall be treated as prescribed in Rule 37 (*2*).

40. All Registering Officers granting copies shall certify and seal them in the manner described in Rule 25. This rule applies to all copies, of whatsoever description, which may be prepared in the Registering Office.

41. (1) Indexes Nos. I, II, III, and IV shall be prepared in Forms VII, VIII, and IX, respectively.

(2) In the case of certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts, particulars of which fall to be entered in Index No. I or Index No. IV, the names of plaintiffs and defendants, appellants and respondents, petitioners and opposite parties, shall be the names recorded.

(3) Indexes shall be prepared alphabetically, and entries therein shall be made immediately the document has been copied, or the memorandum has been filed. The filling in of index entries is not to be deferred pending completion of registration or refusal to register.

(4) The first letter of the name of the person if a native of India, and of the surname in the case of Europeans, shall be the guide to the letter under which the entry is made.

42. Index forms will be supplied in loose sheets, and as they are filled in shall be tacked together; and at the end of each year, after careful examination to ascertain whether or not the sheets are in alphabetical order, they shall be bound in book form, and permanently retained in the Registration Office. Separate sheets of indexes shall not be used for each month; but when a sheet has had an entry made in it, entries coming under the same letter of the alphabet shall continue to be made on that sheet till it be filled, when a fresh sheet shall be added to it, and so on till the close of the year.

43. Books Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Registers of Powers-of-Attorney and Minute Books shall be preserved in perpetuity.

44. (1) The books mentioned in clauses (*d*), (*e*), (*g*), and (*h*) of Rule 6, when filled in, and bearing a last date three years back, may, under the orders of the Registrar, but not otherwise, be destroyed in the month of January annually.

(2) Routine correspondence of an ordinary character, office copies of periodical returns and statements, satisfied indents, summonses served and commissions executed, charge reports and copies of contingent bills and vouchers, may, at the discretion of the Registrar, be ordered to be destroyed at intervals of two years.

(3) When the destruction of books, papers, &c., has been ordered under this rule, prior to such destruction being carried out, the Registrar shall prepare a list in Form XV, and after the destruction has taken place, he shall fill in the last column of the form and sign the list. The certificate of destruction shall then be filed in his office.

45 (1) When a document has been in the unclaimed list (Rule 27) for a period of 22 months notice is to be given by letter (forwarded "Service bearing") to both the person who executed it and the person who presented it for registration. The date on which, and the names of the persons to whom, such notice is sent, shall be endorsed on the document. This notice shall be in Form VI, and shall state that in default of the document being claimed and custody fees being paid within two months from date of notice, the document will be destroyed under section 85.

(2) If the document be not claimed, or custody fee be not paid, within the two months, the Registrar shall exercise his discretion and order the destruction or further retention of the document as the case may require: Provided that in no case shall a document be kept in the unclaimed list for more than 30 months.

(3) When the destruction of an unclaimed document has been ordered, and prior to the destruction being carried out, a note shall be entered at foot of the copy of the document in the book in which it was registered or the reasons for refusal to register it were recorded. This note shall be signed by the Registrar and be worded as follows:—

The document referred to above was destroyed before me on this_____day of_____ 18___, it having been in the unclaimed list of this office from the____day of_____18___, due notice of intended destruction, under Rule 45, having been sent to_____, son of _____ and_____, son of_____, on the_____day of_____.

_____

Signature and official title of Registrar

46. (1) The fees leviable for the registration and copying of a document and the fee prescribed for copying the endorsements are payable on demand made by the Registering Officer. Such demand shall be made as soon as the Registering Officer admits the document to registration and is prepared to order it to be copied into the appropriate book under section 52

(2) In calculating copying fees, a fraction of a folio shall be counted as a whole folio.

(3) Demand for fees on account of visits, or the issue of commissions shall be made when application for such visit or commission is received.

47. (1) All fees paid shall be at once brought to account in the Fee Book in detail, distinguishing ordinary from extraordinary or other fees, and all moneys paid shall from time to time be entered in the receipts given for documents under these rules.

(2) The Registering Officer is held personally responsible that this rule is strictly attended to; and he shall cause the entries in the Fee Book to be totalled daily, initialling the result after checking it.

48. (1) The cash received in the office shall be daily remitted, with a chalan, to the neares treasury, and the chalan shall be filed when returned from the treasury. Should distance render daily remittances impossible, the collections may, with the sanction of the Inspector-General of Registration, be allowed to accumulate till the total in hand reaches R50 or the month ends, whichever may first occur, and shall then be chalaned to the treasury. In such cases special provision must be made (under the said sanction) for the safe custody of the cash.

(2) It shall be discretional with the Inspector-General of Registration to require any Registering Officer who may not be able to make daily remittances to the treasury to furnish security under bond to such amount as may seem to him necessary for the cash which may come into the hands of the Registering Officer.

49. A copy of the fee table in English and the vernacular shall be pasted on to a board and be exposed to public view in a conspicuous place in the registration office, and the head of the office will be held responsible that the same is maintained in a legible condition.

APPENDIX.

FORM I.

Presentation Endorsement under Section 52 [Rule 8].

Presented between the hours of and (A.M. or P.M. *as the case may be*) on the 189 , in the office of the Registrar of (or at the house of A, son of B, at), by C, son of D. Dated this day of 189 .

_____ _____

Signature and addition of C *Signature and official title of Registering Officer.*

FORM II.

Endorsements on documents admitted to registration under Section 58 [Rule 20].

(*a*) Execution and receipt of consideration* (*in full or in part, specifying the amount*) admitted by A, son of , caste , resident of , who is personally known to the Registering Officer. Dated this day of 189 .

* If no consideration actually passes, but the instrument is simply the renewal of an old one, this fact should be stated.

_____ _____

Signature and addition of A. *Signature and official title of Registering Officer.*

(*b*) Execution and receipt of consideration (*in full or in part, specifying the amount*) admitted by A, son of , caste , resident of who was identified by B, son of , and by C, son of (*if oath was administered, here write who were examined on oath, and that their statements were recorded in the Minute Book—vide* Rule 14), both of whom are personally known to the Registering Officer. Dated this day of 189 .

Signature and addition of B.

Signature and addition of A.

Signature and addition of C.

Signature and official title of Registering Officer.

(*c*) Execution and receipt of consideration (*in full or in part, specifying the amount*) admitted by A, son of , caste , resident of , Agent of B, son of , caste , of , under a power-of-attorney, dated , and authenticated by , who is personally known to the Registering Officer [*or if identified by witnesses, here enter as shown in Form II* (b) *above*]. Dated this day of 189 .

Signature and addition of A.

Signature and official title of Registering Officer.

Signature and addition of witnesses, if any.

(*d*) Execution and receipt of consideration (*in full or in part, specifying the amount*) admitted by A, son of , caste , of as representative (*or* assign) of B, son of , caste , of , deceased who has proved his status by the evidence of C, son of , caste , and D , son of , caste , of , who were examined on oath, their statements being recorded in the Minute Book. Dated this day of 189

Signature and addition of A.

Signature and official title of Registering Officer.

Signature and addition of the witnesses C and D.

NOTE. 1—In cases in which the obligor receives the consideration in the presence of the Registering Officer, in Forms II (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) for the words "execution and receipt of consideration admitted by," substitute "execution admitted by, and Rupees_____ paid, [*or* property (*specifying what property*) handed] to_____ (*name and addition*) in the presence of the Registering Officer."

NOTE 2.—In case of refusal to sign an endorsement made under section 58 the Registering Officer should add to the endorsement a note as follows :—

"The aforesaid (*name and addition*) refused to sign the above endorsement."

(*e*) Execution admitted by A, son of B, caste , of , who is personally known to the Registering Officer [*or* identified by (*names and additions*)]. The said A [alleges that he has received no consideration, or only a part of the consideration (*specify part named*) for the document, *or* that execution of the document was obtained from him by fraud, *or* in any other of the invalidating ways indicated in Rule 19, *or* takes the following objection to the terms of the document, *viz.*, &c. (*In each case record a brief, but clear abstract, the full statements made by all parties examined being recorded in the Minute Book.*)] Dated this day of 189 .

Signature and addition of A

Signature and official title of Registering Officer.

FORM III.

Endorsement on document admitted to registration under section 58, where a Commission has been issued under section 38 [*Rule 20*].

Execution and receipt of consideration (*or as the case may be*) admitted by A, son of , caste of , but now in the Jail under process of a Civil (*or* Criminal) Court [*or, as the case may be*] on the day of 189 , as deposed to, to my satisfaction, by (*name and addition of Commissioner who examined the said A*). Dated this day of 189 .

Signature and addition of the Commissioner.

Signature and official title of Registering Officer.

FORM IV.

Endorsement of certificate of registration under section 60 [Rule 20].

Registered in Book No._____, Volume___, on page___(*or* pages_____and___), as Serial; No._____of 189___, on this_____ day of___189 .

Signature and official title of Registering Officer.

Seal.

FORM V.

Endorsements on Powers-of-Attorney authenticated by a registering officer under section 33 [Rule 34].

(*a*) Executed in my presence on this day of 18 , by son of , caste of , who is personally known to me (*or* whose identity was proved by the evidence of , son of , and , son of), [*if oath was administered, here write that the parties were examined on oath, and that their statements were recorded in the Minute Book—vide Rule 14*, and recorded as No. of 18 .]

Signature and official title of Registering Officer.

Seal

(*b*) Having visited and examined the principal (*name and addition*) at his (*or* her) residence at_____I am satisfied that this power-of-attorney has been voluntarily executed by him (*or* her), and I accordingly authenticate it under section 33 of The Indian Registration Act, 1877, and record it as No.___, for 18___, on this_____of_____18___.

Signature and official title of Registering Officer.

Seal

(*c*) From the report made by (*name and addition*), who was appointed Commissioner to enquire into the voluntary execution of this power-of attorney by (*name and addition*), I am satisfied that it has been voluntarily executed by the said (*name only*), and I accordingly authenticate it under section 33 of The Indian Registration Act, 1877, and record it as No. —, for 18—, on this _____ day of_____18 .

Signature and official title of Registering Officer.

Seal.

FORM VI.

Notice of intended destruction of a document [Rule 45].

Notice is hereby given to you (*name and addition of the person who executed the document* or *the person who presented it for registration as the case may be*) that unless you within two months from the date of this notice claim and pay custody fees for the (*here briefly state the nature of the document*), dated_____, executed by (*name and addition*) (*or* presented for registration by) (*name and addition*) and which has lain unclaimed in the (*name of office*) since the (*date of entry in the unclaimed list*), the said document will, on the expiration of the said two months, be destroyed under section 85 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877.

Date in writing and figures.

Signature of Registrar.

FORM VII.

Indexes Nos I and IV [Rules 6 and 41].

(1) Names and father's names of executants and claimants.
(2) Trade, profession or caste of the above.
(3) Town, or village, tahsil and district in which the above resides.
(4) Interest or liability under the documents or memoranda (*vendor or vendee mortgagor or mortgagee, plaintiff or defendant and the like.*)
(5) Serial number given to, with the year, book, volume, and page of the entry of the document.

FORM VIII.

Index No. II [Rules 6 and 41].

(1) Name of the town or village and tahsil in which the immoveable property is situate, and if in a town, the name of the street if it has a name.

(2) Name of the tahsil and of the district.

(3) Nature of the document (*as lease, deed of sale, mortgage, and so on, as the case may be*) with a specification of the consideration as therein set forth.

(4) Serial number given to, with the year, book, volume, and page of the entry of, the document.

FORM IX.

Index No. III [Rules 6 and 41].

(1) Name and father's name of executant of Will or authority to adopt.
(2) Trade, profession or caste of the above.
(3) Town, or village, tahsil and district in which the above resides.
(4) Date of execution, and whether the document is a Will or authority to adopt.
(5) Names and fathers' names of executors and persons appointed thereunder.
(6) Names and fathers' names of persons claiming under the document; (*to be here recorded after the death of the testator or the donor of the authority to adopt, and not before*).
(7) Trades, professions or castes of persons entered in column 6.
(8) Town, or village, tahsil and district in which each person entered in column 6 resides.
(9) Serial number in, with number of volume and page of, the Register of Wills and authorities to adopt, in which the document has been registered.

FORM X.

Register of Powers-of-Attorney authenticated under section 33 [Rule 6].

Serial number in this register.	
Name and addition of person executing.	
Name and addition of attorney or agent appointed.	
Whether the executant is personally known to the authenticating officer, or if not, names and additions of persons by whom he was identified.	
Nature of the power, "General or Special."	
Date of authentication.	
Signature and official title of authenticating officer.	
Number of the receipt given for the fees paid, and their amount.	

FORM XI.

Endorsement on return of document presented in a wrong office [Rule 10].

This document is returned to (*name and addition*), who presented it, as it cannot be registered in this office under either section 28 or section 29 of the Indian Registration Act, III of 1877, and he is instructed to present it without delay to the Sub-Registrar of_____, or the Registrar of the district, for registration. Dated this_____day of _____189 .

Signature and official title of Registering Officer.

FORM XII.

Endorsement on document returned for amendment [Rule 12].

Returned to *name and addition of the person who presented the document*) to enable him to present with it a true copy [*or as the case may be*—see Rules 9 (2) and 12], which he must do on or before the _____day of_____ 189 . Dated this_____day of_____ 189 .

Signature and official title of Registering Officer.

FORM XIII.

List of unclaimed documents [Rule 27].

Nature of the document.	Names of the parties to it.	Date of presentation.	Date of			Signature of Registering Officer.	Removal from this List.		Signature of Registering Officer.
			Registration, section 60.	Refusal to register, section 71.	Entry in this list.		Date of	Reason for	

FORM XIV.

Receipt Forms [Rules 6, 11, 26, 31, 38 and 47].

*Serial No.*_____*Office of the*_____*Serial No.*_____.

Date Name and addition of recipient. Receipt for what	Fees paid.	To whom given.	Date, description, and value of document, or date and nature of application, or superscription on sealed cover received or for which payment has been made.	Amount.	Initials of Registering Officer.	Date of return of this receipt and name of the person actually returning it.	Signature of party who returns the receipt on satisfaction of his claim under it.
	R a. p.			R a. p.			
Initials of Registering Officer.							

Signature and official title of Registering Officer.

Date.

FORM XV.

List of Books, &c., destroyed in the Office of the_____of_____[Rule 44]

Books.		Papers.		By whose order destroyed.	Mode of destruction.	Remarks.
Names of	Date of the last entry made in them.	General description.	For what years.			

I certify that the books and papers mentioned in the above list were destroyed in my presence on this_____day of_____at_____.

Signature of the Registrar.

The 25th April, 1890.

No. 1852.—Major D. W. K. Barr, Bombay Staff Corps, Resident at Gwalior, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 12th May, 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 26th April, 1890.

No. 1887.—Mr. H. S. Talbot, Executive Engineer, Gwalior State Public Works Department, is granted furlough out of India for seven months under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, together with the usual subsidiary leave.

The 29th April, 1890.

No. 1902.—In exercise of the authority conferred on him by Foreign Department Notification, No. 92-J., dated the 30th May, 1873, and in continuation of Central India Agency Notification, No. 1406, dated 3rd April, 1890, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India is pleased to confer upon Captain E. S. Masters, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, within the limits of the Cantonment of Mhow. Captain Masters is also invested, within the same limits, with the additional powers Nos. (1) to (12) with which a 1st class Magistrate may be invested under Schedule IV of the Criminal Procedure Code.

By Order,

A. L. P. TUCKER,

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 22nd April, 1890.

No. 1554-G.—Second class Hospital Assistant Mahomed Mossa returned, on the forenoon of the 6th April, 1890, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification, No. 1051-G., dated 14th March, 1890, and resumed charge of his duties from 3rd class Hospital Assistant Runchhodlal Viswanath, who reverted to the Government Reserve List from that date.

No. 1555-G.—First class Hospital Assistant Emamuddin returned, on the afternoon of the 9th April, 1890, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification, No. 1050-G., dated 14th March, 1890, and resumed charge of his duties from 3rd class Hospital Assistant Parmanand, who reverted to the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for service in Native States from that date.

No. 1556-*G*.—The following transfers have been made in the Establishment of the Civil Hospital Assistants in Rajputana :—

Class.	Names.	From	To	Dates of Transfer.
1st	Abdul Kadir	Raj Dispensary, Suratgurh, Bikanir.	Pensioned	7th March, 1890.
3rd	Abdul Hamid	Native States Reserve List	Raj Dispensary, Suratgurh, Bikanir.	7th March, 1890.
3rd	Runchhodlal Viswanath	Government Reserve List	Charitable Dispensary, Abu	12th April, 1890.
1st	Hafeezullah	Police Hospital, Ajmere	Jail Hospital, Ajmere	13th April, 1890.
2nd	Hydayatullah	Jail Hospital, Ajmere	Police Hospital, Ajmere	13th April, 1890.
3rd	Shive Shunker Khushalrai	Native States Reserve List	Kotra Agency Hospital	15th April, 1890.
2nd	Jowala Pershad	Kotra Agency Hospital	Government Reserve List	15th April, 1890.
3rd	Ardashir Cowasjee	Native States Reserve List	Ulwar Raj Service	19th March, 1890.

No. 1557-*G*.—Third class Hospital Assistant Runchhodlal Viswanath took over charge of the Charitable Dispensary, Abu, on the afternoon of the 11th April, 1890, from 1st class Hospital Assistant Sobha Ram.

No. 1558-*G*.—First class Hospital Assistant Sobha Ram, attached to the Rajputana Agency Hospital, performed the duties of the Abu Charitable Dispensary, in addition to his own duties, from 25th March to 11th April, 1890, *vice* 2nd class Hospital Assistant Brij Mohun Lall, deceased.

No. 1559-*G*.—The following Hospital Assistants were appointed as 3rd class Hospital Assistants for Government service, and placed on the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for service in Native States from the 7th February, 1890 :—

Bani Madhub Ghose.
Mahomed Azimuddin.
Mahomed Zohurul Huq.
Abdus Samud.

No. 1560-*G*.—Hospital Assistant Waizul Huq was appointed a 3rd class Hospital Assistant for Government service from the 8th February, 1890, and placed on the Government Reserve List from that date.

No. 1561-*G*.—Third class Hospital Assistant Bani Madhub Ghose was granted from the 16th April, 1890, two months' leave on medical certificate.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major*,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th April, 1890.

LIABILITIES.		R	a.	p.
Capital paid up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	R 78,95,298 7 9	1,85,43,148	4	8
Public Deposits at Branches	1,06,47,849 12 11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		3,36,78,349	5	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.		3,37,091	8	8
Sundries		11,76,826	10	7
RUPEES		7,95,35,415	13	0

ASSETS.		R	a.	p.
Government Securities		35,61,110	0	0
Other authorised Investments		84,21,396	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities		1,53,32,390	11	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities		1,03,42,313	2	4
Bills discounted and purchased		1,84,37,308	13	11
Balances with other Banks		4,00,232	11	6
Bullion		3,431	4	0
Dead Stock		12,37,208	3	6
Stamps		12,926	14	10
Sundries		2,32,723	4	0
		5,79,81,041	1	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	R 1,35,89,750 13 6	2,15,54,371	3	
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	79,64,623 13 9			
RUPEES		7,95,35,415	13	0

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 1st May, 1890.

F. T. LEWIS,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 40·1.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th April, 1890.

No. 29.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of March, 1890:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1890.	
Pearl Fishery .	Ceylon . .	1st Mar.	Opened.
Karanja . .	Central Provinces	1st ,,	Ditto.
Kala Kankar .	Oudh . . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Ammayanayakanur.	Madras Presdy. .	2nd ,,	Ditto.
*Jhalnacherra .	.....	4th ,,	Ditto.
*Darjow . .	.....	5th ,,	Closed.
*Narchong . .	.....	5th ,,	Ditto.
Peddapuram .	Madras Ry. .	9th ,,	Opened.
*Dupora . .	.....	10th ,,	Ditto.
Chiniot . .	Punjab . .	10th ,,	Ditto.
*Dupora . .	.....	11th ,,	Closed.
*Block House Camp.	.....	11th ,,	Opened.
Ranikhet Cantonment.	N.-W. Provinces	13th ,,	Re-opened.
Chief Commissioner's Camp.	Burma . .	13th ,,	Opened.
Sasan (H. R. H. Prince Albert's Camp.)	.....	15th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto . .	.....	20th ,,	Closed.
*Sangoo . .	.....	19th ,,	Opened.
*Narchong . .	.....	19th ,,	Closed.
Sulabele . .	Madras Presdy. .	18th ,,	Opened.
Balehonnur. .	Ditto . .	19th ,,	Ditto.
Puranigudam .	Assam . .	20th ,,	Closed.
†Packyaung .	.....	23rd ,,	Ditto.
*Upper Koladyne	.....	23rd ,,	Opened.
*Block House Camp.	.....	22nd ,,	Closed.
Chief Commissioner's Camp.	Burma . .	25th ,,	Ditto.
Gapeng . .	Perak . .	26th ,,	Opened.
Vala . . .	Bombay Presdy. .	27th ,,	Ditto.
Koppa . .	Madras Presdy. .	27th ,,	Ditto.
Rajam . .	Ditto . .	29th ,,	Ditto.
Pind Dadun Khan	Punjab . .	29th ,,	Ditto.
Bhakkar . .	Ditto . .	30th ,,	Ditto.
Kolar Road. .	Madras Presdy. .	30th ,,	Ditto.
Kolar . . .	Ditto . .	30th ,,	Ditto.
Apozai . .	Baluchistan .	29th ,,	Ditto.
Mangrol . .	Bombay Presdy. .	29th ,,	Ditto.
†Sikkim . .	.....	31st ,,	Closed.
Railway or Canal Telegraph Offices.			
		1890.	
Chinchli . .	Southern Mahratta Ry.	15th Mar.	Closed.
Mailani . .	Sind-Sagar State Ry.	20th ,,	Opened.
Jutur . . .	Kurnool Canal	22nd ,,	Closed.
Nundial . .	Kurnool Canal	30th ,,	Ditto.
Satwari . .	Jamoo-Kashmir Ry.	27th ,,	Opened.
SialkotCantonment	Jamoo-Kashmir Ry.	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Ranbirsinghpur .	Jamoo-Kashmir Ry.		
Tawi . . .	Jamoo-Kashmir Ry.		
Benares, Ganges River.	Oudh & Rohilkhand Ry.	29th ,,	Closed.
Benares, Dufferin Bridge North Bank.	Ditto . .	29th ,,	Opened.

* Field Office, Chin-Lushai Expedition.
† Field Office, Sikkim Expedition.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for *Director General of Telegraphs.*

The 1st May, 1890.

No. 4.—Mr. J. M. Lane, Superintendent, class IV, 1st grade, is allowed special leave for six months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 19th April, 1890.

J. H. LANE,
Deputy Director General of Telegraphs.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 22nd April, 1890.

No. 418—370.—Mr. B. Egerton, District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere-Merwara, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 7th May, 1890, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*
First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

The 25th April, 1890.

No. 429—328-*VII.*—In continuation of this Office Notification, No. 394—326-II, dated 18th April, 1890, it is hereby notified that Captain A. F DeLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., resumed charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, from Captain P. J. Melvill, B.S.C., on the forenoon of the 17th idem.

No. 432—328-*V.*—In continuation of this Office Notification, No. 429—328-VII, of the 25th instant, it is hereby notified that Captain P. J. Melvill, B.S.C., resumed charge of the Office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, from Rai Bahadur Munshi Bishen Sarup, on the afternoon of the 18th April, 1890.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.,*
for *First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

NOTICE.

The following new Chart has been published by the Admiralty, and can be obtained from their Chart Agent, Mr. J. D. Potter, 31, Poultry, London:—

No.	Scale.	Title.
136	M=9·0	River Hugli, Saugor Point to Calcutta.

ANTH. GWYN,
for *Director of the Indian Marine.*

MARINE SURVEY OFFICE,
BOMBAY,
The 22nd April, 1890.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SEEBPUR.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 25th May, 1890. The session begins on Monday, the 2nd June, 1890. Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests:—

(1) The Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and in English and Mathema-

ties must have obtained at least 40 and 50 per cent. respectively of the marks allotted to those subjects. The candidate's age must be under nineteen years.

(2) The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under twenty-one years.

(3) The B. A. Examination in the B Course. The candidate's age must be under twenty-three years.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department, not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships. These scholarships will be awarded, *after admission*, to the following classes of students in order:—(1) B. A s who have taken up the B Course; (2) F. A. Candidates; (3) Entrance Candidates according to the number of marks gained in English and Mathematics jointly.

MECHANICAL APPRENTICE DEPARTMENT.

Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination in February are eligible for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Department up to the 2nd June, 1890, provided there is accommodation in the College for them. They must send in their *applications before 25th May, 1890.*

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

S. F. DOWNING,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SEEBPUR;
The 30th April, 1890.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 30th April, 1890.

No. 1087.—M. R. Bean is appointed to be a Superintendent of the 4th grade in the Punjab Circle.

No. 1089.—Mr. Vinayak Karnanand is appointed to be a Superintendent of the 4th grade in the Bombay Circle.

P. SHERIDAN,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 29th April, 1890.

Bromberg, Isack.
Charissiades, A.
Dudley, P. A.
Laubenburg, C. H. & Co.
Letourrieux, E.
Lula, John Sipsomus.
Meehan, A. R.
Needham, N.
Wight, Joseph
Lumsden.
Willsden, Joseph.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Andrews, S.
Angeli, D.
Bernatcom, F.
Bloomfield, T. L. R.
Braham, F.
Brown, John D.
Brown, M. C.
Browne, A. D.
Bruce R. G.
Burr, Thomas T.
Bush, W. J. & Co.
Cadogan, Mrs. H. G.
Carbery, Lady.
Cayley, H.
Charmetaut, Mr.
Clark, F.
Clealt Madame.
Close, Henry.
Coggin, George.
Coggin, R. T.
DaRocha, B. F,
Douglas, G. P. H.
Doughty, F. J.
Dunlo, Viscount.
Ellis, H.
Elmore, John S.
Fergusson, J. H. & Co.
Fleischhaker, F.
orbes, James.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office"—contd.

Forshaw, H.
Fowler, F. D.
Francis, Mrs. R.
Freedman, J. J.
Gantzman, Charles.
Gatherer, Mrs. A. D.
Gifford, H. J.
Gold, Mrs. Marie.
Green, W. W
Hamilton, C. J.
Handcock, J. P.
Hay, John.
Heller, Madame B.
Hewitt, F. T.
Higgins, C. C.
Hinde, Alfred.
Howard, Dr. B.
Hudson, Mrs. M.
Hughes, E. M.
Humphries, Mrs. H.
Hunter, H C.
Ingels, H. V.
Jackson, Mrs. C. N.
Jackson, S. J.
Johannessen, O. C.
Kennard, F.
Kobus, J. D.
Langer, J. O.
LaTouche, C. E.
Leonard, Captain, C. B.
Linton, C. E.
Livesey, Thomas.
Long, W.
Macdonald, W.
Marsden, Miss Kate
Maxwell Sir J. S.
May, J. J.
McSmith, D.
Menexis, Mrs. C.
Moore, J. W.
Muirling, T. J. R.
Murray, Mrs. M. L.
Nicholas, J.
O'Flaherty, P.
O'Mealy, Capt. D'Oyly.
Pantow, A.
Payne, E. H.
Penn, Mrs.
Potokie, Count J.
Reichman, Maria.
Rendell, T. H.
Rennrick, F. B. M.
Rishworth, Mrs.
Robert P.
Robertson, John.
Robinson, Francis.
Robinson, G.
Rodnor, W. H.
Rosenstern, Otto.
Roskell, Richard.
Russell, Donald.
Samuel, Joseph.
Smith, Wm.
Taylor, J. L.
Templer, G. C.
Thimm, Captain F. K.
Thompson, D.
Triggs, W. F.
Troger, Otto.
Uphill, T.
Ursite, Johan.
Walter, F.
Warry, W.
Weathereis Harry.
Webster, Mrs.
White, Ernest.
Wiener, L.
Witt, Miss.

Registered Letters.

Dickson, Mrs. L. E.
Marsland, W.
Mountford, C. E.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 28th April, 1890.

Agar, Mrs.
Armstrong, Sergt.
Bailey, J. C.
Bentling, F.
Campbell, M.
Davies, G. C.
Emanuel, John.
Fergusson, H. T.
Hakell, C.
Lesses, G.
Ross, R. C. R.
Rydguist, C. F.
Thompson, James.
Treleind, Jones.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 3rd May, 1890.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom	1890 6th May	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets) . . .	5th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion	6th ,,	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies.	6th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . . .	5th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	5th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China .	11th ,,	Per French Str. *Niemen.*
Straits, China and Japan . .	8th ,,	Per Steamer *Kutsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	6th ,,	Per Steamer *Chanda.*
Ditto ditto . .	9th ,,	Per Steamer *Pundua.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon	7th ,,	Per Steamer *Madras.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R7-4;* per pound tin, *R14*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-14:* per eight-ounce tin, *R9-4;* per pound tin, *R17-8* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنت سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئينائين کا عمده بدل هی اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد کرنے والا هو وه نقد خريد کرنے کي شرط پر نيچے کے لکهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد کرسکتا هی يعنے — چار اونس کے ٹين کے تين روپی چوده آنے ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے سات روپی چار آنے ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے چوده روپی '

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد نيچے کے لکهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد کرسکتے هين يعنے — چار اونس ٹين کے چار روپی چوده آنے ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے نو روپی چار آنے ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے سترا روپی آٹهه آنے '

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بکتي هی ماسوائے قيمت مذکوره بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس ٹين کے چار آنے ; اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے آٹهه آنے ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے باره آنے '

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, at the prices specified below :—

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1882, 4to, 152 pages text, 298 pages tables, 8 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1883, 4to, 150 pages text, 305 pages tables, 9 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1884, 4to, 153 pages text, 305 pages tables, 4 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1885, 4to, 202 pages text, 315 pages tables, 4 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1886, 4to, 228 pages text, 322 pages tables, 5 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1887, 4to, 274 pages text, 329 pages tables, 5 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1888, 4to, 284 pages text, 248 pages tables, 5 charts. R8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates. R2-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 80 pages, 2 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to, 69 pages, 9 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part III, 4to, 68 pages, 3 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part IV, 4to, 232 pages, 7 plates R3.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part V, 4to, 26 pages, 1 plate. R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, complete, in cloth. R10.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part I, 4to, 116 pages, 7 plates. R2.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part II, 4to, 138 pages, 12 plates. R2.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part III, 4to, 16 pages text, 353 pages tables. R4.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1890.

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NOTICE.

We have this day admitted Mr. Richard John Roney Dougal a partner in our firm.

GISBORNE & CO.

40, STRAND,
The 1st May, 1890.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. Arthur Shanks in our firm ceased on the 30th April, 1890.

BURN & CO.

7, HASTINGS STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 1st May, 1890.

NOTICE.

Mr. Henry Wicks has been admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

BURN & CO.

7, HASTINGS STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 1st May, 1890.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 055895, 055896 and 051998 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, aggregating (₹3,500) three thousand and five hundred, originally standing in the name of S. Appu Row, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from date of last advertisement.

BELLARY, *The 6th April 1890.* } S. APPU ROW, *Pensioned Tahsildar, Bellary.*

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 051711, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, for ₹1,000, standing in the names of W. W. Bell and the Reverend J. S. S. Robertson, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietors, after two years from date of last advertisement.

UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED,
CHARING CROSS BRANCH.

Destroyed by Fire.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 062340 and 062341 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55 for ₹5,000 each, originally standing in the name of Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, Esquire, the proprietor, by whom they were blank endorsed and deposited with Messrs Hore, Conroy and Brown, Solicitors, Bombay, in whose office they were destroyed by fire Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from date of last advertisement.

VURJEEWANDAS MADHOWDAS,
21, Hornby Road,
Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 7th April, 1890.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 18.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1890

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A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1890.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 8	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	14 9
Tavoy	...	...	...	..	13 12	13 12	17 15	17 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	16 3½	16 3½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 2	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 8	20 8
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	22 0	22 0	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	7 6	7 6	...	...	12 1	12 1	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 5	11 9	12 6	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	..	...	...	...	15 7	14 15	17 14	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...	196 15	196 15	16 8	15 12
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	..	..	...	...	9 13	9 1	10 6	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	8 2	8 2	450 0	450 0	14 0	14 0
Her ada	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	.	..	183 8	183 8	17 11	17 11
Prome	12 2	12 2	...	...	14 9	13 4	16 3	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	8 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	167 9	167 9	18 14	14 3
Toungoo	...	..	...	...	10 6	10 6	13 8	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	9 9	9 9	...	...	11 11	11 11	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	11 10	...	...	...	...	392 0	392 0	11 3	11 3
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 15	10 5	...	..	10 5	9 8	11 4	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 4	18 6	17 12	7 8	8 0	60 0	60 0	16 14	16 14
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	..	24 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	18 10	18 10
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	18 4	18 14	20 3	20 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	19 8	24 0
Akyab	...	...	...	..	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	10 4	10 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	160 0	180 0	16 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	11 4	12 4	16 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	9 8	9 8
Cachar	9 0	8 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	6 8	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 7	6 7
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	14 6	19 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	18 0	120 0	80 0	9 0	9 8
Kamrup	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Eastern hill tracts—																												
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	6 0	6 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 8	4 8	...	...	...	...	100 0	80 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																												
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 4	...	120 0	120 0	10 2	10 5
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 8	15 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Tipperah	12 4½	12 5	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 9	14 9¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 0	8 6¾	...	...	9 6½	9 6½
Dacca	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Mymensingh	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 0	10 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Deltaic—																												
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	12 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 8
24-Pergunnahs	14 8	14 8	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	6 8	20 0	18 13	...	...	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Midnapore	13 0	13 0	...	...	15 8	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	10 3	10 3
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Calcutta	13 6	13 10	18 2	17 1	9 1	9 3	13 14	14 1	21 5	21 5	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 12	16 12	18 5	18 12	17 7	17 6	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 2
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	15 0	15 0	17 12	17 12	12 13	12 5¾	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5¾	20 0	...	...	17 12	20 0	...	...	9 13	9 2
Jessore	12 12	12 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 4
Furreedpore	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Central—																												
Bankoora	15 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	17 8	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	35 0	35 0	20 0	20 0	280 0	280 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	14 0	14 8	..	...	13 8	14 4	16 14	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Beerbhoom	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	19 8	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Moorshedabad	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	18 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	13 8	17 4	...	...	6 12	6 14	14 4	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	20 0	20 10	200 0	200 0	10 0	9 6
Bogra	12 0	12 0 to 16 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahye	16 8	16 8	26 4	26 4	13 8	13 8	15 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	19 8	...	...	20 4	20 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Maldah	19 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0
Northern—																												
Rungpore	14 8	14 8	...	...	9 6	9 7	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 7	9 7	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14
Dinagepore	19 4	19 4	20 10	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12	15 0	...	...	19 6	13 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Jalpaiguri	13 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	128 0	128 0	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	8 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																												
Pooree	11 13	13 2	...	...	15 12	17 1	22 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	14 7	15 12	80 0	80 0	11 13	11 13
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	19 11	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	14 7	...	...	18 6	14 7	80 0	80 0	11 13	11 0
Balasore	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Chota-Nagpur—																												
Singhbhoom	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8
Manbhoom	14 8	13 5	...	...	13 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	32 0	34 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Lohardugga	9 6 to 14 0	10 12 to 13 8	24 0	15 0	14 0	15 0	15 0 to 19 0	17 12 to 20 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	34 0	...	...	17 0	14 0	32 0	32 0	20 0 to 24 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8
Hazaribágh	13 0 to 16 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	28 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0

* Not sold.

† Maize R1-4 per 100 cobs.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1890—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenná, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	17 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	21 0	†	†	†	†	23 0	25 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	120 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Ferozepore	19 0	19 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	26 0	22 0	24 0	†	†	22 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	17 0	18 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	9 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	30 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	†	†	23 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	16 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	25 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	15 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	21 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	16 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	24 0	19 0	21 0	100 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Lahore	17 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	26 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	30 0	30 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	17 0	17 0	22 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	13 0
Ludhiána	19 0	17 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	†	†	20 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	19 0	18 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	*	*	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	*	*	100 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	17 0	20 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	28 0	21 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	25 0	23 0	26 0	14 0	15 0	88 0	85 0	13 2	12 8
Gurdáspur	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	19 0	17 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	13 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	65 0	65 0	9 8	9 8
Káng a	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	22 0	18 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	15 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	...	.	12 0	13 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	‡	‡	28 0	28 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	‡	12 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	17 0	16 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	‡	‡	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	19 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	11 0	13 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	25 0	23 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	14 0	13 12
Jhelum	18 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	21 0	*	*	*	*	23 0	22 0	26 0	23 0	*	*	130 0	130 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	18 0	17 0	36 0	35 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	35 0	35 0	23 0	23 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	29 0	26 0	26 0	85 0	90 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	20 0	19 0	34 0	32 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	‡	20 0	20 0	22 0	†	†	12 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	32 0	28 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	17 0	19 0	45 0	45 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	35 0	35 0	21 0	21 0	†	†	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	30 0	110 0	115 0	39 0	40 0
Kohát	21 0	23 0	43 0	43 0	...	...	17 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	‡	‡	34 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	32 0	33 0	†	†	143 0	160 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	19 0	19 0	34 0	33 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	27 0	*	*	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	17 0	16 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	22 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	14 0	16 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	22 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	22 0	26 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	24 0	25 0	55 0	53 0	..	...	15 0	15 0	43 0	40 0	31 0	31 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	35 0	35 0	46 0	45 0	13 0	13 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	17 0	20 0	39 0	39 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	35 0	35 0	30 0	31 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	125 0	125 0	46 0	46 0
Muzaffargarh	16 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	11 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
D. G. Khan	16 0	17 0	26 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	21 0	22 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	125 0	125 0	28 0	28 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	11 8	11 8	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 8	12 8	19 0	19 0	7 8	7 8	11 8	11 0	19 0	19 8	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 8	11 0	...		...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	15 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	13 12	13 4	20 12	20 12	8 3	8 3	10 1	9 8	21 4	21 3	24 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	16 5	17 6	...	...	9 8	9 7	155 0	155 0	11 8	11 4
Upper Sind Frontier	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	24 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	18 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	13 0	13 12	14 8	15 0	5 0	5 0	7 5	7 5	18 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	14 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	50 0	50 0	8 0	8 0

Bombay—																														
Konkan—																														
Karwar	12 0	12 4	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	13 0	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	213 5	213 5	11 8	11 10
Ratnágiri	10 9	10 9	...	.	9 4	9 4	12 11	12 0	15 10	15 10	14 1	14 1	17 10	17 10	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 14	10 14	120 0	105 0	11 10	11 10
Colába (Alibág)	9 0	9 0	...	..	7 4	7 4	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	..	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	85 0	85 0	12 6	12 6
Bombay	10 5	10 10	17 0	20 1	7 3	7 3	11 2	10 13	16 3	18 3	14 2	13 10	13 9	17 0	12 10	13 12	13 14	14 2	17 6	17 5	9 4	10 2	67 1	67 1	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	9 11	9 11	...		6 15	6 15	8 9	8 9	...	..	12 13½	12 13½	..	.	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	9 14½	9 14½	80 0	80 0	13 5	13 5
Deccan—																														
Dharwar (Hubli)	17 0	16 13	..	..	11 0	11 1	12 0	12 13	23 0	23 6	21 0	21 5	24 0	...	..	19 6	14 0	12 15	...	...	20 0	11 3	80 0	91 0	9 0	9 8
Belgaum	17 8	17 8	26 0	18 0	12 8	12 0	13 8	13 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	68 0	68 0	14 0	14 0
Satara	12 1	12 1	...	...	9 9	9 9	11 7	11 7	15 16	15 16	15 8	15 8	16 6	16 6	..	...	15 10	15 10	17 13	17 13	13 2	13 12	116 8	116 8	13 2	13 2
Sholapur	15 7	15 7	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 15	9 15	20 11	20 11	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	20 1	19 3	...	...	18 3	17 12	85 0	85 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	14 10	14 10	...	..	7 3	7 3	11 5	11 5	17 9	17 9	20 11	20 11	...	.	...	...	16 1	14 0	...	...	12 2	11 12	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12
Poona (City)	12 10	12 10	13 10	13 10	9 3	9 3	9 13	9 13	17 6	17 0	14 15	16 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	16 2	14 15	..	...	18 0	12 0	60 13	60 13	12 4	12 4
Khandesh—																														
Ahmednagar	14 5	14 8	..	..	7 0	8 0	9 1	9 8	18 5	18 13	18 15	17 12	...	...	...	...	18 9	19 0	...	...	23 9	23 3	91 6	91 6	13 0	13 1
Násik	16 3	15 8	..	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	18 11	18 15	22 8	21 6	...	...	16 8	15 13	...	...	14 6	14 6	106 8	106 8	13 8	13 2
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 14	12 14		..	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	22 5	20 10	18 12	19 11	...	...	...	...	14 5	13 8	...	...	18 12	18 12	106 0	106 0	11 6	10 6
Guserat—																														
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	95 0	95 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	10 8	10 8	..	..	7 12	7 12	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	13 0	13 4	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Kaira	14 8	11 8	23 0	25 0	8 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	.	..	8 0	17 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	16 0	16 4	...	...	19 0	19 8	95 0	94 0	12 8	12 8
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	10 4½	10 4½	12 9	12 0	6 4½	6 4½	8 9½	8 0	14 4½	14 14	16 9	16 9	18 4½	18 4½	...	...	13 11½	13 11½	...	...	11 4	11 4	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	..	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Mahás (Godhra)	11 2	11 12	...	..	9 2	9 2	10 4	10 4	17 4	17 4	18 2	18 2	24 4	24 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 4	26 4	9 4	9 4	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Deesa Cantonment	13 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	16 8	17 0	17 8	16 8	...	..	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	150 0	150 0	11 8	11 8
Kattywar—																														
Rájkot	13 12	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	16 12	17 0	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 4	7 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																														
Western—																														
Nimár	15 1	15 1	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 7	11 7	27 9	27 9	...	..	...	...		...	16 2	16 2	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	10 13	10 13
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	16 8	15 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Betul	16 2	16 2	..	...	..		11 11	11 11	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 9	15 9	...	...	11 11	11 11	320 0	320 0	7 9	7 9
Chhindwára	13 13	13 13	...	...	8 14	8 14	13 5	10 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	...	...	12 0	10 5	.	...	9 2	8 0
Nágpur	16 4	15 10	...	...	7 8	7 13	9 10	8 12	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 0	...	...	15 0	13 12	110 0	110 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	17 2	17 2	...	...	8 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	13 5	...	...	20 0	20 0	124 0	120 0	10 11	9 10
Central—																														
Narsinghpur	16 5	14 10	..	...	10 15	10 15	12 11	12 11	16 3	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	...	...	18 15	18 15	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	16 12	16 12	...	.	9 1	9 1	10 0	10 0	23 6	23 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 1	22 1	...	...	16 8	16 8	180 0	180 0	8 15	9 2
Damoh	17 2	17 2	...	...	12 5	12 5	13 5	13 5	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	..	10 11	10 11	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	15 12	15 8	...	...	10 4	10 0	12 4	12 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	110 0	120 0	9 4	9 0
Mandla	17 8	17 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	13 0	200 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	18 11	17 15	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	17 15	...	...	15 7	13 9	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Bálághát	17 1	17 1	..	...	11 13	11 13	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16 13	16 13	...	...	16 4	16 4	192 0	192 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	17 8	16 4	...	...	..	...	11 4	11 4	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	13 4	14 4	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Chánda	14 5	14 5	...	...	..	.	11 13	11 13	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	19 3		...	14 6	14 6	615 0	615 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																														
Biláspur	22 7	21 5	...	..	15 13	16 15	20 15	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 11	...	...	17 8	21 0	110 0	96 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	21 14	21 14	...	...	10 6	10 6	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 14	...	...	24 7	17 8	80 0	100 0	9 7	9 7
Sambalpur	18 6	16 2	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	10 0	9 12	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	160 0	8 12	7 8
Berar—																														
Buldána	16 0	16 0		.	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	23 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	12 0			10 0	10 0
Básim	16 0	16 14	...	...	8 0	8 6	10 0	10 5	21 0	21 2	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	17 10	16 2	...	...	14 0	14 12			9 0	9 9
Akola	15 0	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	19 0			10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	14 0	14 0	7 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 12	...	...	16 0	16 0	§	§	9 0	9 12
Amráoti	15 0	14 12	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	21 4	21 12	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 0	...	...	13 4	13 0			9 0	9 0
Wun	14 0	15 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	28 0	28 0			10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																														
Secunderabad	12 3	12 3	...	...	6 12	6 15	10 0	10 0	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	20 11	20 11	125 0	120 0	9 2	9 4
Boláram	13 2	13 2	...	...	7 5	7 5	9 5	9 0	17 3	19 15	...	.	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 12	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 0
Chadarghat	9 4	9 0	...	...	7 4	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	18 0	17 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 4

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Firewood is sold by head-loads cart loads, and bullock-loads.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1890—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 14	10 14	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 14	11 14	13 13	13 13	*	*	*	*	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 11	12 11	22 3	22 3	23 14	23 14	27 2	27 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	13 3	13 3
Nilgiris	10 11	10 11	...	...	9 10	8 13	10 6	10 6	20 0	20 0	18 13	16 13	20 14	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217 2	217 2	11 0	11 0
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	10 5	10 5	12 3	12 3	21 6	22 5	23 0	23 0	28 3	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	17 5	17 5	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	27 13	27 13	23 8	23 8	32 0	32 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	31 14	31 14	26 5	26 5	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	13 3	14 0	...	...	10 11	10 11	13 5	13 5	22 2	22 2	27 10	30 8	28 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	12 11	12 11	...	...	10 5	10 11	10 11	11 6	20 6	23 5	24 6	23 2	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 0	8 14	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	*	*	*	*	22 13	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157 8	178 13	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 5	11 5	25 6	27 0	27 11	29 11	25 5	26 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godávari	10 13	9 14	...	...	13 14	13 14	15 0	15 0	26 14	25 14	28 3	24 10	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	11 6	10 6	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 0	13 13	21 10	19 0	*	*	27 13	29 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	13 2	13 3
Nellore	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 11	12 11	22 11	22 11	24 6	24 6	26 14	26 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 2	11 3	19 10	19 10	17 14	18 0	26 2	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 6	108 0	12 13	12 13
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	11 5	10 8	12 2	12 2	*	*	16 8	17 3	24 11	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 0
N. Arcot	9 11	9 11	...	...	10 11	9 11	12 3	12 3	23 11	22 13	23 2	20 10	30 13	32 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 5	11 5
S. Arcot	8 3	8 3	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 6	10 14	*	*	18 8	17 11	20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 5	11 11
Tanjore	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 3	10 13	*	*	*	*	18 2	20 5	20 6	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 13	10 13	11 3	11 3	16 13	18 3	19 11	20 5	21 10	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	8 14	8 14	...	...	10 5	9 8	10 13	10 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	10 14	10 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	19 6	*	19 2	17 10	23 5	21 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	145 13	13 2	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 0	10 0	10 8	9 12	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	38 0	38 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	87 0	87 0	9 0	9 8
Bangalore	10 0	10 0	12 6	11 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	12 8	22 10	24 0	...	...	32 7	33 0	...	...	12 3	11 8	...	...	15 12	16 0	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	...	...	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	40 0	41 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	19 0	20 0	144 0	144 0	9 0	9 8
Tumkúr	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	48 0	...	...	12 0	11 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	11 0	...	11 0	10 0	12 8	11 0	13 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	46 0	40 0	...	...	11 8	10 0	...	...	17 0	14 0	72 0	72 0	10 8	9 0
Kadur	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Shimoga	12 10	13 10	...	12 10	12 10	14 11	15 12	15 12	31 6	31 8	...	...	44 0	33 9	..	10 8	13 10	13 10	...	...	16 13	16 13	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 8	32 0	34 0	24 0	24 0	44 0	44 0	70 0	70 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	11 8	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	..	40 0	39 0	...	...	15 0	15 8	...	...	..	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 2167.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
Commerce and Trade.
Miscellaneous.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND EGYPT, 29TH OCTOBER 1889.

Simla, the 3rd May, 1890.

Read the correspondence mentioned below on the subject of the adhesion of India to the new Commercial Convention between Great Britain and Egypt:

Despatch from Secretary of State for India, No. 70 (Statistics), dated 26th September 1889, and enclosures.

Telegram to Secretary of State for India, No. 5142, dated 7th October 1889.

Despatch from Secretary of State for India, No. 82 (Statistics), dated 7th November 1889, and enclosures.

Despatch from Secretary of State for India, No. 89 (Statistics), dated 19th December 1889, and enclosure.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the correspondence be communicated to the Chambers of Commerce of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Karachi, and Upper India, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 70 (Statistics), dated 26th September 1889.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I forward herewith a copy of correspondence with the Foreign Office relative to a proposed Commercial Convention with Egypt, and I shall be glad to learn by telegraph whether Your Excellency's Government agree to the suggestion that India be omitted from the list of British dependencies enumerated in Article XV of the draft Convention, provided that rice and indigo from India are included among the commodities mentioned in Article VI as subject to a duty not exceeding 10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

No. 1010-R. S. & C., dated 22nd June 1889.

From—J. A. GODLEY, Esq., C.B., Under-Secretary of State for India,
To—The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to address you on the subject of the position of Indian trade with Egypt under the tariff which at present exists or may hereafter be settled. In the possible event of a new Convention regulating the trade of Egypt with Great Britain and her dependencies, it may be that certain articles will be admitted into Egypt at a fixed duty *ad valorem* for a term of years, while other articles will be liable to such duties as the Egyptian Government may from time to time decide. If this should be the case, Viscount Cross desires me to represent that Indian rice and Indian indigo, being the chief articles of raw produce which India sends to Egypt, should be placed upon the list of commodities subject to a fixed *ad valorem* duty; and he trusts that the

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs may be able to secure this concession for Indian trade.

The values of indigo and rice leaving Indian ports for Egypt during the past five years have been—

	In Rx. or in tens of rupees.	
	Indigo.	Rice.
1883-84	291,000	1,105,000
1884-85	335,000	862,000
1885-86	260,000	1,404,000
1886-87	331,000	1,250,000
1887-88	294,000	2,051,000

Much of these consignments goes only "to Port Said for orders," and is carried to other Mediterranean ports; and His Lordship has no precise information as to the quantities that remain in Egypt. But the trade is large and important. India receives from Egypt cotton and any other commodities which Egypt can send, except salt and liquor, free of all duty. India, therefore, has a good claim to have her chief exports to Egypt treated liberally in the Egyptian tariff; and it is especially for the interest of the Indian trade that the rate of duty on these two commodities should be fixed for a term of years, and should not be liable to sudden alterations.

No. 1015-R. & S., dated 26th June 1889.

From—SIR J. FERGUSSON, G.C.S.I., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant, in which you represent that, in the event of a new Commercial Convention being concluded between this country and Egypt, Indian rice and indigo should be placed upon the list of commodities subject to a fixed *ad valorem* duty for a fixed term of years, and should not be liable to alterations.

I am to request that you will inform Viscount Cross that the Commercial Treaty of 1861 between Great Britain and Turkey, which applied to all the Ottoman Dominions, having expired, British trade at present receives in the Ottoman Dominions most-favoured-nation treatment, the effect of which is that, under the Commercial Treaties still in force between the Porte and certain Powers, an uniform 8 per cent. *ad valorem* duty is now, and will continue to be levied so long as any one of those treaties remains in force on all British goods entering Egypt.

In the recent negotiations for the conclusion of a Commercial Convention with Egypt, it has been proposed by the Egyptian Government that *ad valorem* duties shall be maintained, the minimum rate being raised to 10 per cent., and Her Majesty's Government have stipulated that, if India accedes to the Treaty, rice and indigo shall be included in the list of goods admitted at that rate, which will continue during the time that the Treaty shall remain in force.

No. 1351-R. & S., dated 28th August 1889.

From—SIR J. FERGUSSON, G.C.S.I., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,

To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

With reference to my letter of the 26th of June, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit, for the information of Viscount Cross, a copy of the revised draft of the proposed Commercial Convention between Great Britain and Egypt; and I am to enquire whether, if indigo and rice are inserted in Article VI in the list of goods, the duty on which on importation into Egypt is not to exceed 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, India may be omitted from the list of British Colonies and possessions in Article XV, the subsequent accession of which to the Convention is reserved.

Telegram, No. 5142, dated 7th October 1889.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

Egyptian Trade Convention. We agree to the proposed omission of India from Article 15 upon the understanding that—

Firstly.—Words "and India" should be inserted after "Ireland," line 2, Article 6. We understand that this is the proposal made to us. It is necessary to place Indian cotton and jute goods on same footing as English.

Secondly.—Following should be added to the list of goods in Article 6: Oil-seeds, indigo, rice.

Thirdly.—Article 8 should be expanded so as to secure exemption from duty to goods sent across Egypt by rail. We think it necessary in view of a possibility of Canal being blocked.

Fourthly.—It is expedient that we should be fully consulted before any material alteration can be made in the terms of the draft Convention which would bind India.

No. 82 (Statistics), dated 7th November 1889.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

With reference to the telegram from Your Excellency, dated the 5th October, I forward herewith, for your information, a copy of correspondence with the Foreign Office on the subject of the proposed Commercial Convention with Egypt.

Dated 10th October 1889.

From—H. G. WALPOLE, Esq., C.B., Under-Secretary of State for India,
To—The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

In continuation of the letter from this office of the 19th ultimo, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward herewith a copy of a telegram received from the Government of India relative to the proposed Commercial Convention between Great Britain and Egypt.

Viscount Cross apprehends that there will be no difficulty in making the additions proposed in Article VI, and in the insertion in the last clause of Article VIII, after the word "transhipped," of some such words as the following: "whether directly, or after having been conveyed by rail across Egyptian territory."

I am to add that the Marquis of Salisbury will doubtless take note of the provisional desire expressed at the close of the telegram, although it is not probable that occasion will arise for taking any action of the kind.

Dated 16th October 1889.

From—SIR T. V. LISTER, K.C.M.G., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant forwarding a telegram which records the conditions on which the Government of India are willing that the proposed new Commercial Convention with Egypt shall apply to India.

In reply, I am directed to state that the Government of India are under a misapprehension in suggesting that the words "and India" should be inserted after "Ireland" in Article VI. It has not been the usage to mention India specifically in this manner in Commercial Treaties, nor is it necessary to do so. By omitting "India" from the exceptions enumerated in the Colonial Article (in the present instance Article XV of the draft Convention), India comes within the general stipulation that the provisions of the Treaty shall be applicable to all the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty.

The wishes of the Government of India that Indian cotton and jute goods, as well as indigo and rice, shall enjoy the benefit of the Tariff Article of the Convention will be fully attained. There may, however, be difficulty as regards oil-seeds, but Sir Evelyn Baring will, if possible, give effect to the wishes of the Indian Government.

I enclose, for Viscount Cross's information, a copy of the instructions given to Sir Evelyn Baring upon your letter of the 10th instant.

Dated 16th October 1889.

From—SIR T. V. LISTER, K.C.M.G., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
To—Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary Agent, and Consul-General in Egypt.

With reference to my Despatch No. 27 (Commercial) of the 19th ultimo, I transmit to you herewith copies of correspondence with the India Office relative to the conditions on which the Government of India is willing that the proposed new Commercial Convention with Egypt shall be made applicable to India.

I have accordingly to request that you will propose that indigo, rice, and oil-seeds shall be added to the goods specified in Article VI, and that in the last clause of Article VIII, after the word "transhipped," the following words shall be inserted: "whether directly, or after having been conveyed by rail across Egyptian territory."

I have further to authorise you to take out "India" from the exceptions enumerated in Article 15, and to ask that you will give full attention to the desire of the Government of India that they should be fully consulted before any material alteration is made in the terms of the draft Convention which would bind India.

I have addressed a telegram to you to-day giving the substance of this Despatch.

Dated 31st October 1889.

From—SIR J. FERGUSSON, G.C.S.I., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,

To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state to you, for the information of Viscount Cross, that Sir E. Baring, in a telegram dated the 25th instant, reported that the Egyptian Government had agreed to the additions to the Commercial Convention desired by the Government of India, subject to the modifications mentioned in my letter of the 16th instant.

Sir Evelyn Baring was accordingly instructed by telegraph on the 26th instant to sign the Convention.

No. 89 (Statistics), dated 19th December 1889.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

In continuation of my despatch dated 7th November, No. 82, I forward herewith, for the information of Your Excellency, a copy of the Commercial Convention between Great Britain and Egypt as signed on 29th October last. * * * *

Commercial Convention between Great Britain and Egypt signed at Cairo, 29th October 1889.

The undersigned, Sir Evelyn Baring, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Minister Plenipotentiary, Agent, and Consul-General of Her Britannic Majesty in Egypt, and His Excellency Zoulfikar Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of His Highness the Khedive of Egypt;

Duly authorised by their respective Governments have agreed to the following:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Egypt. British subjects in Egypt, and Egyptians in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall have liberty freely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places and ports in the other country to which natives are or may be permitted to come, and shall enjoy respectively the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation as are or may be enjoyed by natives without having to pay any tax or impost greater than those paid by the same.

ARTICLE II.

No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of any article, the produce or manufacture of Egypt, from whatever place arriving, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into Egypt of any article, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland, from whatever place arriving, than on the like article produced or manufactured in any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article, the produce or manufacture of either of the Contracting Countries, into the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not

Les Soussignés, Sir Evelyn Baring, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Agent Diplomatique et Consul Général de Sa Majesté Britannique en Egypte, et Son Excellence Zoulfikar Pacha, Ministre des Affaires Étrangères de Gouvernement du Son Altesse le Khédive d'Égypte;

Dûment autorisés par leurs Gouvernements respectifs sont convenus de ce qui suit:

ARTICLE I.

Il y aura liberté réciproque de commerce et de navigation entre le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et l'Égypte.

Les sujets Britanniques en Égypte et les Égyptiens dans le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande pourront librement entrer, avec leurs navires et leurs cargaisons, dans tous les lieux et ports de chacun des deux pays dont l'entrée est ou serait permise aux nationaux du pays, et ils jouiront respectivement, en matière de commerce et de navigation, des mêmes droits, privilèges, libertés, faveurs, immunités, et franchises dont jouissent ou pourraient jouir les nationaux du pays, sans qu'ils aient à payer aucune taxe ou droit plus élevés que ceux auxquels ces derniers sont assujettis.

ARTICLE II.

Les importations dans le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande d'un article quelconque, produit du sol ou de l'industrie de l'Égypte, de quelque provenance que ce soit, et réciproquement les importations en Égypte d'un article quelconque, produit du sol ou de l'industrie du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, de quelque provenance que ce soit, ne seront pas frappées d'autres droits ou de droits plus élevés que ceux dont sont frappées les importations d'articles similaires, produits du sol ou de l'industrie de tout autre pays étranger; de même, il ne sera maintenu ou édicté contre l'importation d'un article quelconque, produit du sol ou de l'industrie de l'un ou de l'autre des deux Pays Contractants, de quelque

equally extend to the importation of the like article being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country.

This last provision is not applicable to the sanitary and other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of protecting the safety of persons or of cattle or of plants useful to agriculture.

Tobacco of all kinds, tombac, salt, saltpetre, natron, hashish, arms of every description, ammunition, gunpowder, and explosible material are excluded from the stipulations of the present Convention.

provenance que ce soit, aucune prohibition qui ne s'appliquerait pas également à l'importation du même article, produit du sol ou de l'industrie de tout autre pays étranger.

Cette dernière disposition n'est pas applicable aux mesures sanitaires et autres interdictions résultant de la nécessité de protéger la santé publique, celle des bestiaux, et les plantes utiles à l'agriculture.

Le tabac de toutes espèces, le tombac, le sel, le salpêtre, le natron, et le hachiche, les armes de toute nature, les munitions, la poudre et les matières explosibles sont exclus des stipulations de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE III.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or in Egypt respectively on the exportation of any article to the other Contracting Country than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from either of the two Contracting Countries to the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

ARTICLE III.

L'exportation, par l'un des Pays Contractants, d'un article quelconque à destination de l'autre pays, ne pourra être frappée en Égypte et respectivement dans le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande de droits ou charges autres ou plus élevés que ceux qui sont ou pourraient être acquittés lors de l'exportation du même article à destination de tout autre pays étranger; il ne pourra, non plus, être établi par l'une des Parties Contractantes à l'egard de l'autre, aucune prohibition à l'exportation que ne soit applicable également à l'exportation du même article à destination de tout autre pays étranger.

ARTICLE IV.

The Contracting Governments agree that in all matters relating to commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour, or immunity whatever which one Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the natives of any other State shall, on the demand of the other Contracting Government, be immediately and unconditionally extended to the natives of the other Contracting Party, which shall, by the simple fact of such demand, assume, as regards Administrative Regulations of Customs, Coast-Guards, and Police, all the obligations incumbent on the State with which it demands assimilation.

ARTICLE IV.

Les Parties Contractantes conviennent que pour tout ce qui concerne le commerce et la navigation, tous privilèges, faveurs, ou immunités quelconques que l'une des deux Parties Contractantes a déjà accordés ou pourrait ultérieurement accorder aux nationaux de toute autre Puissance seront, sur la demande de l'autre Partie Contractante, étendus immédiatement et sans conditions aux nationaux de celle-ci, qui, par le seul fait de cette demande, assumera, pour ce qui concerne les Règlements Administratifs des Douanes, des Gardes-Côtes, et de la Police, toutes les obligations incombant à la Puissance à laquelle elle demande d'être assimilée.

ARTICLE V.

British ships shall in Egypt, and Egyptian vessels shall in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from whatever place arriving, and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargoes, be treated in every respect as national ships.

The preceding stipulation applies to local treatment, dues, and charges in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, and harbours of the two countries, pilotage, and generally to all matters connected with navigation.

All vessels which, according to British law, are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which, according to Egyptian law, are to be deemed Egyptian vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Convention, be respectively deemed British or Egyptian vessels.

ARTICLE V.

Quelque soit le port de départ des navires et quelque soit le lieu d'origine ou de destination de leur cargaison, les navires britanniques en Égypte et, réciproquement, les navires égyptiens dans le Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande jouiront, sous tous les rapports, du même traitement que les navires du pays.

Cette stipulation s'applique aux Réglements locaux, aux taxes et perceptions dans les ports, bassins, docks, rades et hâvres des deux pays, au pilotage et, en général, à tout ce qui concerne la navigation.

Tous les navires qui, d'après les lois britanniques, sont considérés comme navires de nationalité britannique, de même que tous les navires qui, d'après les lois égyptiennes, sont considérés comme navires égyptiennes, seront, pour tout ce qui concerne la présente Convention, considérés respectivement comme navires britanniques ou égyptiens.

The coasting trade and interior navigation, however, are excepted from the preceding stipulations, and remain subject to the respective laws of the two countries.

All articles, from whatever place arriving, and whatever may be their place of origin, may be imported or exported in the vessels of the Contracting Parties without being liable to any other restriction or higher duties in the other country than if the articles were exported or imported in native vessels, or in those of any other State.

Cependant, le cabotage, ainsi qui la navigation intérieure, sont exclus des stipulations précédentes et restent soumis aux lois respectives des deux pays.

Tous les articles, quels qu'en soient la provenance ou le lieu d'origine, importés ou exportés par les navires des Parties Contractantes ne pourront être soumis, dans l'un ou l'autre des deux pays, à des restrictions autres ou à des droits plus élevés que ceux auxquels seraient assujettis ces mêmes articles dans l'un des deux pays s'ils étaient importés ou exportés par les navires nationaux ou par des navires de tout autre État.

ARTICLE VI.

The undermentioned goods, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall pay, on importation into Egypt, duty not exceeding 10 per cent. *ad valorem, viz.:*

1. Metals, raw, partially manufactured and wholly manufactured, including machinery and parts thereof, agricultural machines and implements, railway and tramway carriages and engines, hardware, and all articles of which metals (except gold or silver) are the principal component.

2. Cutlery, ordinary, that is to say, with handles of any material except gold, silver, pearl, or tortoiseshell.

3. Yarns, threads, cordage, and cables, nets, velvets, and all other fabrics, plain, openwork, or fancy, unbleached, bleached, printed or dyed, manufactured from any vegetable fibre, such as cotton, jute, flax, hemp, rhea, palm, aloe, or the like.

4. Yarns and fabrics as enumerated in class 3 manufactured from wool, worsted, mohair, vicuna, camel-hair, or any animal fibre except silk.

5. Mixed fabrics of the materials enumerated in classes 3 and 4, and also with an admixture of silk or waste silk not exceeding 20 per cent. in weight of the whole fabric.

6. Coal.
7. Indigo,
8. Rice.
9. Oil-seeds.

The Egyptian Government preserves an absolute right respecting the taxation of all other articles. The Regulations and tarifications of such other articles shall be applicable to British subjects under the same conditions as to natives or to foreigners, the most favoured in that respect.

The duties *ad valorem* levied in Egypt on goods, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be calculated on the value at the place of shipment or purchase of the object imported, with the addition of the cost of transport, including insurance, necessary for the importation into Egypt as far as the port of discharge.

ARTICLE VI.

Les articles ci-après mentionnés, produit du sol ou de l'industrie du Royaume-Uni de la Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande paieront, à leur importation en Égypte, un droit qui ne pourra dépasser 10 pour cent *ad valorem,* savoir :—

1. Métaux bruts, partiellement ou totalement ouvrés, y compris machines et engins mécaniques, machines et outils agricoles, locomotives et voitures de chemins de fer ou tramway, quincaillerie et tous articles fabriqués principalement en métal, à l'exception de l'or et de l'argent.

2. Coutellerie ordinaire, c'est-à-dire avec manches ou poignés de matière quelconque, à l'exception de l'or, l'argent, la nacre ou l'écaille.

3. Fils et filés, cordages et câbles, tulles, velours, et tous autres tissus unis, ouvrés à jour, ou de fantaisie, blanchis ou non blanchis, imprimés ou teints, fabriqués avec des fibres végétales quelconques, telles que : coton, jute, lin, chanvre, ramie, palmier, aloès ou similaires.

4. Filés et tissus comme ceux énumérés au paragraphe 3 mais fabriqués en laine ou filés de laine, poils de chèvre, de vigogne, de chameau, ou en fibres provenant de tout autre animal, excepté la soie.

5. Tissus mélangés, fabriqués soit avec les matières énumérées aux paragraphes 3 et 4 soit avec adjonction de soie ou de déchets de soie n'excédant pas 20 pour cent du poids total du tissu.

6 Houille.
7. Indigo.
8. Riz.
9. Graines oléagineuses.

Le Gouvernement Égyptien conserve un droit absolu de taxation sur tous autres articles. Les Règlements concernant ces autres articles, ainsi que leur tarification, seront applicables aux sujets britanniques dans les mêmes conditions qu'aux nationaux égyptiens ou sujets étrangers les plus favorisés à cet égard.

Les droits *ad valorem* perçus en Égypte sur les marchandises, produits du sol ou de l'industrie du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande, seront calculés sur la valeur dans le lieu de chargement ou d'achat de l'article importé, avec majoration des frais de transport et d'assurance jusqu'au port de déchargement en Égypte.

For the levying of those duties, the importer shall make a written declaration at the Custom-house stating the description of the goods imported, and their value at the port of discharge.

The Customs may further in contested cases insist on the production of all the documents which should accompany consignments of merchandise, such as invoices, policies of insurance, correspondence, &c.

If the Custom-house authorities shall be of opinion that the declared value is insufficient, they shall be at liberty to take the goods on paying to the importer the price declared by him with an addition of 5 per cent. This payment, together with the restitution of any duty which may have been levied upon such goods, shall be made within the fifteen days following the declaration.

The said authorities shall also have the right of taking the duties in kind. In order to take the duties in kind, the Customs shall have the right of selecting the articles according to their declared value until the amount due to them shall be reached.

ARTICLE VII.

In order to establish for a fixed period the value at the port of entry of the principal articles taxed *ad valorem*, the Administration of the Egyptian Customs shall invite the principal merchants interested in the trade of the said articles to proceed, in common with them, to establish a tariff for a period not exceeding twelve months.

The tariff thus fixed shall, until a Chamber of Commerce representing the entire trade of Alexandria shall have been created, be communicated by the Egyptian Customs to the British Consulate of Alexandria, and shall be considered as officially recognized, as regards British produce and subjects, if the Consulate makes no formal opposition during the fortnight following this communication.

ARTICLE VIII.

Export duties may be levied in Egypt at the rate not exceeding 1 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The value of articles exported shall be determined by the Customs, who will, as far as possible, cause periodic tariffs to be established.

The Egyptian Government reserves the right to insist on the exporter of the articles producing proof of the payment of the special internal taxes to which the articles in question may be liable; if the said proof is not furnished, the exportation of the articles may be prohibited.

Merchandise to be transhipped, "whether directly or after having been conveyed by rail across Egyptian territory," or placed in bonded stores, is free from all import or export duty. But articles intended for the use of the vessels which ship them are liable to a duty equivalent to the export duty, *i.e.*, 1 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Pour la perception de ces droits, une déclaration écrite, donnant la description des articles importés et leur valeur au lieu de déchargement, devra être remise à la Douane par l'importateur.

Les Douanes pourront, en outre, en cas de contestation, exiger la production de tous les documents devant accompagner l'envoi des marchandises, tels que : factures, polices d'assurance, correspondance, &c.

Dans le cas où la valeur déclarée serait jugée insuffisante par les autorités Douanières, celles-ci seront libres de prendre les marchandises, en payant à l'importateur le prix déclaré par lui, avec une majoration de 5 pour cent. Ce paiement ainsi que le remboursement de tous droits quelconques qui auraient pu être perçus sur les dites marchandises seront effectués dans les quinze jours qui suivront la déclaration.

Les dites autorités auront également le droit de percevoir les droits en nature. Pour percevoir les droits en nature, les Douanes auront le droit de choisir les articles, en calculant leur valeur d'après le prix déclaré jusqu'à concurrence du montant des droits à acquitter.

ARTICLE VII.

Afin de fixer pour une période déterminée la valeur dans les ports d'entrée des principaux articles taxés *ad valorem*, l'Administration des Douanes Égyptiennes invitera les principaux commerçants intéressés dans le commerce des dits articles à procéder, en commun avec elle, à l'établissement d'un tarif pour une période n'excédant pas douze mois.

Le tarif ainsi fixé sera, jusqu'à la création d'une Chambre de Commerce représentant le commerce général d'Alexandrie, communiqué par les Douanes Égyptiennes au Consulat Britannique à Alexandrie, et sera considéré comme officiellement reconnu, en ce qui concerne les produits et les sujets britanniques, si le Consulat n'y fait pas une formelle opposition pendant la quinzaine qui suivra cette communication.

ARTICLE VIII.

Les droits d'exportation seront perçus en Égypte à un taux qui n'excédera pas 1 pour cent *ad valorem*.

La valeur des articles exportés sera fixée par la Douane qui, autant que possible, procédera à l'établissement de tarifs périodiques.

Le Gouvernement Égyptien se réserve le droit d'exiger de l'exportateur la production des preuves de l'acquittement des taxes spéciales intérieures auxquelles les articles destinés à l'exportation pourraient être assujettis; à défaut de cette preuve, l'exportation des dits articles pourra être interdite.

Les marchandises destinées au transbordement, soit directement, soit après avoir été transportées par la voie ferrée sur le territoire Égyptien, ou celles destinées à être placées dans les entrepôts réels, seront libres de tout droit d'importation ou d'exportation. Mais les articles destinés à l'usage des navires sur lesquels ils sont chargés seront soumis à un droit équivalent au droit d'exportation, c'est-à-dire, 1 pour cent *ad valorem*.

ARTICLE IX.

If one of the Contracting Parties shall impose an excise tax, that is to say, an inland duty, upon any article of home production or manufacture, an equivalent compensatory duty may be imposed on articles of the same description on their importation from the territories of the other country, provided that the said equivalent duty is levied on like articles on their importation from all foreign countries.

In the event of the reduction or suppression of excise taxes, that is to say, inland duties, a corresponding reduction or suppression shall at the same time be made in the equivalent compensatory import duty on the produce or manufactures of British or Egyptian origin, as the case may be.

The Regulations concerning special taxes and accessory customs duties, such as dues for porters, warehousing, deposit, dues for quays, cranes, sluices, "tamkin," leading, permits to pass, declarations, weighing, measuring, and all other, shall be applied by the Customs of the two Contracting Countries to the natives and merchandise of the other as to their own natives and merchandise.

The preceding stipulations in nowise affect the right of Municipalities and Communes to levy for their profit octroi and excise duties on beverages and liquids, provisions and fodder, combustibles and building materials, on their introduction into the Municipality or Commune for consumption therein even in case articles of a similar description should not exist in Egypt.

ARTICLE X.

Articles liable to duty, serving as patterns or samples, which shall be introduced into the United Kingdom by Egyptian commercial travellers, or into Egypt by commercial travellers of the United Kingdom, shall be admitted free of duty, subject to the following formalities requisite to insure their being re-exported or placed in bond :—

1. The officers of Customs at any port or place at which the patterns and samples may be imported shall ascertain the amount of duty chargeable thereon. That amount must either be deposited by the commercial traveller at the Custom-house in money, or ample security must be given for it.

2. For the purpose of identification, each separate pattern or sample shall, as far as possible, be marked by the affixing of a stamp, or by means of a seal being attached to it.

3. A permit or certificate shall be given to the importer, which shall contain—

(*a*) a list of the patterns or samples imported, specifying the nature of the goods, and also such particular marks as may be proper for the purpose of identification ;

ARTICLE IX.

Si l'une des Parties Contractantes établit un droit d'accise, c'est-à dire, une taxe intérieure, sur un produit quelconque du sol ou de l'industrie nationale, les articles de même nature importés des territoires de l'autre Partie Contractante pourront être frappés d'un droit compensateur équivalent, pourvu que les articles de même nature importés de tous autres pays étrangers soient soumis au même traitement.

Dans le cas de réduction ou de suppression des taxes d'accise, c'est-à-dire, des taxes intérieures, dans l'un des deux pays, le droit compensateur équivalent perçu dans l'autre pays sur l'importation des produits du sol ou de l'industrie d'origine britannique ou égyptienne, selon, le cas, sera, en même temps, supprimé ou réduit dans une mesure correspondante à la réduction opérée sur les dites taxes d'accise.

Les Règlements concernant les taxes spéciales et les droits accessoires en douane, tels que droit de factage, d'entrepôt, de dépôt, droits de quai, de grues, d'écluses, de "tamkin," de plombages de laisser-passer, de déclarations, de pesage, de mesurage et tous autres droits, seront appliqués par les Douanes de chacun des deux Parties Contractantes aux nationaux et aux marchandises de l'autre pays, comme à ses propres nationaux et aux marchandises du pays même.

Les dispositions qui précèdent n'affectent en rien le droit des Municipalités et des Communes de frapper, à leur profit, de taxes d'octroi ou d'accise les boissons et les liquides, les comestibles, les fourrages, les combustibles, et les matériaux de construction à leur entrée dans la Municipalité ou la Commune pour y être consommés, quand bien même ces articles n'auraient pas de similaire en Égypte.

ARTICLE X.

Les articles passibles de droits et servant, soit de modèles, soit d'échantillons, qui seront introduits dans le Royaume-Uni par des voyageurs de commerce égyptiens, ou en Égypte par des voyageurs de commerce du Royaume-Uni, seront admis en franchise à condition de satisfaire aux formalités suivantes qui seront requises pour assurer leur réexportation ou leur mise en entrepôt.

1. Les préposés des Douanes de tout port ou lieu, dans lequel les modèles ou échantillons seront importés, constateront le montant du droit applicable aux dits articles. Le voyageur de commerce devra déposer, en espèces, le montant des dits droits au bureau de la Douane, ou fournir une caution valable.

2. Pour assurer leur identité, chaque modèle ou échantillon séparé sera, autant que possible marqué au moyen d'une estampille ou d'un cachet y apposé.

3. Il sera délivré à l'importateur un permis ou certificate qui donnera :

(*a*) une liste des modèles ou échantillons importés, spécifiant la nature des articles ainsi que les marques particulières qui peuvent servir à la constatation de leur identité ;

(*b*) a statement of the duty chargeable on the patterns or samples, as also whether the amount was deposited in money, or whether security was given for it;

(*c*) a statement showing the manner in which the patterns or samples were marked;

(*d*) the appointment of a period which at the utmost must not exceed twelve months, at the expiration of which, unless it is proved that the patterns or samples have been previously re-exported or placed in bond, the amount of duty deposited will be carried to the public account, or the amount recovered under the security given. No charge shall be made to the importer for the above permit or certificate, or for marking for identification.

4. Patterns or samples may be re-exported through the Custom-house through which they were imported, or through any other.

5. If before the expiration of the appointed time (paragraph 3 (*d*)) the patterns or samples should be presented at the Custom-house of any port or place for the purpose of re-exportation or being placed in bond, the officers at such port or place must satisfy themselves by examination whether the articles which are brought to them are the same as those for which the permit of entry was granted. If so satisfied, the officers will certify the re-exportation or deposit in bond, and will refund the duty which had been deposited, or will take the necessary steps for discharging the security.

ARTICLE XI.

Are alone exempt from all control in Egyptian Custom-houses on importation and exportation, as well as from the payment of duties, articles and personal effects belonging to Consuls-General and Consuls in the regular Consular Service ("Consuls de Carrière") having no other business, engaged neither in trade nor industry, and neither possessing nor working real property in Egypt.

ARTICLE XII.

Each of the two Contracting Governments has the right to put into force any Regulations required for the working of their services and for the suppression of fraud, as well as any measures dictated by reasons of public health or security, on condition that such Regulations are equally applied to the ships and subjects of all other nations.

Such Regulations, including the supervision of ships and the searching for, or pursuit of, contraband goods, as well as the fines and other penalties therein made applicable in case of false declaration; smuggling, or attempting to smuggle; fraud, or attempts to defraud, or any infringement of the Regulations, shall,

(*b*) un état indiquant le montant du droit dont les modèles ou échantillons sont passibles et spécifiant si ce montant a été déposé en espèces, ou garanti par caution;

(*c*) un état indiquant la façon dont les modèles ou échantillons ont été marqués;

(*d*) la limite de temps qui, en aucun cas, ne pourra dépasser douze mois, à l'expiration de laquelle, s'il n'est pas prouvé que les modèles ou échantillons ont été antérieurement réexportés ou mis en entrepôt, le montant du droit déposé sera versé au trésor ou recouvré s'il en a été donné caution. Il ne sera exigé de l'importateur aucuns frais pour la délivrance du certificat ou permis, non plus que pour l'estampille destinée à la constatation de l'identité.

4. Les modèles ou échantillons pourront être réexportés par le Bureau de Douane d'entrée, ou par tout autre Bureau.

5. Si, avant l'expiration de la limite de temps fixée (paragraphe 3 (*d*)), les modèles ou échantillons étaient présentés à la Douane d'un port ou lieu quelconque pour être réexportés ou entreposés, les préposés de la Douane de ce port ou de ce lieu devront s'assurer, par une vérification, si les articles qui leur sont présentés sont bien ceux pour lesquels a été délivré le permis d'entrée. S'ils reconnaissent ces articles, les préposés de la Douane certifieront la réexportation ou la mise en entrepôt et rembourseront le montant des droits déposés, ou prendront les mesures nécessaires pour la décharge de la caution.

ARTICLE XI.

Sont seuls exemptés de toute vérification dans les Douanes Égyptiennes, aussi bien que du paiement des droits, à l'entrée et à la sortie, les objets et effets personnels appartenant aux Consuls Généraux et Consuls de Carrière qui n'exercent aucune autre profession, ne s'occupent ni de commerce ni d'industrie, et ne possèdent ni n'exploitent des biens-fonds en Égypte.

ARTICLE XII.

Les deux Gouvernements Contractants ont, chacun, le droit de mettre en vigueur tous Règlements quelconques destinés à assurer le bon fonctionnement de leurs Services, à réprimer la fraude, aussi bien que d'appliquer toutes mesures intéressant l'hygiène publique ou la sécurité du pays, à condition que ces Règlements soient également applicables aux navires et aux sujets de toute autre nation.

Les dits Règlements, y compris la surveillance des navires, la recherche ou la poursuite des marchandises de contrebande; aussi bien que les amendes et autres pénalités applicables en vertu de ces Règlements, en cas de fausse déclaration, de contrebande ou tentative de contrebande, de fraude ou tentative de fraude, ou d'infractions quelconques

together with the measures that may be taken in regard to public health or security, be applicable in either of the two countries to the natives of the other under the same conditions as to natives of the country itself.

If, however, the Egyptian authorities should desire to search the dwelling-house of a British subject or a British ship anchored in an Egyptian port, a duplicate of the search-warrant shall be sent to the British Consular authority, who may at once take part, if he thinks proper to do so, without the formality in question delaying the search, and no such search shall be made except between sunrise and sunset.

It is understood, however, that the preceding stipulation shall not apply to cases in which the search is to be made in a warehouse or depôt, or on board a ship which may have remained in an Egyptian port, for any reason whatsoever, more than twenty-one days. In such cases notification to the British Consular authority will not be necessary.

It is further understood that the Egyptian Government may, without notification to the British Consular authorities, put guards on board any British ship in an Egyptian port or traversing the Suez Canal.

In cases of suspicion of smuggling, the Egyptian Customs officers may board and seize any British ship of less than 200 tons burthen at anchor outside an Egyptian port, or sailing within 10 kilometers of the shore. Ships of less than 200 tons burthen may, moreover, be boarded and seized beyond the 10 kilometers' limit if the pursuit shall have been commenced within such limit.

Except in the cases provided for in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article, no British ship exceeding 200 tons burthen shall be boarded or seized by the Egyptian Customs officers.

ARTICLE XIII.

The provisions of the preceding Articles do not apply—

1. To the special arrangement existing, or which may in the future exist, between Egypt and the other parts of the Ottoman Empire under the direct administration of the Porte, or between Egypt and Persia.

2. To the arrangements which the Egyptian Government may make for the exchange of native or foreign merchandise with the Soudan.

ARTICLE XIV

The effect of the alterations of the present tariff of duties provided under Article VI remains suspended until the alterations in question are also applicable to all other interested Powers.

aux Règlements seront, ainsi que les mesures qui pourraient être prises relativement à l'hygiène et à la sécurité publiques, applicables aux nationaux de l'un et de l'autre pays dans les mêmes conditions qu'aux nationaux du pays même.

Cependant, si les autorités égyptiennes désirent opérer une perquisition dans l'habitation d'un sujet britannique ou à bord d'un navire britannique ancré dans un port égyptien, un double du mandat de perquisition devra être envoyé à l'autorité Consulaire Britannique, qui pourra immédiatement assister à la perquisition, si elle le juge à propos, sans que, toutefois, l'exécution puisse en être retardée par cette formalité; de telles perquisitions ne pourront être opérées qu'à partir du lever jusqu'au coucher du soleil.

Il est entendu, néanmoins, que la stipulation précédente ne sera pas applicable dans le cas où la perquisition doit être faite dans un entrepôt ou un dépôt, ou à bord d'un navire qui aurait séjourné, pour une raison quelconque, dans un port égyptien, pendant plus de vingt et un jours; en pareil cas, il ne sera pas nécessaire de notifier la perquisition à l'autorité Consulaire Britannique.

En outre, il est entendu que le Gouvernement Égyptien pourra, sans notification aux autorités Consulaires Britanniques, placer des gardes à bord de tout navire britannique dans un port égyptien ou transitant par le Canal de Suez.

En cas de soupçons de contrebande, les agents des Douanes Égyptiennes pourront aborder et saisir tout navire britannique d'un tonnage de moins de 200 tonneaux, ancrés en dehors des eaux d'un port égyptien ou naviguant dans un rayon de 10 kilomètres du rivage; de plus, tout navire britannique de moins de 200 tonneaux pourra être abordé et saisie au delà de cette distance si la poursuite a été commencée dans un rayon de 10 kilomètres du littoral.

Excepté dans les cas prévus dans les paragraphes 3 et 4 du présent Article, aucun navire britannique de plus du 200 tonneaux ne pourra être abordé ou saisi par les agents des Douanes Égyptiennes.

ARTICLE XIII.

Les stipulations des Articles précédents ne s'appliquent pas:

1. Aux arrangements spéciaux actuels ou qui pourraient intervenir ultérieurement, soit entre l'Égypte et les autres parties de l'Empire Ottoman, placés sous l'administration directe de la Sublime Porte, soit entre l'Égypte et la Perse.

2. Aux dispositions que pourrait prendre le Gouvernement Égyptien pour l'échange des marchandises indigènes ou étrangèrs avec le Soudan.

ARTICLE XIV.

L'effet des modifications du present tarif de droits, prévus à l'Article VI, demeure suspendu, jusqu'à ce que les dites modifications deviennent également applicables aux autres Puissances intéressées.

ARTICLE XV.

The stipulations of the present Convention shall be applicable, as far as the laws permit, to all the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, excepting to those hereinafter named, that is to say, except to—

The Dominion of Canada.
Newfoundland.
The Cape.
Natal.
New South Wales.
Victoria.
Queensland
Tasmania.
South Australia.
Western Australia.
New Zealand :

Provided always that the stipulations of the present Convention shall be made applicable to any of the above-named Colonies or foreign possessions on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given to the Egyptian Government by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative at Cairo within one year from the date of the signature of the present Convention.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present Convention shall come into force on the 1st January 1890, and shall remain in force for ten years from that date. And in case neither of the two Contracting Parties shall have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years its intention of putting an end to the present Convention, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given such notice.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate, at Cairo, the twenty-ninth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

(L.S.) EVELYN BARING.

(L.S.) ZOULFIKAR.

ARTICLE. XV.

Les stipulations de la présente Convention seront applicables, dans la mesure compatible avec les lois, à toutes les Colonies et possessions étrangères de Sa Majesté Britannique, à l'exception des pays ci-après mentionnés :

Dominion du Canada.
Terre-Neuve.
Le Cap.
Natal.
Nouvelle-Galles-du-Sud.
Victoria.
Queensland.
Tasmanie.
Australie du Sud.
Australie Occidentale.
Nouvelle-Zélande :

Sous la réserve, toutefois, que les stipulations de la présente Convention seront rendues applicables à celles des Colonies ou possessions étrangères ci-dessus désignées pour lesquelles notification á cet effet serait donnée au Gouvernement Égyptien par le Représentant de Sa Majesté Britannique au Caire, dans le délai d'un an à partir de la date de la signature de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE XVI.

La présente Convention entrera en vigueur le 1er Janvier, 1890, et restera valable pour une période de dix ans, à partir de cette date. Dans le cas où aucune des deux Parties Contractantes n'aurait notifié, douze mois avant la date de l'expiration de la dite période de dix années, son intention de mettre fin à la présente Convention, celle-ci demeurera obligatoire jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année à partir du jour où l'une on l'autre des Parties Contractantes l'aura dénoncée.

En foi de quoi les Soussignés out apposé leurs signatures et le cachet de leurs armes à la présente Convention.

Fait en double au Caire, le vingt-neuf Octobre, mil huit cent quatre-vingt-neuf.

(L.S.) EVELYN BARING.

(L.S.) ZOULFIKAR.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Summary for March 1890.

The month of March is usually the commencement of the hot weather in Northern India. Temperature increases rapidly, and the area of maximum temperature is usually transferred from the South Deccan and South Madras to the Central and North Deccan. The mean temperature in this area also increases from about 83° at the beginning of the month in the South Deccan to 88° in the Deccan and south-eastern districts of the Central Provinces at the end of the month.

Temperature increases most rapidly in Northern and Central India, and pressure hence begins to diminish more or less steadily, and the north-east monsoon winds in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea also decrease in force. Usually hot winds begin in the Gangetic plain before the end of the month, and local south-west winds blow fairly steadily across the Bengal Coast and bring up much vapour and cloud into Bengal and Assam.

The disturbances in the preceding cold weather months are due chiefly to depressions which originate or appear on the North-Western Frontier and usually travel eastwards. They give more or less general rain to the plain districts in the northern and eastern quadrants of the depression, and moderate to heavy snow to the mountain districts of Afghanistan and Northern India. With the establishment of hot weather conditions in March, the character of the disturbances changes. A period of rapidly increasing temperature in Northern India almost invariably gives rise to a disturbed condition of the atmosphere, which manifests itself for a few days by local thunderstorms, hailstorms, duststorms, &c. The precipitation due to these storms is always extremely irregular.

The only areas which receive fairly general and moderate rain in March are Assam, and East Bengal and to a less extent North Bengal. Different causes have been assigned for this rainfall. As it occurs chiefly during thunderstorms, the most probable explanation appears to be that it is due to the local southerly winds which commence in Bengal in the latter part of the month of February. These winds from various causes advance chiefly into East Bengal and towards the Assam hills. The rainfall due to these winds increases steadily in amount with their prevalence and increasing intensity and volume in the months of March, April and May, as is shown by the following data:

Station.	Average Rainfall of Month of		
	March.	April.	May.
Dacca	2·62	5·81	9·03
Mymensingh	2·23	5·44	12·02
Dhubri	2·11	5·26	15·63
Tezpur	2·37	6·12	9·92
Sibsagar	4·54	9·86	11·25
Shillong	1·98	3·73	9·66
Cherrapunji	9·82	29·71	50·61

The preceding remarks show the character of the normal weather during the month of March in India.

The actual weather in March depends very largely upon that of the preceding cold weather months. In the present year the months of January and

February have been abnormally dry in the plains, and unusually little snow has fallen in the Afghan Highlands and Himalayan area. Pressure has been steadily more or less below the normal over the greater part of India, and in addition there have been two remarkable persistent local variations of pressure during the months of December, January and February. These were—

(1) A considerable local excess of pressure in the West Deccan, Berar and the western districts of Central India

(2) A large local deficiency of pressure in North Bengal and Behar.

So far as can be judged, these conditions would probably accompany a general deficiency of rain during the cold weather in North-Western India and a tendency to heavier rainfall than usual in Assam, East Bengal and perhaps Upper Burmah, and heavier snowfall in the Eastern Himalayas. An examination of the weather in previous years indicates that very dry weather in Upper India during the months of January and February is almost invariably followed by heavier rain in March or April (and sometimes in both months) and by a later winter than usual in the mountain districts of Northern India. Occasionally this late cold weather rainfall is associated with prolonged heavy and untimely snowfall in the West Himalayan area. If this occurs in the months of April and May it not only delays the commencement of the south-west monsoon rains in Northern India, but tends to divert them from Upper India to North-Eastern India and the Peninsula.

The months of January and February were very dry in the years 1879, 1881, 1884 and 1886. In 1879 the Punjab received very heavy rain in March and the North-Western Provinces moderate rain. In March 1881 heavy rain fell over the whole of Northern India. In March 1884 light to moderate rain was received in Northern India, but extraordinarily heavy snow fell in March, April and May in the North-West Himalayas, which not only delayed the subsequent south-west monsoon rains, but immediately preceded the great drought and famine in Kashmir In March 1886 heavy rain was received over the whole of Northern India. The present year has, as is shown below, been no exception to the general rule that very dry weather in January and February is followed by more rainy weather than usual in March or April. It is however too early to discuss the probable character of the approaching south-west monsoon, as, although conditions were favourable up to the end of March, it is possible, although on the whole not probable, that untimely and excessive snowfall may occur in April or May, and introduce very unfavourable conditions in Northern India.

Chief features of the weather of the month.—The past month has been characterised by a large number of small disturbances and by frequent periods of light to moderate rain Anticyclonic conditions obtained at the beginning of the month. A small depression appeared in Kattiawar and drifted eastwards. It gave disturbed weather from the 3rd to the 6th. Small local depressions in Bengal, Guzerat and Southern India on the 9th accompanied thunderstorms in these areas on that day. During the next four days frequent light showers fell in Assam and East Bengal. The barometer fell rapidly in Upper India on the 15th and 16th and a depression appeared in Sind on the 17th, which moved eastwards in a somewhat irregular manner. It gave disturbed weather from the 17th to the 22nd in Northern India. A brief lived depression appeared in the Punjab on the 24th which gave light rain on that day to nearly the whole Province.

Light to moderate showers were received daily in Assam and parts of Bengal from the 17th to nearly the end of the month, when the weather improved, and anticyclonic conditions of high pressure, light winds, increasing temperature and clear skies were established in Upper India.

The following gives a brief account of the two chief depressions of the month:

1st Depression of the 3rd to the 7th March.—It appeared in Kattiawar and Guzerat on the morning of the 3rd, having probably advanced from the Arabian Sea. It moved eastwards into Central India and the Central Provinces on the 4th and into the south-eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces on the 5th, and disappeared during the day. The depression was small and at no time exceeded a tenth of an inch, and the cyclonic circulation very feeble. It gave general light to moderate rain for about seventy-two hours to the East Punjab, North-Western Provinces, East Rajputana, Central India, Behar and the northern districts of the Central Provinces. The following gives the average amounts in three Provinces and shows the character of the rainfall:

Province.	Average Rainfall recorded for twenty-four hours preceding 8 A.M. of		
	4th.	5th.	6th.
Punjab	·03	·17	·08
North-Western Provinces	·12	·16	*Nil.*
Behar	*Nil*	·06	·05

The storm gave little or no snow in the mountain districts to the east of the Punjab.

2nd Depression of the 17th to the 22nd.—This appeared in Sind on the 17th, intensified slightly on the 18th and moved slowly eastwards. A smaller depression formed in Central India on the 19th. Both depressions moved eastwards on the 20th and 21st and disappeared on the 22nd. The weather was more or less disturbed over the whole of Northern and Central India during this period. Scattered showers fell in the North-Western Provinces on the 18th, in Bengal the North-Western Provinces and South-East Punjab on the 19th, in the East Punjab on the 20th and in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab on the 21st; but the amounts were nowhere large. Moderate snow fell in the hill districts to the east of the Punjab, chiefly on the 21st.

Temperature was generally below the average in Northern India until the 22nd or 23rd, after which it increased rather rapidly and was above the normal. Temperature was steadily in excess throughout the month in two areas, *viz.*, Lower Burmah and Madras. Very high temperatures were registered in Lower Burmah from the 20th to the 28th, amongst the most noteworthy maximum temperatures being 103·2° at Rangoon on the 21st and 108·7° at Thayetmyo on the 25th and 26th. The highest temperatures registered in the month of March in previous years at these two stations are 104·3° at Rangoon in 1876 and 106·1° at Thayetmyo in 1879.

In Madras the highest temperatures were registered at Kurnool and Cuddapah in the South Deccan, the highest being 108·3° at Cuddapah on the 26th and 107·0° at Kurnool on the 24th.

It may also be noted that the mean maximum temperature of the month was below the average over the whole of India, except South Madras, Burmah and Assam, and that the mean minimum temperature was above the average in all districts, except Upper India. The excess in the latter case was greatest in Burmah and the Deccan, where it ranged between 2° and 4°.

The following table gives the variation of the mean temperature from the normal, week by week during the month, in the larger Provinces:

Provinces.	Difference of Mean Temperature from Normal for week ending March				Difference of Mean Temperature from the Normal for the month.
	10th.	17th.	24th.	31st.	
Burmah	— 0·2	+ 0·7	+ 1·8	+ 3·0	+ 1·4
Bengal	— 1·7	— 0·3	+ 1·6	+ 2·9	+ 0·4
North-Western Provinces	— 1·4	— 0·7	+ 0·5	— 0·9	— 0·6
Punjab	— 2·5	+ 0·3	— 1·2	— 4·1	— 1·5
Bombay	— 0·3	— 0·8	+ 1·1	+ 0·1	+ 0·1
Central Provinces and Berar	— 2·2	— 1·6	+ 2·2	+ 0·6	+ 0·4
Guzerat and Central India	— 0·2	— 0·8	+ 1·6	— 1·8	0
Sind and Rajputana	— 0·2	— 0·2	+ 0·8	— 1·7	— 0·1
Madras	+ 0·1	+ 2·3	+ 0·9	+ 2·6	+ 1·3

Rainfall.—The weather was more disturbed than usual, but the rainfall during the periods of disturbance was in no case heavy. The chief periods of rainfall were during the existence of the two depressions described above. The only areas which received a rainfall in excess of the normal were Assam and East Bengal (where the rainfall at this time is of importance for the tea plant), the East Punjab, the Nerbudda Valley, Malabar, Mysore, Lower Burmah and Ceylon. The excess was greatest in Assam, where it averaged nearly 40 per cent.

The rainfall in other districts was in defect, but the deficiency was of no importance, except in Bengal, more especially North Bengal, where the rainfall was practically nil. The hill stations received less rain than usual. The deficiency was very marked at Darjeeling which received only ·08 inch or less than 5 per cent. of its normal amount. The absence of rain seriously interfered with tea cultivation in Sikkim and the Bhotan Dooars.

The following table gives complete data and shows the actual average rainfall and the normal rainfall of the month of the twenty-one districts into which the country is divided, so far as it is indicated by the telegraphic reports of a few stations in each district :

Districts.	No. of Stations.	Normal average Rainfall in March.	Actual average Rainfall in March 1890.	Difference from the average in March 1890.
Punjab, West	7	1·49	0·97	— 0·52
" East	4	1·18	1·29	+ 0·11
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	7	0·85	0·52	— 0·33
" " Cis-Gangetic	3	0·26	0·40	+ 0·14
Behar	2	0·53	0·22	— 0·31
North Bengal	3	0·89	0·09	— 0·80
Assam—Cachar	3	5·58	7·78	+ 2·20
Lower Bengal and Chutia Nagpur	8	1·98	1·01	— 0·97
Orissa—North Circars	5	0·73	0·67	— 0·06
Central Provinces, South	7	0·35	0·48	+ 0·13
Berar—Khandeish	2	0·33	0·23	— 0·10
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nerbudda	9	0·12	0·44	+ 0·32
Sind—Cutch	3	0·15	0·01	— 0·14
Guzerat	3	0·02	0	— 0·02
Konkan	4	0	0	0
Deccan—Hyderabad	5	0·28	0·07	— 0·21
Malabar	5	0·65	1·11	+ 0·46
Mysore—Bellary	4	0·98	1·50	+ 0·52
Carnatic	6	0·36	0·29	— 0·07
Lower Burmah	7	0·13	0·34	+ 0·21
Ceylon	1	4·91	5·34	+ 0·43

JOHN ELIOT,

SIMLA, *26th April, 1890.*

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, April 28th, 1890.

The weather during the week under review has undergone a large and sudden change. During the first few days the conditions were similar to those which prevailed at the close of the previous week. Rain was falling over North-Eastern India and the south of the Peninsula, and pressure descended slowly from areas of relatively high readings over the south of the Peninsula and over Assam and Burma to a low pressure area over the Gangetic plain. On the 24th a sudden change occurred. A small depression was formed over the Punjab, and at the same time pressure commenced to rise and fall rapidly over the Indian region. With this change the weather became very unsettled and stormy, rain fell over the greater part of the country, and a very rapid fall of temperature occurred and lasted till the close of the week.

The chart of the 22nd showed relatively high pressures in the north-west of the Punjab, in the south of the Peninsula and in Assam and Burma, with low pressures over the Gangetic plain and along the foot of the hills. The winds were southerly over the Bay, south-easterly in Bengal and westerly over North-Western India. At the head of the Bay and on parts of the Bombay Coast the force was fresh to strong. A very similar distribution of winds and weather prevailed on the following day, but on the 24th the observations showed that a depression was forming over the Punjab and that gradients, owing to the brisk barometric fall over Northern India and the rise over the Peninsula, had become steep. Slight cyclonic movements had commenced in the Punjab and strong southerly winds continued over the Bay, but elsewhere the directions were generally westerly. The chart of the 25th showed that slight but well marked depressions had been developed—one over the Punjab and the second over Lower Bengal—while a rapid barometric rise had occurred over the central parts of the country which had resulted in a ridge of high readings over that region. The winds were cyclonic over North-Western and North-Eastern India and blew strongly in both regions. The weather was very unsettled throughout the whole country, and dust and thunderstorms were reported from the majority of stations. On the 26th the barometer was rising almost everywhere, but there was very little change in the general distribution, the depressions in the north-west and north-east and the intervening ridge of high readings existing as on the previous day. The weather was even more unsettled than on the 25th, and the wind was strong and squally. On the 27th both depressions had disappeared, and the barometer risen everywhere. The greatest rise had occurred over the regions previously occupied by the depressions, so that readings had become much more uniform and the weather much less stormy and unsettled. By the 28th the pressure had practically resumed the distribution it had at the commencement of the week, and the weather was settling down after its period of disturbance.

Temperature.—The changes of temperature have been exceedingly large during the week. At first the warm period with which the preceding week had closed continued, and the mean temperature for the whole of India for the first three days of the week was well above the normal average, the greatest excess being on the 24th. On the following day the thermometer fell to about the normal and on the three following days it was largely below. The largest and most sudden fall was in the Central Provinces and the Punjab, but, as will be seen by the following table, the change was considerable everywhere:

Provinces.	Difference of Temperature from Normal on 24th.	Difference of Temperature from Normal on 27th.	Change from 24th to 27th.
Burma	+1·0°	— 1·0°	2·0°
Bengal	+2·9°	— 0·8°	3·7°
North-West Provinces	+4·7°	—11·3°	10·0°
Punjab	+5·0°	—13·3°	18·3°
Bombay	+0·4°	— 2·7°	3·1°
Central Provinces	+5·1°	—14·4°	19·5°
Guzerat and Central India	+3·7°	— 7·2°	10·9°
Sind and Rajputana	+3·8°	— 6·0°	9·8°
Madras	+0·7°	— 3·1°	3·8°

These figures show that between the 24th and 27th over Upper and Central India there was a fall in the mean temperature of between 16° and 20°. Dealing with the maxima this change is somewhat increased; thus at—

Peshawar	on the 24th	the maximum was	93·0°	and on the 27th	71·7°
Sialkot	"	"	103·5°	"	79·7°
Delhi	"	"	108·5°	"	84·6°
Allahabad	"	"	111·4°	"	89·0°
Akola	"	"	110·1°	"	92·9°
Nagpur	"	"	108·2°	"	87·2°
Ajmere	"	"	103·5°	"	90·9°

but the night temperatures over a large part of the country were relatively to the normal almost as low as the day readings.

After the first few days of the week there were no high maximum temperatures in any part of India.

On the 22nd	the highest maximum was	111·5°	at Deesa.
" 23rd	"	"	112·1°	" Akola.
" 24th	"	"	111·6°	" Kurnool.
" 25th	"	"	110·7°	" Allahabad.
" 26th	"	"	110·4°	" Cuttack.
" 27th	"	"	106·9°	" Jacobabad.
" 28th	"	"	105·4°	" Jacobabad.

The effect of the rainfall on the temperature is shown very clearly by the above figures, the region of greatest heat which had been previously located over the central parts of the country having been suddenly transferred to the practically rainless region of Upper Sind.

The following table gives the variations of temperature from the normal, according to Provinces, for the present and the past week:

PROVINCES.	Variation of Temperature from Normal for Past Week.	Variation of Temperature from Normal for Present Week.
Burma	+ 1·2°	+ 0·1°
Bengal	— 0·4°	+ 0·2°
North-West Provinces	+ 0·3°	— 1·6°
Punjab	+ 1·3°	— 2·8°
Bombay	+ 0·6°	— 1·0°
Central Provinces	+ 0·7°	— 3·6°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 1·6°	— 1·6°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 2·4°	— 0·7°
Madras	+ 0·4°	— 1·4°

The figures show that temperature has fallen in all Provinces except Bengal as compared with last week, but the extent of the fall is masked by the fact of part of the present week having been warmer than usual.

Rain.—As mentioned above, rain has been exceedingly general, and the table at the close of this Summary shows that in only six out of the fifty-two rainfall divisions has there been no rain during the week. In eight more the total of the week amounted to less than 0·10", but in all the remaining divisions a very fair amount of rain was received. The rainless divisions are Behar (South) and North-Western Provinces (East) in North-Eastern India and Guzerat, Kattiawar, Sind and Western Rajputana in North-Western India. Surrounding these two regions are the divisions of unimportant falls noticed above. Of the thirty-eight divisions where the rainfall has exceeded one-tenth of an inch no less than thirty-three have received more than the average amount. The greatest excess is in Assam (Surma) and equals 4½ inches and is succeeded by an excess of 1½ inches over the south of the Peninsula. In other parts of India the differences are less than 1 inch, and are occasionally very slight indeed.

The final column of figures in the concluding table shows a general deficiency in the season's rain, except over Burma and parts of Bengal and the west and east of the Peninsula.

The record of maximum fall shows no very remarkable amounts. In Burma the largest falls vary between 1½ and 3½ inches, and the same is true of Assam. In Bengal the rain has been heavier. One subdivision in Backergunj and one in Jalpaiguri received 4½ inches and one in Fareedpur 5 inches. In Western Bengal and the greater part of the North-West Provinces there were no falls exceeding 1 inch, but Bijnor received 1¼ inches and one subdivision in Muzaffarnagar 2 inches. In the Punjab the rain was heavier, and maximum falls of between 1½ and 3 inches are reported. In the west and south of the Peninsula falls of between 2 and 4 inches were general and Seringapatam received 7 inches. In the central parts both of the Peninsula and of India the amounts were small, but on the East Coast they increased again and varied between 2 and 4 inches.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall Data for week ending April 28th, 1890.			Rainfall Data from October 15th to April 28th, 1890.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in Inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, October 15th to April 28th.	Excess or Defect of (Seasonal) Rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	1·77	0·78	+0·99	22·28	9·79	+128
	Lower Burma	0·66	0·26	+0·40	9·39	7·85	+ 20
	Central Burma	1·11	0·44	+0·67	9·23	5·46	+ 69
	Upper Burma	0·54	?	?	5·77	?	?
	Arakan	0·43	0·51	—0·08	8·77	7·37	+ 19
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·13	1·17	+0·96	15·50	11·59	+ 34
	Assam (Surma)	5·99	1·52	+4·47	31·12	21·31	+ 46
	Do. (Bramaputra)	1·09	2·35	—1·26	11·71	15·45	— 24
	Deltaic Bengal	1·10	0·91	+0·19	13·08	8·65	+ 51
	Central Bengal	0·44	0·58	—0·14	6·47	5·96	+ 9
	North Bengal	1·70	1·68	+0·02	5·98	8·14	— 27
	Orissa	0·12	0·42	—0·30	17·69	9·32	+ 90
	Chota Nagpur	0·01	0·13	—0·12	4·14	4·76	— 11
	Behar (South)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·78	3·41	— 77
	Do. (North)	0·09	0·30	—0·21	1·91	3·49	— 71
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·04	—0·04	1·75	2·86	— 39
	Oudh (South)	0·06	0·05	+0·01	0·32	2·11	— 85
	Do. (North)	0·03	0·08	—0·05	0·28	2·61	— 89
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·14	0·01	+0·13	0·44	1·95	— 77
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·15	0·03	+0·12	0·49	2·09	— 77
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·14	0·11	+0·03	0·99	4·18	— 76
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·05	0	+0·05	0·74	2·86	— 74
	Do. (Central)	0·22	0·09	+0·13	1·12	3·34	— 66
	Do. (Submontane)	0·37	0·05	+0·32	2·40	5·88	— 59
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·14	0·34	+0·80	7·74	15·36	— 50
	Do. (North-West)	0·99	0·21	+0·78	3·39	9·10	— 63
	Do. (West)	0·22	0·06	+0·16	1·05	3·01	— 65
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·52	0·71	+0·81	18·94	15·65	+ 21
	Madras (South Central)	1·80	0·38	+1·42	13·59	15·89	— 14
	Coorg	2·37	0·73	+1·64	19·50	12·17	+ 60
	Mysore	1·87	0·23	+1·64	6·23	7·69	— 19
	Konkan	0·09	0·11	—0·02	5·00	2·55	+ 96
	Bombay Deccan	0·83	0·40	+0·43	7·07	5·09	+ 39
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·13	0·12	+0·01	1·47	3·77	— 61
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·34	0·04	+0·30	3·76	3·85	— 2
	Central Provinces (West)	0·30	0·02	+0·28	3·00	2·82	+ 28
	Ditto (Central)	0·40	0·07	+0·33	2·96	3·38	— 12
	Ditto (East)	0·32	0·10	+0·22	3·69	3·57	+ 3
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·02	—0·02	0·02	0·70	— 97
	Kattiawar	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·55	—100
	Sind	0	0·03	—0·03	0·06	1·15	— 95
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·18	0·03	+0·15	0·49	1·80	— 73
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·08	0·03	+0·05	0·17	1·15	— 85
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·07	0·82	— 91
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·06	0·24	—0·18	13·36	10·70	+ 25
	Ditto (a)	0·50	?	?	11·70	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·34	0·09	+0·25	3·43	3·66	— 6
	Madras (Central)	0·53	0·18	+0·35	6·64	5·59	+ 19
	East Coast (Central)	0·02	0·03	—0·01	11·20	15·80	— 29
	Ditto (South)	0·77	0·32	+0·45	12·89	20·40	— 37
	Madras (South)	1·01	0·34	+0·67	9·19	16·94	— 46

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *1st May, 1890.*

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 25th April.*—No rain in Kistna, Nellore, Madras and Chingleput; fair in Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Nilgiris, South Canara and Malabar; and slight elsewhere. Crops generally good, but suffering from want of rain in parts of Vizagapatam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. Outturn of sugarcane good; cotton fair; paddy and dry grains below average. Water-supply and pasture generally deficient. Prices stationary. Prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 30th April.*—Rain in parts of Sind, Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country. Standing crops satisfactory. Preparations for next season's crops progressing generally. Fodder generally sufficient and agricultural stock healthy.

Bengal.—*For week ending 29th April.*—General rain in East and North Bengal and parts of Central Bengal. Scattered showers also reported from some other districts. Rain has improved prospects of standing crops and ploughing and early sowings in progress. More rain still wanted in some districts *Boro* or spring rice harvest begun and generally expected to yield a fair outturn. In Behar paddy, *cheena* and *mung* in low lands coming on well and indigo prospects fair, except in parts of Sarun. Sugarcane still being planted in several districts. Opium weighments not yet over. Owing to late seasonable rain in Balasore, number of coolies on Talpada relief works fallen to ninety-two.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 30th April.*—Weather generally unsettled. Slight rain has fallen in several districts. Irrigation of cane and indigo in progress. Markets are well stocked, but prices show a tendency to rise in the eastern districts. In Kumaun grain is scarce and prices high.

Punjab.—*For week ending 30th April.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Shahpur. Prices are rising in Hissar, Delhi and Rawalpindi; fluctuating in Lahore; stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *rabi* crops in progress. *Kharif* sowings and ploughings going on in Umballa, Jullundur, Lahore and Shahpur. Prospects of crops average on irrigated lands, but poor elsewhere. Rain and hail injured the standing crops in Peshawar and Lahore. Some damage done to threshed wheat in Multan by hail Fodder sufficient in Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, Shahpur and Peshawar; scarce elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 30th April.*—Weather hot and somewhat cloudy, with heavy rain in Wardha, Raipur and Bilaspur, and slight showers in other districts. Threshing and winnowing of winter crops continue. Land being prepared for autumn sowings. Prospects unaltered. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 26th April.*—Rain fell in several districts in Lower and Upper Burma. The standing crops in Upper Burma are in good condition. The price of paddy rose in Tharrawaddy, Bassein, Thayetmyo, Shwegyin, Mergui and the Ruby Mines and fell slightly in Rangoon; from other districts no changes are reported.

Assam.—*For week ending 30th April.*—Weather seasonable. Rainfall general. Sowing for summer and ploughing for winter paddy continue. State and prospects of crops good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 30th April.*—Rainfall general in Mysore. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects good. Prices fallen in Kolar and Mysore.

Rainfall good in Coorg during the week. Coffee crop partially damaged by rain.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 30th April.*—Rainfall slight in Berar. Weather warm and partially cloudy. Threshing of *rabi* nearly completed. Water scarce in Amraoti and Murtizapur taluks and in the Wun district. Fodder insufficient in Ellichpur, Daryapur, Yeotmal, Darwha and Kelapur taluks. Land under preparation for next crop. Prices stationary.

Slight rain in Hyderabad during the week ending 25th April. Reaping of *tabi* crops continues and harvesting of *rabi* finished. Grass plentiful. Prices stationary.

Reaping of *tabi* crops continued in Hyderabad during the week ending 2nd May. Fodder for cattle plentiful. Prices stationary. Rainfall slight.

Central India.—*For week ending 30th April.*—Slight rain seems to have fallen during the week throughout Central India.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 30th April.*—Moderate rain in Abu, Meywar, Jhallawar and Ajmere and slight rain elsewhere. Reaping and threshing nearly completed. Agricultural stock good, except in parts of Ajmere. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Marwar and Dholepore. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 24th April.*—Beneficial rain fell during the week in the Valley of Nepal. Weather warm and cloudy at times. Cultivators are busily engaged in sowing Indian corn and *ghaia* (early) rice. Prospects of crops improved by recent rain.

W. C. BENETT,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN RAJPUTANA FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

No. 71-I., dated Simla, the 25th April, 1890.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Rajputana for the year 1888-89, forwarded with letter No. 3965 S., dated 28th October 1889, from the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS.—The year 1888-89 was not a favourable one for the crops in Rajputana owing to the short supply of water in the tanks. The rainfall, though less than that of the previous year, was well distributed in point of time.

2. The Capital outlay during the year was Rs. 86 only. The total Capital Expenditure on the three groups of tanks to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 16,46,371.

3. The following statement shows the actual financial results of the year under review as given in the Revenue Accounts:

TANKS IN	Capital to end of year, including Indirect Charges.	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital at end of year.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
Ajmere Sub-Collectorate ...	8,78,559	60,031	51,120	8,911	1·01
Beawar Sub-Collectorate ...	6,31,668	45,425	9,509	35,916	5·68
Todgarh Sub-Collectorate ...	1,36,144	24,561	5,329	19,232	14·12
Total ...	16,46,371	1,30,017	65,958	64,059	3·89
Figures for 1887-88 ...	16,46,285	1,18,204	48,961	69,243	4·20

The gross revenue collected was made up as follows:

	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Water rates directly paid	13,093	15,670
Share of enhanced land revenue	1,13,049	1,02,534
Miscellaneous	3,884	...
Less refunds of revenue	—9	...
TOTAL ...	1,30,017	1,18,204

The increase is due to the rabi harvest of 1888 having been a better one than that of 1887. No explanation is afforded of the Miscellaneous Receipts.

4. The revenue assessed for the year is compared in the following table with the area irrigated; the assessment on the rabi crop of 1888-89 is only collected in 1889-90:

SUB-COLLECTORATE.	Irrigation revenue assessed.	Area irrigated or protected.	Assessment per acre.
	Rs.	*Acres.*	*Rs.*
Ajmere	55,876	14,873	3·75
Beawar	48,324	15,920	3·03
Todgarh	24,648	5,207	4·73
Total for 1888-89 ...	1,28,848	36,000	3·57
Total for 1887-88 ...	1,26,560	37,625	3·36

No remissions were granted. Of the total area of 36,000 acres irrigated or protected, 17,057 acres formed the kharif, and 18,943 acres the rabi crop; 6,712 acres, or 18·64 per cent. of the total area, was double-cropped. There was less irrigation in the rabi of 1889 than in that of the preceding year, owing to deficiency of water.

5. The following statement shows the distribution of the working expenses:

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Maintenance and Repairs ...	14,903	24,281	36,654	12,373
Establishment	16,680	22,490	26,202	3,712
Tools and Plant	—289	138	384	246
Leave and Pension Allowances ...	1,163	2,052	2,718	666
TOTAL ...	32,457	48,961	65,958	16,997

The increase in working expenses is not explained in the Report, but from a letter subsequently received, which is printed as an appendix to this Resolution, it appears that the increased outlay is due to the vigorous prosecution of repairs, which had been somewhat neglected in previous years. These comprise the substitution of iron sluices for plug-holes, the prevention of leakage through the tank-banks, and the clearing from the banks of trees and jungle. There was also an outlay of Rs. 7,555 on the restoration of the Mohami Tank, for which an additional grant was sanctioned. In future reports similar detailed explanation of the cause of increase or decrease in working expenses to that contained in the Secretary's letter No. 1117 S., dated 11th April 1890, should be given. The cost of working expenses per acre irrigated was Rs. 1·83 as compared with Rs. 1·30 per acre in the previous year.

In the Ajmere Sub-Collectorate the working expenses amounted to Rs. 51,120, which is Rs. 3·43 per acre irrigated, and 85·15 per cent. of the gross revenue collected. It is presumed that most of the special repairs referred to by Colonel Marshall were carried out in this subdivision.

6. Some information as regards the experimental cutting of crops is furnished in the Report. The highest produce per acre for wheat crop was 32 maunds of grain and 46 of straw. The value of these were respectively Rs. 87 and 16, and the expenditure is put down at Rs. 81 per acre, leaving a

profit to the cultivator of Rs. 22. These figures are all very high and their accuracy is perhaps open to question.

7. The Report has been correctly prepared, but it would be an advantage if future reports were illustrated by means of a sketch map.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Agent Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, for information and guidance.

Also that a copy of the Resolution and of the Report and Appendix be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab in the Public Works Department, for information.

Also that a copy of the Resolution and of the Report and Appendix be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department and to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

Also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

Ordered further, that a copy of this Resolution and of the Report and Appendix be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. I. of 1890-91.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Receipts for first 13 days of April 1889.			Receipts for first 12 days of April 1890.			Total Receipts from 1st to 13th April 1889.		Total Receipts from 1st to 12th April 1890.		Total increase in 1890-91.	Total decrease in 1890-91.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
19th April 1890	East Indian (*a*)	1,526	17,69,198	1,159	1,526	16,70,108	1,094	17,69,198	624	16,70,108	638	...	99,090
19th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	21,569	378	57	20,248	355	21,569	204	20,248	207	...	1,321
19th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	8,64,481	519	1,672	6,22,000	372	8,64,481	280	6,22,000	217	...	2,42,481
19th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (*b*)	293	1,13,377	387	501	(*c*) 1,36,606	273	1,13,377	209	(*c*) 1,36,606	159	23,229	...
12th ditto	Southern Mahratta (*d*)	837	1,58,710	185	979	1,41,696	145	1,58,710	99	1,41,696	85	...	17,014
12th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	219	23,029	105	296	32,076	108	23,029	57	32,076	63	9,047	...
12th ditto	Indian Midland (*e*)	587	1,23,858	211	752	1,22,068	162	1,23,858	113	1,22,068	95	...	1,790
12th ditto	Villupuram - Guntakal (Nellore Branch)	83	7,267	88	83	6,599	79	7,267	47	6,599	46	...	668
5th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	(*f*) 1,678	47	36	(*g*) 1,306	36	(*f*) 1,678	47	(*g*) 1,306	36	...	372
	TOTAL	5,322	30,83,167	579	5,902	27,52,707	466	30,83,167	312	27,52,707	272	...	3,30,460
	State Lines worked by Government.												
12th April 1890	North Western (*h*)	2,386	10,75,106	451	2,399	9,80,860	409	10,75,106	243	9,80,860	239	...	94,246
12th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	3,37,723	488	692	2,76,511	399	3,37,723	263	2,76,511	232	...	61,212
12th ditto	Bengal Central	125	23,624	189	125	22,486	180	23,624	102	22,486	105	...	1,138
12th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	44,922	998	45	36,274	806	44,922	538	36,274	470	...	8,648
12th ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	2,86,311	425	747	3,02,448	405	2,86,311	229	3,02,448	236	16,137	...
19th ditto	Nalháti	27	3,366	125	27	2,928	108	3,366	67	2,928	63	...	438
19th ditto	Tirhoot	273	73,171	268	273	86,947	318	73,171	144	86,947	186	13,776	...
12th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	105	12,790	122	105	9,078	86	12,790	66	9,078	50	...	3,712
5th ditto	Jorhát	31	(*f*) 922	30	30	(*g*) 651	22	(*f*) 922	30	(*g*) 651	22	...	271
5th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	(*f*) 45	6	7	(*g*) 169	24	(*f*) 45	6	(*g*) 169	24	124	...
12th ditto	Burma (*i*)	553	2,02,870	367	553	2,13,631	386	2,02,870	197	2,13,631	225	10,761	...
	TOTAL	4,917	20,60,850	419	5,003	19,31,983	386	20,60,850	225	19,31,983	225	...	1,28,867
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
12th April 1890	Madras	840	3,11,118	370	840	2,91,351	347	3,11,118	199	2,91,351	202	...	19,767
12th ditto	South Indian	654	2,01,920	309	654	1,93,466	296	2,01,920	166	1,93,466	173	...	8,454
12th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula (*j*)	1,447	18,36,602	1,269	1,447	16,59,728	1,147	18,36,602	684	16,59,728	669	...	1,76,874
19th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (*k*)	461	6,13,872	1,332	461	6,33,286	1,374	6,13,872	717	6,33,286	802	19,414	...
	TOTAL	3,402	29,63,512	871	3,402	27,77,831	817	29,63,512	469	27,77,831	477	...	1,85,681
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		13,641	81,07,529	594	14,307	74,62,521	522	81,07,529	320	74,62,521	304	...	6,45,008
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,48,388	144	33,58,134	137	...	2,90,254
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,59,141	176	41,04,387	167	...	3,54,754
	Assisted Companies.												
19th April 1890	Tárakeshwar	22	18,498	841	22	14,270	649	18,498	453	14,270	379	...	4,228
5th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	78	(*f*) 7,545	97	78	(*g*) 6,792	87	(*f*) 7,545	97	(*g*) 6,792	87	...	753
12th ditto	Bengal and North Western	376	1,06,095	282	376	92,460	246	1,06,095	152	92,460	143	...	13,635
5th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	(*f*) 9,095	136	67	(*g*) 6,866	102	(*f*) 9,095	136	(*g*) 6,866	102	...	2,229
	TOTAL	543	1,41,233	260	543	1,20,388	222	1,41,233	140	1,20,388	139	...	20,845
	Native States.												
12th April 1890	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	354	84,109	238	354	87,430	247	84,109	128	87,430	144	3,321	...
19th ditto	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	6,715	114	59	10,580	179	6,715	61	10,580	105	3,865	...
19th ditto	Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	2,331	86	27	2,221	82	2,331	47	2,221	48	...	110
19th ditto	Bhávanagar-Gond a l-Junágarh-Porbandar	260	75,386	290	332	84,305	254	75,386	156	84,305	148	8,919	...
12th ditto	Morvi	68	8,998	132	94	12,725	135	8,998	71	12,725	79	3,727	...
19th ditto	Jodhpore	124	15,008	121	124	15,229	123	15,008	65	15,229	71	221	...
	TOTAL	892	1,92,547	216	990	2,12,490	215	1,92,547	116	2,12,490	125	19,943	...

(*a*) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State Railway.
(*b*) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(*c*) Includes the Asansol-Chakardharpur Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway.
(*d*) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(*e*) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(*f*) Receipts for first six days of April 1889.
(*g*) Receipts for first five days of April 1890.
(*h*) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(*i*) Includes Toungoo-Mandalay.
(*j*) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(*k*) Includes Pátri Branch.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *1st May, 1890.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 19.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th May, 1890.

No. 7.—Mr. F. G. Wigley, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed Personal Assistant to the Secretary in the Legislative Department.

S HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 6th May, 1890.

No. 296.—Mr. F. B. Peacock has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 18th April 1890.

The 7th May, 1890.

No. 300.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased, in accordance with the rules issued under section 6 of the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, to confirm, with effect from the 3rd February 1890, Diwan Narendra Nath in the Office of Assistant Commissioner, to which he was nominated by the Government of the Punjab.

MEDICAL.

The 8th May, 1890.

No. 307.—The services of the undermentioned medical officers of the Madras Establishment are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma:

Surgeon T. W. Stewart.
Surgeon R. H. Castor.

SANITARY.

The 9th May, 1890.

No. 137.—The following translation of the Special Regulations of the Ottoman Board of Health applicable to the Mecca Pilgrimage of 1890, received through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is published for general information.

Special Regulations applicable to Mecca Pilgrimage of 1890.

ARTICLE 1.—From the beginning of the month of Redjeb until the end of the month of Zilhidjé (20th February to 16th August), the Lazaretto of Camaran will be open to receive arrivals by sea subject to quarantine.

ARTICLE 2.—During the period of six months above mentioned (Redjeb, Shaban, Ramazan, Shawwál, Zilcadé, Zilhidjé) pilgrim-ships arriving from beyond the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, whether their Bill of Health is clean or foul, must go direct to the Island of Camaran without touching at any other port on the Red Sea Coast.

ARTICLE 3.—The expression 'pilgrim-ships' means ships expressly chartered for the conveyance of pilgrims going to Mecca.

ARTICLE 4.—Vessels bound to the Red Sea having on board not more than one pilgrim for every 100 tons of registered tonnage are not included in the definition of pilgrim-ships. Such vessels will be dealt with according to the character of their Bills of Health, conformably to the provisions of the General Regulation of 1867 applicable to vessels coming from cholera-infected places.

ARTICLE 5.—Mail-boats and vessels carrying not more than five pilgrims for every 100 tons register can proceed to Abu-Saad, where they will discharge, subject to quarantine, their pilgrims and merchandise destined for the Hedjaz.

For this purpose, a Lazaretto is established at Abu-Saad as a branch of the Camaran Lazaretto, which will be open to arrivals specified in Articles 4 and 5 of the present Regulation throughout the year.

Merchandise destined for Yemen not susceptible of infection can be landed at Hodeida under the supervision of the Sanitary authority.

ARTICLE 6.—Arrivals from Egyptian ports, *sambouks* and other coasters subject to quarantine, proceeding from one port to another of the Red Sea Coast, will also perform quarantine at Abu-Saad.

ARTICLE 7.—Indian or Malayan pilgrims who take the indirect route *viâ* Suez to the Hedjaz will be subjected to quarantine unless they can prove, on their arrival at Jedda, by their passports or other official documents, that they have come from beyond the Suez Canal, or that they have spent at least ten days in Egypt in free pratique and in good health.

ARTICLE 8.—Captains of ships carrying pilgrims are bound to conform strictly to the instructions mentioned below regarding the measurement of pilgrim-ships.

ARTICLE 9.—The embarkation on pilgrim-ships of living animals as well as hides, animal remains, rags of all kinds, coal, petroleum and all other inflammable or explosive material, except such coal and animals as are necessary for the service and provisioning of the ship during the voyage, is strictly prohibited.

ARTICLE 10.—On the arrival of a pilgrim-ship in Camaran Harbour or Abu-Saad, as the case may be, all pilgrims will be disembarked and undergo the usual medical examination. If the health of the ship is good and no suspicious case has occurred on the voyage, the ship and the pilgrims will undergo five full days' quarantine, clothes and effects will be disinfected, the ship will be washed and purified, but the cargo will not be landed nor purified nor taxed.

ARTICLE 11.—Pilgrim-ships which arrive from infected ports, but have had no cholera case during the voyage or after arrival, will undergo (ships and pilgrims) a quarantine of ten days. Merchandise coming from a cholera-infected port will remain on board the ship, if there have been no cholera cases during the voyage or after arrival, but will be exempt from disinfection

and from sanitary fees, except in the case of old personal effects and stuffs already used, unwashed wool, old cottons, hair and feathers, raw hides, and other raw animal remains, and rags of all kinds.

ARTICLE 12.—Ships upon which cases of cholera or suspicious cases have occurred during the voyage, or after arrival, will be subjected (ships and pilgrims) to a quarantine of at least fifteen days. This quarantine will be renewed each time a cholera case occurs among crew or passengers after their arrival in the Lazaretto and will date from the day of the last case of sickness. In such cases the provisions of the Regulation of 1867 for Cholera will be strictly applied.

ARTICLE 13.—No pilgrim-ship shall leave finally Camaran without having re-shipped, at the expiration of the quarantine, all the pilgrims brought by her. Vessels which have completed their quarantine without cholera cases or suspected cases among the persons on board will be entitled to free pratique.

ARTICLE 14.—*Sambouks* coming from beyond Cape Bab-el-Mandeb with pilgrims will be subject to the same rules as vessels specially chartered for pilgrims. They must go direct to the Camaran anchorage, and will be refused admission at all other Arabian ports of the Red Sea.

Vessels coming from Bassora with pilgrims on board, bound for the Hedjaz, will also have to go direct to Camaran, but will be treated according to the tenor of their Bill of Health and the General Regulations of 1867 for Cholera.

The same exceptional treatment is applicable to arrivals from Muscat, Zanzibar, and Bushire, provided such vessels are furnished with a regular Bill of Health indicating a good sanitary condition of the port of departure, and also if they have not touched at any intermediate port in the course of the voyage.

ARTICLE 15.—Every pilgrim-ship which does not conform to the provisions of the present Regulation will be held to have contravened sanitary rules and be liable to extreme measures regarding quarantine.

Read at the Board of Health and approved at the Sitting of the 14th January 1890.

Rules regarding the measurement of Pilgrim-ships, referred to above in Article 8.

1. Only steamers and ships propelled partly by steam and partly by sail are authorised to carry pilgrims on voyages beyond Bab-el-Mandeb or the Suez Canal.

2. The space to be given to each pilgrim, irrespective of age or sex, shall be at least 9 superficial feet and 54 cubic feet between-decks. No passenger shall be accommodated in the ship's hold, and the deck, free of all goods, shall be reserved for the use of the crew and the passengers travelling between-decks.

3. Any ship which can produce an official certificate, furnished by the authority on which it is dependent, proving its capacity with regard to the number of passengers that can be embarked, shall not be liable to a second measurement, except in the event of the size, capacity and arrangements of the ship being found by the Sanitary authority not to be in accord with the number of passengers shown in the certificate.

4. Any ship sailing under the Turkish flag which is unable to produce an official certificate of measurement shall be measured by a competent officer of the Imperial Marine, to be appointed by the local authority, with the assistance of the Sanitary and Medical authority of the port where the ship happens to be: the service rendered by the Sanitary authority in such a case is gratuitous.

As regards ships belonging to a foreign marine and not possessing official certificates of measurement, the Sanitary authority shall give them the opportunity of producing the documents required in communication with their respective Consuls. The Consul can, if he so desires, cause the measurement in question to be made by the competent local authority, in accordance with the requirements of Article 2 above.

5. The Sanitary authority shall refuse to give a Bill of Health to any ship which has embarked pilgrims without the necessary certificate.

Read at the Board of Health and approved at the Sitting of the 30th April 1889.

JUDICIAL.

The 8th May, 1890.

No. 597.—The services of Lieutenant W. Hudson, B.S.C., 2nd Battalion, 5th Goorkha Regiment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Agra.

POLICE.

The 6th May, 1890.

No. 347.—The services of Lieutenant R. P. Colomb, Bombay Staff Corps, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, Commandant of Military Police in Upper Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 12th instant.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 29th April, 1890.

No. 884-*P*.—Under section 49, sub-section (1), of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that for the second paragraph of the form of application in the Second Schedule to the said Act, the following shall be substituted, with effect on and from the 1st August 1890, namely:

"2. The following is a description of the invention (*here describe it and the particular novelty whereof it consists; and if an application has at any time been made in the United Kingdom for a patent in respect of the invention, describe the progress of that application, adding a reference to every place in the Official Patent Journal where mention of the application or of any proceeding thereon is made*)."

METEOROLOGY.

The 8th May, 1890.

No. 214—24-5-*Met*.—Consequent on the appointment of Mr. C. Little, Second Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, to officiate as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal, during the absence of Mr. Pedler on furlough, Mr. J. H. Gilliland, Professor, Presidency College, is appointed to act for Mr. Little.

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd May, 1890.

No. 714-*G*.—Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley, Residency Surgeon at Jeypore, is granted privilege leave, for one month and twenty-one days, with effect from the 20th May 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 5th May, 1890.

No. 1480-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as applied to the Cantonment of Secunderabad by Foreign Department notification, No. 1496-I., dated the 21st December 1882, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Shaikh Yusuf Husain, Attaché to the Resident at Hyderabad, to be a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, within the limits of the said Cantonment.

The 7th May, 1890.

No. 729-*G*.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Abbott, Bombay Staff Corps, Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class, and Political Agent in Jhallawar, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent in Kotah, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Colonel C. A. Baylay, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, and until further orders.

This cancels Foreign Department notification, No. 660-G., dated the 25th April 1890, appointing Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class, and as Resident at Gwalior.

No. 733-*G*.—Lieutenant S. H. Godfrey, Bombay Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and Assistant Political Agent in Zhob, has passed in the subjects prescribed under clause A, rule 11, of the rules for the examination of junior officers in the Political Department.

The 8th May, 1890.

No. 740-*G*.—Captain J. A. Bell, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate at Deoli, with effect from the 11th April 1890, *vice* Colonel F. W. Boileau, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 9th May, 1890.

No. 743-*G*.—With reference to the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 286-I. and 287-I., dated the 23rd January 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant C. A. Kemball, Bombay Staff Corps, Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, and with effect from the 23rd April 1890.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 9th May, 1890.

No. 2315.—Mr. J. W. Pringle, Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor

General, is appointed to act as Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in Class V., and is posted to the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta.

No. 2316.—Mr. J. Bridgnell, Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is appointed to act as Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in Class V., and is placed in charge of the Forest Branch of the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

No. 2322.—Mr. M. A. Hydari, Probationer in the Office of the Accountant-General, Bengal, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 2323.—The following promotions of officers of the Account Department are notified:

With effect from the 31st March 1890—

Mr. H. Oung to officiate in Class IV. of the Enrolled List;

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to officiate in Class V.; and

Mr. M. A. Hydari to officiate in Class VI.

No. 2329.—Mr. P. G. Melitus, Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster-General, Bengal, *vice* Mr. H. M. Kisch, who has been appointed to officiate as Director-General of the Post Office of India.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th May, 1890.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 414.—The undermentioned officers are appointed Deputy-Assistant Commissaries-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the dates specified:

Lieutenant R. W. Nicholson, Bombay Staff Corps, 2nd Bombay Lancers,—2nd October 1889. (That portion of G. G. O. No. 1008 of 1889 which refers to this officer is cancelled.)

Lieutenant D. Baker, Bombay Staff Corps, 2nd Bombay Infantry,—4th October 1889.

Lieutenant W. E. F. Burlton, Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Bengal Infantry,—22nd November 1889. (G. G. O. No. 874 of 1889 is cancelled.)

Lieutenant W. N. R. Bates, Madras Staff Corps, 30th Madras Infantry,—26th February 1890. (G. G. O. No. 1009 of 1889 is cancelled.)

Lieutenant A. H. Allenby, Madras Staff Corps, 13th Madras Infantry,—15th April 1890.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 415.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff:

Lieutenant H. E. Wise, Scottish Rifles, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp. Dated 4th May 1890.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 416.—Lieutenant Robert Edward Vaughan, Norfolk Regiment, Wing Officer, 11th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 27th October 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 417.—Lieutenant Robert Clarence Hilliard Chalmers, Hampshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 1st October 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 418.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:

Colonel E. C. Garstin, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, first grade, Public Works Department, Punjab, (p. a.) for one year and 295 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, with effect from the 15th May 1890.

Captain H. E. Irwin, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, (p. a.) for four months, under Article 689, Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I.

Lieutenant M. S. C. Campbell, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, Assistant Superintendent, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, (m. c.) for six months, under Article 689, Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I.

Surgeon-Major W. A. C. Roe (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major A. Cameron, M.D., (p. a.) for one year and 122 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major S. C. Mackenzie, M.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Medical College, Calcutta, (p. a.) for 276 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 419.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant E. St. A. Wake, Bengal Staff Corps, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 6th February 1890.

No. 420.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps—the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Captain H. S. Massy, Bengal Staff Corps, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for 182 days. Pension service—17th year commenced 28th February 1890.

Lieutenant R. M. Edwards, Bengal Staff Corps, 18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for 182 days. Pension service—6th year commenced 7th February 1890.

Lieutenant P. Malcolm, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Regiment, for 182 days. Pension service—10th year commenced 11th August 1889

Surgeon F. P. Maynard, for 182 days. Pension service—3rd year commenced 19th March 1890.

No. 421.—Lieutenant F. E. G. Skey, R.E., temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, is granted general leave in India from the 9th December 1889 to the 11th January 1890, under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Army in India.

No. 422.—First class Veterinary Surgeon G. J. R. Rayment, Assistant Superintendent, Horse Breeding Department, is granted leave out of India (p. a.) for six months, under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Army in India.

No. 423.—The undermentioned officer and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel C. S. Noble, Bengal Staff Corps, (m. c.) for six months.

Sub-Conductor A. Learmouth, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for three months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 424.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 15th April, 1890, page 2201.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 15th April, 1890.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:

Edmund Pipon Ommanney, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 7th February 1890.

* * * * * * * * *

Deputy-Assistant Commissary Henry Claude Vautin, Bombay establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 16th April 1890.

PENSIONS.

No. 425.—Second grade Apothecary J. Upton, of the Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 426.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

To be Colonels in the Army,—4th May 1890.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Walter Babington, Bengal General List, Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald Beavan, Bengal Staff Corps.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major William Henry Browne,—3rd May 1890.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 427.—Sub-Conductor Frederick Clarke, Head Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirki, to be Conductor, *seconded;*

Sub-Conductor William Smith to be Conductor; and

Store Sergeant John Holborn to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 14th February 1890, *vice* Conductor W. Hume, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 428.—*2nd (the Queen's Own) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry—*

The promotion of Jemadar Bishnáth Tiwári will have effect from the 25th December and not from the 31st October 1889 as notified in G. G. O. No. 82 of 1890.

No. 429.—*2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha Regiment—*

Subadar Rudrbír Bokti to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Jangu Khanka to be Subadar, and Havildar Asá Rám Burathoki to be Jemadar, *vice* Dal Singh Thápa, *Bahadur,* transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1890.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 430.—*(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides—*

Color-Havildar Mushki to be Jemadar, *vice* Mazam Shah, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th April 1890.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 431.—Colonel Charles Allan Baylay, Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th May 1890, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 432.—Major Robert Gordon Handcock, Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th June 1890, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 433.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Madras Army have been granted medals with annuities and gratuities for meritorious service and good conduct for the year ending 31st March 1891 under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888.

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with Annuity.

No. 9, Bugle-Major Charles Ring, 3rd Madras Light Infantry.

No. 1109, Havildar Abdullah Khan, 11th Madras Infantry.

No. 78, Drum-Major Thomas Matthews, 12th Madras Infantry.

No. 547, Havildar Gunapathee, 26th Madras Infantry.

No. 655, Havildar Narrain Sawmy, 28th Madras Infantry.

No. 100, Havildar Survassoo, 30th Madras Infantry.

No. 166, Havildar Sayyid Ahmad, 32nd Madras Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 1239, Private Abdur Rahmán, 1st Madras Lancers.

No. 1211, Private Nasírullah Khan, 1st Madras Lancers.

No. 1091, Private Sháikh Pír, 2nd Madras Lancers.

No. 1117, Private Lál Ahmad, 2nd Madras Lancers.

No. 87, Private Mír Sharafuddin, 3rd Madras Cavalry.

No. 93, Private Sháikh Bare, 3rd Madras Cavalry.

No. 1308, Private Mazhar Ali, 4th (P. W. O.) Madras Cavalry.

No. 186, Naick Ramasamy, "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners.

No. 2783, Sapper Moonisawmy, "Queen's Own" Sappers and Miners.

No. 172, Private Kádir Ali, 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 145, Private Abdur Rahmán, 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 282, Private Mootoosawmy, 2nd Madras Infantry.

No. 286, Private Goorooviah, 2nd Madras Infantry.

No. 428, Private Muhiyuddin Khan, 3rd Madras Light Infantry.

No. 431, Private Rungasawmy, 3rd Madras Light Infantry.

No. 561, Private Venketsamy, 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 645, Private Ramiah, 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 103, Private Khwája Khan, 5th Madras Infantry.

No. 2720, Private Muhammad Yákúb, 5th Madras Infantry.

No. 1887, Private Jugganadum, 6th Madras Infantry.

No. 2272, Band Naick Francis Sunteak, 6th Madras Infantry.

No. 386, Private Shaikh Kádir, 7th Madras Infantry.

No. 962, Private Yenkanah, 7th Madras Infantry.

No. 167, Private Tummiah, 8th Madras Infantry.

No. 380, Private Ghaus Khan, 8th Madras Infantry.

No. 624, Private Gungiah, 9th Madras Infantry.

No. 579, Private Appanah, 9th Madras Infantry.

No. 1978, Private Mougiah, 10th Madras Infantry.

No. 1952, Private Nursojee Rao, 10th Madras Infantry.

No. 158, Private Muhammad Husain, 11th Madras Infantry.

No. 175, Private Pothanah, 11th Madras Infantry.

No. 2087, Private Shaikh Haidar, 12th Madras Infantry.

No. 2708, Private Appulsawmy, 12th Madras Infantry.

No. 388, Private Shaikh Husain, 13th Madras Infantry.

No. 910, Private Soobarayadoo, 13th Madras Infantry.

No. 2356, Private Sahib Jan, 14th Madras Infantry.

No. 2270, Private Sunnassee, 14th Madras Infantry.

No. 464, Private Muhammad Siddík, 16th Madras Infantry.

No. 542, Private Husain Khan, 16th Madras Infantry.

No. 49, Drummer T. Laulman, 17th Madras Infantry.

No. 1976, Private Kásim Sharif, 17th Madras Infantry.

No. 2889, Private Muhammad Ismáil, 19th Madras Infantry.

No. 2735, Private Shaikh Ádam, 19th Madras Infantry.

No. 275, Private Mootoosawmy, 20th Madras Infantry.

No. 457, Private Sayyid Husain, 20th Madras Infantry.

No. 315, Private Mulliah, 21st Madras Infantry.

No. 684, Private Muhammad Sáhib, 21st Madras Infantry.

No. 17, Private Muhammad Músa, 22nd Madras Infantry.

No. 19, Private Narrainsawmy, 22nd Madras Infantry.

No. 586, Private Ghulam Muhiyuddin, 23rd Madras Light Infantry.

No. 416, Private Francis Savill, 23rd Madras Light Infantry.

No. 169, Private Sayyid Aziz-ud-din, 24th Madras Infantry.

No. 131, Private Samuel, 24th Madras Infantry.

No. 337, Private Imám Khan, 25th Madras Infantry.

No. 346, Private Paupadie, 25th Madras Infantry.

No 355, Private Pír Ahmad, 26th Madras Infantry.

No. 343, Private Muhammad Husain, 26th Madras Infantry.

No. 280, Private Govindo Singh, 27th Madras Infantry.

No. 303, Private Shaikh Rasúl, 27th Madras Infantry.

No. 828, Private Muhammad Yákúb, 28th Madras Infantry.
No. 943, Private Daliah, 28th Madras Infantry.
No. 299, Private Chendriah, 29th Madras Infantry.
No. 300, Private Yenkanah, 29th Madras Infantry.
No. 132, Private Appanah, 30th Madras Infantry.
No. 110, Private Umar Khan, 30th Madras Infantry.
No. 363, Private Vadhum, 31st Madras Light Infantry.
No. 356 Private Shaikh Husain, 31st Madras Light Infantry.
No. 69, Private Ramasamy, 32nd Madras Infantry.
No. 74, Private Pounan, 32nd Madras Infantry.
No. 2423, Private Umar Khan, 33rd Madras Infantry.
No. 1964, Private Veerasamy, 33rd Madras Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without Gratuity.

No. 121, Private Kistnasamy, 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
No. 456, Private Bootchanah, 3rd Madras Light Infantry.
No. 837, Private Audiah, 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
No. 1125, Private Shaik Dáúd, 6th Madras Infantry.
No. 1910, Private Veerasamy, 17th Madras Infantry.
No. 439, Private Husain Ahmad, 21st Madras Infantry.
No. 445, Private Appoosamy, 25th Madras Infantry.
No. 230, Private Pareeatumbee, 26th Madras Infantry.
No. 273, Private Muhammad Yúsuf, 27th Madras Infantry.
No. 91, Private Shaikh Faríd, 29th Madras Infantry.
No. 43, Private Ramanah, 30th Madras Infantry.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 434.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in the Order of British India, with effect from the date specified:

BENGAL.

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Risaldar-Major Ghulam Mustafa Khan, *Bahadur*, 1st Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Pensioned Subadar-Major Anoka Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—16th June 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 435.—*Behar Light Horse*—

The second Christian name of Captain W. J. Howard is James, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 213 of 1890.

No. 436.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Lieutenant Julian Wilford Shaw Dalrymple-Clark to be Captain, *vice* Livermore, resigned. Dated 1st January 1890.

No 437.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) Allen Mears to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) D. W. Campbell, C.I.E., retired.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 438.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Major O. Sheffield resigns his commission. Dated 1st April 1890.

No. 439.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

Major E. D. Wylie resigns his commission.

No. 440.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant E G. Hoile resigns his commission.

No. 441.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant J. T. B D. Sewell resigns his commission.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th May, 1890.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned warrant officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 26th April and the 9th May 1890:

Department.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Public Works Department.	Honorary Lieutenant J. A. O'Farrell.	13th April 1890.	Landour.		

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th May, 1890.

No. 214.—Rai Sahib Russick Lall Roy, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th April 1890.

The 8th May, 1890.

No 215.—Mr. G. F. Thompson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the Government of Bengal for employment on Railways.

No. 216.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 208, dated 1st May 1890, Mr. G. Hawkes, Class II., Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, *vice* Mr. E. F. Jacob, appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent.

The 9th May, 1890.

No. 217.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 39 of 27th January 1890, Major G. F. Wilson, R.E., Executive Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager, North Western Railway, with effect from the 7th March 1890. While so officiating he will hold temporary rank in Class I., Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

No. 218.—*Corrigendum.*—The following clause is substituted for clause (*d*), paragraph 7 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 2911-G., dated 11th October 1889, published under Public Works Department Notification No. 312 of the same date, and is applicable to all promotions made after this date :

"Temporary promotions from class to class will be made, subject to the above rules, for absences exceeding three months, when the officer promoted is in the highest grade of his class. When he is in a lower grade the promotion will, as a rule, be an officiating promotion under Articles 138 and 139 of the Civil Service Regulations. For absences of less than three months officiating promotions will invariably be made."

No. 219.—Mr. B. W. Cantopher, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is on return from furlough posted to the Establishment under the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment on Railways.

No. 220.—Lieutenant J. R. L. Macdonald, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 25th February 1890.

No. 221.—Mr. H. Rainier, Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank,* attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, during the absence of Mr. J. S. Partridge on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 222.—Mr. M. H. Gaynor, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner of Accounts in the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts in that Office, *vice* Mr. H. Rainier.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 29th March, 1890.

From the 12th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 5th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th April, 1890.

No. 9.—With reference to Notification No. 79, dated the 11th February, 1890, by the Government of India, Home Department, Assistant Apothecary W. H. Robinson held medical charge of the junior grades of the Secretariat Establishments of the Government of India at Simla, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Gokul Chand, from 2nd March to 10th April, 1890, both days inclusive.

W. R. RICE, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the following Medical Examinations :—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC L. M. S.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bhattacharyya, Sureschandra	Medl. College.	Mukhopadhyay, Satischandra	Medl. College.
Howe, R.	Ditto.	Ray, Banamali	Ditto.
Macdonald, Mary C.	Ditto.	Sarkar, Nakulchandra	Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Jagneswar	Ditto.	Sen, Surendranath	Ditto.
„ Meghnath	Ditto.		

FIRST L. M. S.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Charuchandra	Medl. College.	Goswami, Surendranath	Medl College.
„ Sasibhushan	Ditto.	Gupta, Bholanath	Ditto.
Bhaduri, Aghorchandra	Ditto.	Kumar, Prasannalal	Ditto.
Chaudhuri, Brindabanchandra	Ditto.	Majumdar, Nagendranath	Ditto.
Das, Kedarnath	Ditto.	Mitra, Prakaschandra	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Bisweswar	Ditto.	Mukhopadhyay, Surendranath	Ditto.
Datta, Gaurchand	Ditto.	Palit, Sagarlal	Ditto.
Ghosh, Mahendranath	Ditto.	Ray, Umacharan	Ditto.
Ghoshal, Binodbihari	Ditto.	Sarkar, Surendranath	Ditto.
„ Rajendranath	Ditto.	Sen, Mahendranath	Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Sarodaprasad	Medl. College.	Ghosh, Girischandra	Medl. College.
Basu, Bidhumukhi	Ditto.	„ Gopalchandra	Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra	Ditto.	Mitra, Kedarnath	Ditto.
„ Manmathanath	Ditto.	Pal, Sitalchandra	Ditto.
Dasgupta, Rajanikanta	Ditto.	Pramanik, Bhusanchandra	Ditto.
Dhar, Bharatchandra	Ditto.	Sinha, Trishitanath	Ditto.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra	Ditto.		

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 7th May, 1890.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th May, 1890.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	81,18,528	10	1	1,96,11,940	2	10
Public Deposits at Branches	1,14,93,411	8	9			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,25,06,090	3	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.				4,11,643	4	11
Sundries				12,18,110	14	1
RUPEES				7,95,47,784	8	11

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				41,05,480	0	0
Other authorised Investments				83,90,676	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				1,41,90,738	10	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,00,97,800	0	11
Bills discounted and purchased				1,68,89,320	11	5
Balances with other Banks				8,50,046	13	8
Bullion				3,362	4	0
Dead Stock				12,37,515	5	5
Stamps				12,840	5	10
Sundries				2,84,924	12	6
				5,60,62,705	0	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,39,61,361	0	5	2,34,85,079	8	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	95,23,718	8	6			
RUPEES				7,95,47,784	8	11

By Order of the Directors,

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 8th May, 1890.

F. T. LEWIS,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 43·6.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Pay Branch, Eastern Circle, Bengal.

Statement of unclaimed sums deposited since the year 1842 with the Bengal Military Orphan Fund in trust for Soldier's Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and Rank of Father.	Corps.	Names of Children.	Amount. R	a.	p.
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlan, L., Farrier Sergt.	4th Troops, 2nd B.H A	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrell, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	Charlotte	4	2	8
„ 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austil	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1844	Shichan, B., Gunner	3rd Co, 3rd B. Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary-Ann and Catherine	19	14	9
Sep. 10, 1844	Andrews —, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	0
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, G., Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28	12	0
„ 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	John	130	0	0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergt.	1st „ „ „	James	156	12	5
„ 15, 1845	Godfrey, —, Sergt. Major	.....	Harriet-M., and James	31	14	1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, —, Bugle Major	6th B. Arty.	James	12	6	9
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergt. Major	.....	Thomas	101	5	4
„ 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergt. Major	2nd B. H. A.	Henry and James	292	15	8
„ 9, 1845	Murply, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd T., 3rd Bde., H.A.	Ellen	77	4	11
„ 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergt.	4th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Catherine-Ann	167	15	5
„ 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd „ „ „	Owen	7	1	7
Sep. 1, 1845	Ryan, —, Sergt.	.....	Julia-B. and George-J.	120	13	0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerny, Thomas, Conductor.	.....	Hannah	152	0	9
	Glasscen, John, Corporal	.....	Ellen-Sarah	66	10	3
	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	.....	Henry	34	9	3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20	5	3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	.....	Martha	83	3	6
„ 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	.....	Adam-T. and John	79	14	0
„ 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st T., 3rd B H. Arty.	Not recorded	104	10	8
„ 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergt.	„ 1st „ „	Ditto	125	15	10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, —, Corporal	.....	Maria	59	0	0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergt.	.....	C.-William and William-H.	148	3	5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergt. Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick, and David-Edwin.	99	6	1
Jan. 13, 1849	Doherty, Michael, Sergt.	.....	Oliver-H.	38	12	5
May 9, 1849	Sheeham, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36	5	6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah-C.	9	8	4
„ 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	„ „	John	7	6	1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	.....	Emeline	50	0	0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, —, Sergt. Major	.....	George	69	14	4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th B. Arty.	James and another	26	3	5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergt.	„ 3rd „	John and another	29	15	0
	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23	5	6
Oct. 20, 1850	Lees James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25	14	6
Sep. 14, 1852	Wade, William, Sergt.	1st Co., 4th B Arty	Jane-Wallis and Ann	24	3	1
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	William	9	11	11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwardes, Michael, Gunner	„ „ „	Jane and Bridget	36	5	9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergt.	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97	2	6
Sep. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergt	Arracan Bn	John	49	10	3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co, 3rd B. Arty.	William	206	1	2
„ 15, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61	10	3
Sep. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergt.	.....	Mary	566	3	10
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergt.	Calcutta Town Guard	William-Edward	209	14	0
Dec. 4, 28, 1860	McDonald, John Private	97th foot	Charles	25	15	6
Feb. 13, 1861	Scott, William, Sergt.	2nd Frs.	William, Annie, and Emma	214	2	9
Mar. 20, 1862	McDonald, John, Sergt.	Ordnance Dept.	Catherine	118	11	10
	Pope, John, Sergt.	Commissariat Dept.				
June , 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. Frs.	Jane and James	86	0	0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color Sergt	24th foot	William and Joseph	152	14	2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd B. R. Arty.	Henrietta-Dalzell	39	5	10
Mar. 10, 1864 / May 19, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th B., 25th B. R. Arty.	Duncan	35	4	11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia-M and Elizabeth Ann	8	0	0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary-Ann and Thomas	4	0	0
Oct. 31, 1867	Hutchinson, John, Sergt.	Army Comt. Dept.	Rose	26	2	0
„ 9, 1871	York, R., Sergt.	Arty.	Henry, J.	21	1	4
Sep. 22, 1877	Murphy, William, Private	12th foot	Ernest-Reuben	40	7	3

Applications for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, Calcutta.

J. G. DOWNING, *Captain,*
Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th April, 1890.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.			
Balance of 15th April 1890 .	54,700	11,99,787	25,33,400	2,37,74,200	1,03,01,400	4,02,30,100	1,97,27,000	9,77,65,887	39,500	69,89,300	11,07,46,900	11,77,75,700	1,33,800	32,200	21,57,62,287
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th April, 1890 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,500	53,500	...	...	53,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th April, 1890 . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,000	33,000	...	...	33,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th April, 1890 . . .	...	...	1,200	1,45,000	1,300	43,600	...	1,91,100	...	54,900	10,71,200	11,26,100	...	...	13,17,200
	54,700	11,99,787	25,34,600	2,39,19,200	1,03,02,700	4,02,73,700	1,97,27,000	9,79,56,987	39,500	70,44,200	11,19,04,600	11,89,88,300	1,33,800	32,200	21,71,65,987
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	10,000	3,37,000	1,41,000	4,68,000	77,000	10,33,000	...	1,57,900	9,15,000	10,72,900	...	...	21,05,900
Balance on 30th April, 1890	54,700	11,99,787	25,24,600	2,35,82,200	1,01,61,700	3,98,05,700	1,96,50,000	9,69,23,987	39,500	68,86,300	11,09,89,600	11,79,15,400	1,33,800	32,200	21,50,60,087

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 28th Feb., 1890, enfaced from India 6,198 lakhs, re-transferred from London 5,395 lakhs.
" 1st Mar. 1890, to 15th Mar. " " " 15 " " " 14 "
" 16th " " to 31st Apl. " " " 9 " " " 11 "
" 1st Apl. " to 15th " " " " 11 " " " 13 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " " 14 " " " 21 "
6,247 lakhs. 5,454 lakhs
5,454 "
Balance against India . 793 lakhs

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL

W. WESTLAND.

JOINT AUDITOR AND EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Statement of security deposits in Government Promissory Notes held on 31st March 1890 by the Joint Auditor and Examiner of Accounts, Bengal-Nagpúr Railway, from the Employés and Contractors of the Bengal-Nagpúr Railway under his control.

Number and amount of the Promissory Notes.				For whom held.	Why held.	With whom deposited.
No.	Per cent.	Loan of	Amount.			
			R			
176888	4	1842-3	500	Lala Korm Chand, Cashier	Security deposit	Comptroller General.
176889	4	1842-3	500			
176890	4	1842-3	500			
176891	4	1842-3	500			
193749	4	1865	1,000	Tarini Prosad Sen, Cashier	Ditto	Ditto.
129419	4	1865	1,000	Dhara Nath Roy, Cashier	Ditto	Ditto.
127396	4	1842-3	5,000	Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company, Contractors.	Ditto	Ditto.
127397	4	1842-3	5,000			
023456	4	1835-6	2,000	Burn & Co., Calcutta Contractors	Ditto	Ditto.
237748	4	1865	1,000			
208885	4	1865	500			
165235	4	1842-3	500			
112221	4	1842-3	500			
112225	4	1842-3	500			
165240	4	1842-3	500			
223322	4	1865	500			
Reduced.						
A029053	4	1879	600			
127169	4	1842-3	100			
221439 / 217442	4	1865	1,000	Luchman Pershad, Cashier	Ditto	Ditto.
180325	4	1865	1,000	Behari Lal Mookerjee, Cashier	Ditto	Ditto.
237716	4	1865	1,000	Janki Prosad Ghose, Cashier	Ditto	Ditto.
C124300	4	1842-3	1,000	Kodon Lall, Cashier	Ditto	Ditto.
B000585	4	1865	1,000	Gonesh Chimnajee, Pay Clerk	Ditto	Ditto.
253389	4	1865	500	Bepin Behari Mookerjee, Cashier	Ditto	Ditto.
253390	4	1865	500			
274835	4	1865	1,000	Mahadeo Kesheo Kaley, Pay Clerk	Ditto	Ditto.
A017393	4	1879	1,000	Songa Bapu, Head Pay Clerk and Cashier.	Ditto	Ditto.
234518	4	1865	500			
...	...	...(a)	2,000			
024337	4	1835-6	1,000	Punchanun Banarjee, Cashier	Ditto	Ditto.
058644	4	1854-5	1,000	Modhosudan Chuckerbutty, Cashier	Ditto	Ditto.
056930	4	1854-5	5,000	Gordon Stewart & Company, Contractors.	Ditto	Ditto.
152906	4	1842-3	1,000			
181233	4	1842-3	1,000			
288808	4	1865	1,000	Gurucharan Mookerjee, Cashier	Ditto	Ditto.
288809	4	1865	1,000			
074923	4½	...	1,000	Curstjee & Company, Nagpur, Contractors.	Ditto	Agent, Bank of Bengal, Nagpur.
074922	4½	...	1,000			
075006	4½	...	500			
171218	4	...	500	Rustumjee Sorabjee & Company, Bombay, Contractors.	Ditto	Ditto.
236019	4	...	100			
236018	4	...	100			
175312	4	...	1,000	Messrs. Mamoojee and Adamjee, Contractors.	Ditto	Ditto.
175313	4	...	1,000			
175314	4	...	1,000			
076573	4½	...	1,000			
000616	3½	...	500	T. P. Vasudeo, Cashier	Ditto	Ditto.
224036	4	...	500			
D005114/1	Stock note		100	Dutto Krishna, Sub-Storekeeper	Ditto	Ditto.
D005115/1	Stock note		100			

(a) As per Comptroller General's No. 171-P.C., dated 10th September, 1879, and No. 884-D., dated 14th October, 1889.

Statement of security deposits in Government Promissory Notes held on 31st March 1890, by the Joint Auditor and Examiner of Accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, from the Employés and Contractors of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway under his control—continued.

Number and amount of the Promissory Notes.				For whom held.	Why held.	With whom deposited.
No.	Per cent.	Loan of	Amount.			
172227	4	...	1,000	Messrs. Heeptolla Sheikh Adam & Co., Contractors.	Security deposit	Agent, Bank of Bengal, Nagpur.
C163956						
C152404	4	...	1,000			
A017683	4	...	500			
Reduced.						
172361	4	...	500	Curstjee and Company, Nagpur, Contractors.	Ditto .	Ditto.
172362	4	...	500			
235324	4	...	1,000			
054631	4	...	500			
217302	4	1865	1,000	Nagalingum Modlier, Cashier .	Ditto .	Ditto.
132542						
180636	4	1843	1,000	Luxmon Dassmowjee and Brothers, Contractors.	Ditto .	Ditto.
068133	4½	...	1,000	Esmailjee Ebrahim Kurwa, Contractors.	Ditto .	Ditto.
189895	4	...	100			
189896	4	...	100			
234437	4	...	100			
185880	4	1842-3	100	Thacoor Dass Mookerjee, Cashier.	Ditto	Ditto.
112668	4	1842-3	100			
259276	4	1865	100			
259277	4	1365	100			
259278	4	1865	100			
276761	4	1865	500			
012800	4	1836	500	Shewa Prasad, Cashier . .	Ditto	Ditto.
071426	4½	1879	500			
063626	4	...	500	M. Hossonjee, Nagpur . .	Ditto	Ditto.
063627	4	...	500			
178288	4	...	1,000	E. A. Currim, Contractor . .	Ditto	Ditto.

A. E. GOODFELLOW,
Joint Auditor, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 29th April, 1890.

No. 10-*A*.—The following sub. *pro. tem.* and temporary promotions and reversions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Nature.	Date.
Stevens, Lieutenant C R. . . .	A. E. II, S. P. T.	A. E., I. . .	Sub *pro. tem.* .	16th Oct., 1889.
Davidson, Captain G.	E. E., III . .	E. E, II. . .	Do. .	28th Nov., 1889.
Appleton, Captain H.	E. E., IV .	E E., III .	Do. . .	Do.
Stanton, Captain E. C. . . .	T. E. E., IV .	E. E, IV .	Do. . .	Do.
Edgell, Lieutenant E A. . . .	A. E., II. . .	A. E., I .	Do. . .	9th Dec., 1889.
Cartwright, Lieutenant G. S. . .	T. A. E., II. .	A. E., II .	Do. . .	28th Nov., 1889.
Tomlin, Lieutenant R E. . .	T. A. E., II. .	Do. . .	Do. . .	4th Jan., 1890.
Atkinson, Lieutenant E. de V. . .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Do. . .	18th Jan., 1890.
Biggs, Captain H. V., R. E. . .	T. E. E., IV .	A. E, I. . .	Reversion .	10th Jan., 1890.
Swiney, Lieutenant A. G, R. E. . .	T. A. E., II. .	A. E., II . .	Sub *pro. tem.* .	19th Jan., 1890.
Duff, Lieutenant G. M., R. E. . .	Do. . .	Do. . .	Do. . .	21st Jan., 1890.
Biggs, Captain H V, R. E.. . .	A. E., I. . .	E. E., IV . .	Temporary . .	Do.

No. 11-*A*.—Inspector General's Notification No. 19-A., dated 14th August, 1889, that portion of No. 22, dated 10th September, 1889, which relates to Lieutenant Remington, R.E., and No. 4, dated 24th January, 1890, are hereby cancelled.

No. 12-*A*.—That portion of Inspector General's Notification No. 26-A., dated 23rd October, 1889, promoting Captain H. Barnett, R.E., to Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub *pro. tem.*, is hereby cancelled.

No. 13-*A*.—That portion of Inspector General's Notification No. 3, dated 22nd January, 1890 temporarily promoting Captain E. H. Hemming, R.E., to Executive Engineer, 4th grade, with effect from the 21st January, 1890, is hereby cancelled.

G. E. SANFORD, *Brigdr.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspector General of Military Works.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 7th May, 1890.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 30th April, 1890 . . .	72,97,681	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	2,06,929	75,04,610
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	95,954	
Ditto ditto Government	91	96,045
		76,00,655
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	1,35,850	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	23,986	1,59,836
Balance on the evening of the 7th May, 1890 . .	...	74,40,819
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	68,13,701	
Ditto ditto Government	6,27,118	74,40,819
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . . .	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 8th May, 1890.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th April, 1890.

No. 781.—Mr. C. W. F. Seyers, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted leave for three months on medical certificate under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st May, 1890.

The 2nd May, 1890.

No. 782.—Mr. W. C. G. Barckley, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month under Articles 223 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 29th April, 1890.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st May, 1890.

No. 1-I. E.—Mr. E. Pierce, Assistant Superintendent, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, is allowed furlough for one year under article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th April, 1890.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director General of Telegraphs.

Calcutta, the 7th May, 1890.

No. 5.—Mr. H. A. Kirk, Superintendent, class IV, 3rd grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under Article 310 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st May, 1890.

J. H. LANE,
Deputy Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITI BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 19th April, 1890.

OPIUM RULES APPLICABLE TO BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

No. 1623-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act, I of 1878, the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan has made the following rules which have received the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and are now published as required by the Act.

Definitions.

1. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Chief Commissioner" means the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan:

(2) "Deputy Commissioner" includes an officer authorised by the Deputy Commissioner to exercise all or any of the powers or to perform all or any of the duties conferred or imposed on a Deputy Commissioner by these rules:

(3) "licensed contractor" means a person who has obtained a contract from the Deputy Commissioner under rule 17 for the exclusive right to sell opium by retail:

(4) "the sale of opium by retail" means the sale of any quantity of poppy-heads not exceeding one seer or of any quantity of other kinds of opium not exceeding three tolas; any other sale is a wholesale sale:

(5) "opium" has the meaning assigned to it in the Opium Act, I of 1878:

(6) "poppy-heads" means the dry capsules of the poppy plant:

(7) "import," "export" and "transport" have the respective meanings assigned to them in the Opium Act, I of 1878.

Manufacture.

2. The manufacture by a licensed contractor of preparations or admixtures of opium for retail sale, or for wholesale sale to another licensed contractor, is permitted.

Possession.

3. Any person may have in his possession one seer of poppy-heads and threetolas of any other kind of opium, provided that the same has been purchased from a licensed contractor.

4. The possession of more than one seer of poppy-heads and three tolas of opium by a licensed contractor or by his agent is permitted.

5. With the sanction of the Chief Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner may specially authorise the possession by any person of a quantity of opium of any kind not exceeding one seer.

Transport.

6. The transport of opium by a licensed contractor within the limits of the area for which his contract is granted is permitted. The transport of opium by a licensed contractor beyond those limits is permitted under a pass granted by the Deputy Commissioner.

7. (1) When a licensed contractor desires to transport opium beyond the limits of the area for which his contract is granted, he must obtain for each consignment a pass from the Deputy Commissioner in such form as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time prescribe.

(2) The pass shall specify—

(*a*) the time within which the transport must be effected;

(*b*) the place from which the consignment is to be transported;

(*c*) the name of the person in charge of the consignment;

(*d*) the name of the consignee;

(*e*) the number of packages, and the weight and contents of each; and

(*f*) the place to which the consignment is to be transported.

(3) Each package in every such consignment shall be stamped by, or in the presence of, the officer granting the pass, with his official seal.

8. The bulk of a consignment shall not be broken during transport.

9. The Deputy Commissioner may, at his discretion, or under orders from the Chief Commissioner, make it a condition of the pass that the bulk of the consignment for which it is granted shall not be broken after arrival at its destination as specified in the pass, until after the consignment has been examined by an officer deputed or authorised by the Deputy Commissioner for that purpose; provided that such examination shall be made within seven days from the date on which the Deputy Commissioner is informed of the arrival of the consignment.

10. If any officer competent ro exercise the powers of seizure, detention and search conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Opium Act, I of 1878, finds that the packages are fewer, or the amount of opium less (by more than the dryage allowance of one-quarter per cent.) than the number or amount specified in the pass, he shall immediately report the circumstances to the Deputy Commissioner, who will decide whether a prosecution shall, or shall not, be instituted.

Import.

11. The importation by a licensed contractor of opium brought from British India by rail through territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is permitted, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) he must obtain from the Deputy Commissioner a license specifying—

(1) the quantity of opium required;

(2) the source of supply; and

(3) the name of the licensed contractor or his agents; and

(*b*) the opium must be covered by a pass granted by a duly authorised officer of the place from which it is imported.

12. The bulk of a consignment shall not be broken during importation.

13. The Deputy Commissioner may, at his discretion, or under orders from the Chief Commissioner, make it a condition of the license that the bulk of any consignment of opium imported under a pass as above provided shall not be broken after arrival at its destination, until after the consignment has been examined by an officer deputed or authorised by the Deputy Commissioner for that purpose; provided that such examination shall be made within seven days from the date on which the Deputy Commissioner is informed of the arrival of the consignment.

14 If any officer competent to exercise the powers of seizure, detention and search conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Opium Act, I of 1878, finds that the packages are fewer or the amount of opium less (by more than the dryage allowance of one-quarter per cent.) than the number or amount specified in the pass, he shall immediately report the circumstances to the Deputy Commissioner, who will decide whether a prosecution shall, or shall not, be instituted.

Sale.

15. The sale of opium is permitted, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) the opium must have been either imported under a license obtained under rule 11 or bought from a licensed contractor;

(2) if the sale is by wholesale, it must, unless it is made by one licensed contractor to another, be made under the special order of the Deputy Commissioner;

(3) if the sale is by retail, it must be made by a licensed contractor or his agent at a shop authorised for that purpose by the Deputy Commissioner.

16. Any shop at which the sale of opium has been authorised may be closed or removed at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner.

17. Contracts for the exclusive right to sell opium by retail may be granted by the Deputy Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner. Such contracts shall be put up to auction before the commencement of each official year.

18. Contracts for the exclusive right to sell opium by retail shall be in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

19. Contracts for the exclusive right to sell opium by retail shall be granted for one year only, unless the Chief Commissioner shall otherwise specifically direct.

20. If any licensed contractor shall, on the expiry of his contract, have in his possession any opium which he is unable to dispose of to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner by private sale to other licensed contractors, he shall surrender the same to the Deputy Commissioner; and the in-coming licensed contractor, or, if the expired contract is not renewed, any licensed contractor within the district, shall, when required by the Deputy Commissioner, be bound to purchase the opium aforesaid to the extent of two months' supply, at such price, and in such quantities, as the Deputy Commissioner shall adjudge: provided that the price of the opium thus adjudged shall in no case exceed the rate at which opium can be procured under a license obtained under rule II: Provided also that, if such opium be declared by the Civil Surgeon or other principal medical officer to be unfit for use, the De-

puty Commissioner shall cause the same to be destroyed.

Import and Export within local limits of contracts of licensed contractors.

21. When the local area to which the contract of a licensed contractor extends is partly in British Baluchistan and partly in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the licensed contractor may import and export opium from one part of such local area to another, and in every such case rules 7 to 10, both inclusive, shall apply.

Disposal of things confiscated.

22. Opium confiscated under the Opium Act, 1 of 1878, shall be examined by the Civil Surgeon or other principal medical officer, and, if declared by him to be fit for use, shall be sent to the nearest Government treasury, and be disposed of as the Deputy Commissioner may direct. If declared to be unfit for use, it shall be immediately destroyed.

23. All property, other than opium, which is confiscated under the said Act shall be sold under the orders of the Magistrate or other officer by whom the confiscation was adjudged.

Rewards.

24. Any Magistrate convicting an offender under section 9, or any Magistrate or other authorised officer ordering the confiscation of opium under section 12 of the Opium Act, I of 1878, may grant a reward not exceeding the value of the opium confiscated, together with the amount of any fine realised, in such proportions as he may think fit, to any person or persons who have contributed to the seizure of the opium or the conviction of the offender.

OPIUM RULES APPLICABLE TO THE TERRITORIES ADMINISTERED BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN AS SUCH AGENT.

No. 1624-*A*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 13 of the Opium Act, I of 1878, as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan has made the following rules which have received the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and are now published as required by the Act.

Definitions.

1. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context.—

(1) "Agent to the Governor-General" means the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan:

(2) "Political Agent" includes an officer authorised by the Political Agent to exercise all or any of the powers or to perform all or any of the duties conferred or imposed on a Political Agent by these rules:

(3) "licensed contractor" means a person who has obtained a contract from the Political Agent under rule 17 for the exclusive right to sell opium by retail:

(4) "the sale of opium by retail" means the sale of any quantity of poppy-heads not exceeding one seer or of any quantity of other kinds of opium not exceeding three tolas; any other sale is a wholesale sale:

(5) "opium" has the meaning assigned to it in the Opium Act, I of 1878, as so applied as aforesaid:

(6) "poppy-heads" means the dry capsules of the poppy plant:

(7) "import," "export" and "transport" have the respective meanings assigned to them in the Opium Act, I of 1878, as so applied as aforesaid.

Manufacture.

2. The manufacture by a licensed contractor of preparations or admixtures of opium for retail sale, or for wholesale sale to another licensed contractor, is permitted.

Possession.

3. Any person may have in his possession one seer of poppy-heads and three tolas of any other kind of opium, provided that the same has been purchased from a licensed contractor.

4. The possession of more than one seer of poppy-heads and three tolas of opium by a licensed contractor or by his agent is permitted.

5. With the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General the Political Agent may specially authorise the possession by any person of a quantity of opium of any kind not exceeding one seer.

Transport.

6. The transport of opium by a licensed contractor within the limits of the area for which his contract is granted is permitted. The transport of opium by a licensed contractor beyond those limits is permitted under a pass granted by the Political Agent.

7. (1) When a licensed contractor desires to transport opium beyond the limits of the area for which his contract is granted, he must obtain for each consignment a pass from the Political Agent in such form as the Agent to the Governor-General may from time to time prescribe.

(2) The pass shall specify—

(*a*) the time within which the transport must be effected;

(*b*) the place from which the consignment is to be transported;

(*c*) the name of the person in charge of the consignment;

(*d*) the name of the consignee;

(*e*) the number of packages, and the weight and contents of each; and

(*f*) the place to which the consignment is to be transported.

(3) Each package in every such consignment shall be stamped by, or in the presence of, the officer granting the pass, with his official seal.

8. The bulk of a consignment shall not be broken during transport.

9. The Political Agent may, at his discretion, or under orders from the Agent to the Governor-General, make it a condition of the pass that the bulk of the consignment for which it is granted shall not be broken after arrival at its destination as specified in the pass, until after the consignment has been examined by an officer deputed or authorised by the Political Agent for that purpose; provided that such examination shall be made within seven days from the date on which the Political Agent is informed of the arrival of the consignment.

10. If any officer competent to exercise the powers of seizure, detention and search conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Opium Act, I of 1878, as so applied as aforesaid, finds that the packages are fewer, or the amount of opium less (by more than the dryage allowance of one-quar-

ter per cent.) than the number or amount specified in the pass, he shall immediately report the circumstances to the Political Agent, who will decide whether a prosecution shall, or shall not, be instituted.

Import.

11. The importation of opium from British India by a licensed contractor is permitted, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) he must obtain from the Political Agent a license specifying—
  (1) the quantity of opium required;
  (2) the source of supply; and
  (3) the name of the licensed contractor or his agents; and

(*b*) the opium must be covered by a pass granted by a duly authorised officer of the place from which it is imported

12. The bulk of a consignment shall not be broken during importation.

13. The Political Agent may, at his discretion, or under orders from the Agent to the Governor-General, make it a condition of the license that the bulk of any consignment of opium imported under a pass as above provided shall not be broken after arrival at its destination, until after the consignment has been examined by an officer deputed or authorised by the Political Agent for that purpose; provided that such examination shall be made within seven days from the date on which the Political Agent is informed of the arrival of the consignment.

14. If any officer competent to exercise the powers of seizure, detention and search conferred by sections 14 and 15 of the Opium Act, I of 1878, as so applied as aforesaid, finds that the packages are fewer or the amount of opium less (by more than the dryage allowance of one-quarter per cent.) than the number or amount specified in the pass, he shall immediately report the circumstances to the Political Agent, who will decide whether a prosecution shall, or shall not, be instituted.

Sale.

15. The sale of opium is permitted, subject to the following conditions:—

(1) the opium must have been either imported under a license obtained under rule 11 or bought from a licensed contractor;
(2) if the sale is by wholesale, it must, unless it is made by one licensed contractor to another, be made under the special order of the Political Agent;
(3) if the sale is by retail, it must be made by a licensed contractor or his agent at a shop duly authorised for that purpose by the Political Agent.

16. Any shop at which the sale of opium has been authorised may be closed or removed at the discretion of the Political Agent.

17. Contracts for the exclusive right to sell opium by retail may be granted by the Political Agent with the previous sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General. Such contracts shall be put up to auction before the commencement of each official year.

18. Contracts for the exclusive right to sell opium by retail shall be in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Agent to the Governor-General.

19. Contracts for the exclusive right to sell opium by retail shall be granted for one year only, unless the Agent to the Governor-General shall otherwise specifically direct.

20. If any licensed contractor shall, on the expiry of his contract, have in his possession any opium which he is unable to dispose of to the satisfaction of the Political Agent by private sale to other licensed contractors, he shall surrender the same to the Political Agent; and the in-coming licensed contractor, or, if the expired contract is not renewed, any licensed contractor within the district shall, when required by the Political Agent, be bound to purchase the opium aforesaid to the extent of two months' supply, at such price, and in such quantities, as the Political Agent shall adjudge: Provided that the price of the opium thus adjudged shall in no case exceed the rate at which opium can be procured under a license obtained under rule 11: Provided also that if such opium be declared by the Civil Surgeon or other principal medical officer to be unfit for use, the Political Agent shall cause the same to be destroyed.

Import and Export within local limits of contracts of licensed contractors.

21. When the local area to which the contract of a licensed contractor extends is partly in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent and partly in British Baluchistan, the licensed contractor may import and export opium from one part of such local area to another, and in every such case rules 7 to 10, both inclusive, shall apply.

Disposal of things confiscated.

22. Opium confiscated under the Opium Act, I of 1878, as so applied as aforesaid, shall be examined by the Civil Surgeon or other principal medical officer, and, if declared by him to be fit for use, shall be sent to the nearest Government treasury, and be disposed of as the Political Agent may direct. If declared to be unfit for use, it shall be immediately destroyed.

23. All property, other than opium, which is confiscated under the said Act shall be sold under the orders of the Magistrate or other officer by whom the confiscation was adjudged.

Rewards.

24. Any Magistrate convicting an offender under section 9, or any Magistrate or other authorised officer ordering the confiscation of opium under section 12 of the Opium Act, I of 1878, as so applied as aforesaid, may grant a reward not exceeding the value of the opium confiscated, together with the amount of any fine realised, in such proportions as he may think fit, to any person or persons who have contributed to the seizure of the opium or the conviction of the offender.

By order,

C. ARCHER, *Lieutenant,*
First Asst. to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 28th April, 1890.

No. 7.—Mr. A. E. Rose, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is granted furlough for twelve months under article 371 of the Civil Service Regu-

lations, with effect from the date he may have availed himself of it.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,
Secy. to Agent to the Governor-General & Chief Commr., British Baluchistan, P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 5th May, 1890.

No. 2059.—Lieutenant A. B. Mayne, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for ninety days from the 12th May, 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
J. L. KAYE,
Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 28th April, 1890.

No. 1623-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel P. W Smith, G.L.I. (Bengal) Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted privilege leave from 2nd May to 30th June, 1890, both days inclusive.

By Order,
K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,
for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 29th April, 1890.

No. 1305-*S.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 5, Sub-Section 2, of the Ajmere Rural Boards Regulation, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to nominate Mr. Govind Rao Khandekar, Extra Assistant Commissioner, a member of the Ajmere Local Board, *vice* Pandit Jialal, transferred to Kashmir.

By Order,
G. F. L. MARSHALL, *Lt.-Col., R.E.*,
Secy. to the Chief Commr., Ajmere & Merwara, P. W. D.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 30th April, 1890.

No. 455-370-*III.*—With reference to this office Notification, No. 418-370, dated 22nd April, 1890, Mr. A. D. Collis, Inspector of Police, Ajmere-Merwara, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of District Superintendent of Police, in addition to his own, during the absence of Mr. Egerton on three months' privilege leave.

The 6th May, 1890.

No. 482—122.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Sections 6 and 9, respectively, of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to license the Reverend Francis Ashcroft, of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, to solemnize marriages in the District of Ajmere-Merwara, and to authorize him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in that District.

By Order,
K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,
for *First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

Smla, the 5th May, 1890.

No. 307.—Consequent on the departure on furlough of Mr. A. Smythies, Officiating Instructor at the Forest School, Dehra Dun, Mr. E. E. Fernandez, Deputy Director of the Forest School, is appointed to hold charge of the Office of Instructor at the School, in addition to his own duties, with effect ftom the 3rd April, 1890, and until further orders.

H. C. HILL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Forests.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 3rd May, 1890.

No. 2505.—Mr. W. Siddons and Babu Tara Chand Mokerji, respectively, made over and received charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner and Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, on the 30th April, 1890, afternoon.

A. D. CAREY,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st May, 1890.

No. 12.—Mr. F. Reilly, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, extraordinary leave without pay for six months, in extension of the twenty-four months' furlough already granted to him.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,
Director-General.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 2nd May, 1890.

No. 8.—Mr. F. J. Ivens, District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways, is granted, under Article No. 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for one year with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from 17th May, 1890, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Colonel,*
Manager, N.-W. Railway.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Descriptive Roll of an Ordnance Artificer who absconded from the Ordnance Artificer Company attached to the Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, dated at Madras, this 2nd day of May, 1890.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 503, Ordnance Artificer George Alfred Ebenezer Tully.

Age,—21 years 7 months.

Height,—5 feet 7 inches.

Colour of—
Complexion, brown; Hair, black; Eyes, black.

Date of Desertion,—9th April, 1890.

Date of Enlistment,—12th July, 1886.

At what place Enlisted,—Madras.

Parish and County in which born,—Trichinopoly.

Marks,—Scar on left leg above ankle.

Trade,—Armourer.

Coat or Jacket,— } Not known.
Waistcoat,— } Not known.
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Not known.

REMARKS,—He was granted leave on passport to Bangalore from 3rd to 8th April, 1890.

A. F. FLETCHER, *Major, R.A.,*
Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SEEBPUR.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 25th May, 1890. The session begins on Monday, the 2nd June, 1890. Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests :—

(1) The Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and in English and Mathematics must have obtained at least 40 and 50 per cent. respectively of the marks allotted to those subjects. The candidate's age must be under nineteen years.

(2) The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under twenty-one years.

(3) The B. A. Examination in the B Course. The candidate's age must be under twenty-three years.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department, not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships. These scholarships will be awarded, *after admission*, to the following classes of students in order:—(1) B. A s who have taken up the B Course; (2) F. A. Candidates; (3) Entrance Candidates according to the number of marks gained in English and Mathematics jointly.

MECHANICAL APPRENTICE DEPARTMENT.

Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination in February are eligible for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Department up to the 2nd June, 1890, provided there is accommodation in the College for them. They must send in their *applications before 25th May, 1890.*

Every applicant before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

S. F. DOWNING,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SEEBPUR,
The 30th April, 1890.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st May, 1890.

No. 1175.—Mr. J. O'Brien, sub. *pro tem.* Superintendent of the 4th grade in the Railway Mail Service, is confirmed in that grade.

P. SHERIDAN,
Depy. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 6th May, 1890

Charissiades, A.
Dudley, P. A.
Meehan, A. R.
Needham, N.
Scott, Bell & Co.
Scott, Dobson & Co.
Watson, Miss A.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Andrews, S.
Bernafcom, F.
Braham, F.
Brown, John D.
Brown, M. C.
Browne, A. D.
Bruce, R. G.
Burr, Thomas T.
Bush, W. J. & Co.
Cadogan, Mrs. H. G.
Carbery, Lady.
Cayley, H.
Charmetaut, Mr.
Clark, F.
Clealt Madame.
Close, Henry.
Coggin, George.
Coggin, R. T.
Cooper, H. G.
Croasdale, Miss.
DaRocha, B. F.
Douglas, G. P. H.
Doughty, F. J.
Drummond, E. J.
Dunlo, Viscount.
Elmore, John S.
Fergusson, J. H. & Co.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1890.

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The interest and responsibility of Mr. Arthur Shanks in our firm ceased on the 30th April, 1890.

BURN & CO.

7, HASTINGS STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 1st May, 1890.

NOTICE.

Mr. Henry Wicks has been admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

BURN & CO.

7, HASTINGS STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 1st May, 1890.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 055895, 055896 and 051998 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, aggregating (R3,500) three thousand and five hundred, originally standing in the name of S. Appu Row, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from date of last advertisement

BELLARY, } S. APPU ROW,
The 6th April 1890. } *Pensioned Tahsildar, Bellary.*

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 051711, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, for R1,000, standing in the names of W. W. Bell and the Reverend J. S. S. Robertson, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietors, after two years from date of last advertisement.

UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED,
CHARING CROSS BRANCH.

Lost.

Provincial Debenture No. 000155, for R300 of the Muthra and Hathras Railway Loan, originally standing in the name of Mussammat Nain Kuar, and last issued to Kuar Lekhraj Singh, Rais of Mouza Gobhana, Tehsil Khair, Zila Aligarh, the present proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above debenture and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned debenture

KUAR LEKHRAJ SINGH,
Rais, Zila Aligarh..

Partially Lost or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note, No 129949, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for R800, originally standing in the name of Benod Lal Sen, and last endorsed to Chunder Kishore Sen, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Ben-

gal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor after six months from date of last advertisement.

CHUNDER KISHORE SEN.

Destroyed by Fire.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 062340 and 062341 of the 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55 for ₹5,000 each, originally standing in the name of Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, Esquire, the proprietor, by whom they were blank endorsed and deposited with Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, Solicitors, Bombay, in whose office they were destroyed by fire. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from date of last advertisement.

VURJEEWANDAS MADHOWDAS,
21, Hornby Road,
Bombay.

BOMBAY,
The 7th April, 1890.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 19.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1890

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1890.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 1	14 2	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	14 9
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 12	16 12	17 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14½	16 3½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 8	20 8
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	22 0	22 0	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	7 2	7 6	...	...	11 2	12 1	12 1	13 4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 3	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	14 1	15 7	17 15	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 3	...	...	...	...	196 15	196 15	17 8	16 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 13	10 6	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	8 2	8 2	450 0	450 0	14 0	14 0
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	.	..	183 8	183 8	17 11	17 11
Prome	12 2	12 2	...	...	14 9	14 9	16 3	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	...	...	9 6	9 6	167 9	167 9	18 14	18 14
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 8	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	11 3	9 9	...	...	11 11	11 11	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7	10 11	...	...	...	...	392 0	392 0	11 3	11 3
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 8	10 15	...	...	10 8	10 5	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 5	18 6	18 6	8 4	7 8	60 0	60 0	16 14	16 14
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	..	24 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	18 10	18 10
Kyaukpyu	..	...	...	...	19 13	18 4	21 10	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	*	...	..	...	350 0	340 0	19 8	19 8
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	10 4	10 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	150 0	160 0	13 0	16 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	9 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 12	12 4	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	..	...	108 0	108 0	9 12	9 8
Cachar	8 8	9 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 8	7 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	16 0	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	6 8
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 7	6 7
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	18 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	...	80 0	120 0	9 8	9 0
Kámrup	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	9 0	9 0
Nowgong	6 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	7 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Lakhimpur	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Eastern hill tracts—																												
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	12 7	11 7	13 14	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	6 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 4	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	4 8	.	...	...	...	80 0	100 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																												
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 4	14 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	16 0	...	...	11 4†	11 4	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 2
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	..	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Tipperah	14 9¾	12 4½	..	...	10 0	10 0	14 9	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 9½	13 5	...	...	8 6¾	8 0	...	...	9 8¾	9 6½
Dacca	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Mymensingh	11 4	11 8	...	..	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	...	...	10 0	14 0	...	...	9 4	9 0
Deltaic—																												
Khoolna	...	.	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Pergunnahs	13 12	14 8	16 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 12	20 0	20 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 0
Midnapore	13 0	13 0		...	15 0	15 8	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0		...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 3	10 3
Howrah	...	...	..	...	11 8	11 8	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Calcutta	13 6	13 6	16 3	18 2	9 0	9 1	13 15	13 14	20 4	21 5	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 12	16 12	18 4	18 5	16 14	17 7	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	15 0	15 0	20 0	17 12	12 5	12 13	12 10	14 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5¼	21 5¼	...	...	17 12	17 12		...	9 13	9 13
Jessore	13 0	12 12	..	..	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 0
Furreedpore	14 0	12 0	20 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	16 0	12 0	16 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	9 0
Central—																												
Bankoora	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	17 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 8	35 0	35 0	20 8	20 0	280 0	280 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	14 0	14 0	...	..	13 8	13 8	16 14	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	..	...	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Beerbhoom	16 8	15 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	18 0	...	..	12 12	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Moorshedabad	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	22 0	22 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	17 4	13 8	...	..	6 12	6 12	15 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	17 4	...	...	19 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 7½	10 0
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 0	...	...	..	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahye	16 8	16 8	26 4	26 4	13 8	13 8	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 12	.	...	20 12	20 4	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Maldah	20 0	19 0	..	...	10 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	...	...	...		160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Northern—																												
Rungpore	13 5	14 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	16 0	...	...	10 5	9 7	100 0	100 0	8 14	8 14
Dinagepore	19 4	19 4	...	20 10	13 3	15 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 12	...	...	15 8	19 6	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Jalpaiguri	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	128 0	128 0	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	6 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	8 0	8 8	120 0	120 0	7 0	8 0
Orissa—																												
Pooree	10 8	11 13	...	...	15 12	15 12	22 10	22 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	..	...	14 7	14 7	80 0	80 0	11 13	11 13
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	18 6	19 11	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	18 6	18 6	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 13
Balasore	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	..	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Chota-Nagpur—																												
Singhbhoom	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8
Manbhoom	14 0	14 8	...	..	12 0	13 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	29 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Lohardugga	9 0 to 15 0	9 6 to 14 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	16 0 to 19 0	15 0 to 19 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	30 0	32 0	17 0 to 26 0	20 0 to 24 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Hazaribagh	13 0 to 15 8	13 0 to 16 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	16 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0

* R1-4 per 100 cobs.

† Khesari, husked.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1890 —*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present ortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Ch. S	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.
Bengal —*continued.*																										
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	17 11	17 13	23 1	19 11	17 13	15 12	18 14	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 12	26 4	21 0	21 0	23 1	23 1	147 0	147 0	9 7	9 7
Gya	16 0	16 0	24 0	20 4	11 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Patna	16 12 to 14 4	13 8 to 16 8	24 0	23 8	10 8	10 8	18 2	19 8	21 0	22 0	15 0	...	30 0	...	22 0	22 0	24 8	23 8	24 0	24 0	22 0	...	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	15 0	14 0	23 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	14 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 0
Bhágalpur	17 11	16 6	22 11	20 3	11 6 to 13 14	11 6 to 15 2	15 2 to 17 11	13 14 to 17 11	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	22 11	22 11	20 3	16 6	176 12	176 12	10 1	10 1
Durbhunga	12 0	15 6	19 12	22 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 8	20 14	...	...	...	26 7	26 7	...	12 0	23 0	20 14	24 0	24 3	18 0	20 14	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	14 0	13 0	30 0	...	11 0	9 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	...	23 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sarun	15 0	15 8	22 0	20 0	8 8	9 4	16 2	16 14	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	22 4	22 8	22 0	22 8	20 8	21 4	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 12
Chumparun	16 0	13 8	28 0	30 0	7 0	8 0	16 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	...	...	24 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	15 7	14 6	20 5	19 8	9 3	9 3	12 3	15 3	20 10	20 1	19 8	20 1	...	*	11 4	11 8	21 2	19 0	21 2	21 2	21 11	20 1	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 2
Ghazipur	15 5	12 1	19 5	19 5	7 1	7 1	12 14	12 14	19 5	19 5	17 6	17 6	29 10	29 10	20 0	20 0	21 14	18 10	19 5	19 5	18 0	18 0	154 0	154 4	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8
Allahabad	13 12	13 12	19 12	19 12	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	..	20 6	20 14	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	15 0	14 8	19 0	19 0	7 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Fatehpur	15 8	13 4	20 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	...	...	24 4	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamirpur	15 8	16 0	23 0	20 8	9 0	9 0	11 8	12 0	23 4	23 0	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	..	27 6	26 6	...	...	30 0	29 14	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	15 12	15 8	20 8	22 0	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	23 0	26 0	24 8	23 4	...	25 0	25 4	24 0	150 0	150 0	11 8	11 8
Etáwah	15 8	15 12	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	14 8	14 4	23 4	23 4	22 4	22 4	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	24 8	24 8	28 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	15 0	15 0	22 0	20 8	6 0	6 8	9 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 8	...	...	25 0	25 8	120 0	130 0	11 0	10 8
Mainpuri	16 0	16 8	23 0	23 4	4 8	4 8	13 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	20 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	24 4	23 8	26 0	26 0	27 4	27 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 4
Etah	16 12	16 12	25 8	24 4	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	19 8	20 4	18 4	20 4	24 4	25 12	10 4	10 4	24 4	24 12	27 8	27 4	21 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	18 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	29 0	28 0	15 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	13 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Jhánsi	19 9½	19 4	27 6½	26 12	7 12	7 12	12 4	12 4	26 3	26 1	22 4	22 4	...	...	...	...	24 7	25 1	30 0	30 0	26 4	26 4	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	14 8	14 12	21 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	20 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	15 8	15 8	22 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	21 0	21 0	19 8	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 8	21 8	23 0	23 0	29 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	16 2	17 0	23 0	23 8	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	20 12	20 0	19 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 4	24 0	26 0	26 0	29 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Bulandshahr	18 0	16 8	24 0	23 0	7 0	6 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 12	22 8	21 0	21 0	20 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 4
Meerut	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	5 8	5 8	12 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	21 0	20 8	22 0	21 0	25 0	23 8	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	15 8	13 8	21 8	20 8	9 8	9 0	16 12	15 8	...	20 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 4	23 4	20 8	...	20 8	21 8	20 0	155 0	155 0	10 6	10 6
Azamgarh	14 12	14 0	17 11	17 11	10 5	8 14	13 4	13 4	...	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	20 0	20 10	...	15 8	13 10	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 8	[illegible]	19 5	18 0	9 0	9 0	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 12	14 6	14 6	21 10	19 12	...	20 10	19 12	20 10	140 0	140 0	10 6	10 0
Basti	16 8	7 0	...	18 0	10 [illegible]	8 12	26 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	17 8	18 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Sháhjahánpur	16 4	8 0	...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	25 0	...	...	24 0	26 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	16 0	...	...	[illegible]	8 8	6 0	14 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	23 8	25 0	...	...	29 0	29 0	192 0	192 0	11 4	11 4
Pilibhit	16 14	9 0	...	4 8	6 0	6 0	16 4	16 4	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	23 2	22 8	27 0	25 0	26 4	26 4	160 0	160 0	10 14	10 14
				26 4	12 8	12 8																				

Bareilly	14 1	14 1	21 4	20 0	5 0	5 0	11 4	11 14	16 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	...	...	15 0	15 10	20 5	20 0	21 4	22 8	15 10	15 10	137 8	137 8	10 2	10 10
Moradabad	16 0	16 4	26 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 8*	21 8	23 0	24 8	25 0	23 12	150 0	150 0	11 8	10 8
Tarai	15 0	15 0	27 8	27 8	8 2	8 2	13 2	13 2	23 12	23 12	18 2	18 12	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 12	18 12	23 12	23 12	22 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	15 12	16 0	23 10	23 1	11 13	11 4	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	19 11	20 4	20 4	23 10	...	135 0	135 0	10 11	10 11
Muzaffarnagar	16 8	16 8	23 2	25 4	6 9	6 9	12 2	12 10	18 9	20 14	16 8	18 9	15 3	15 5	13 3	14 3	20 4	19 12	20 13	20 13	13 3	13 3	132 0	132 0	11 4	11 4
Sahâranpur	16 2	15 1	21 8	21 8	8 9½	8 9½	10 6	10 12	19 5½	19 5½	19 13½	19 5½	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	20 7	19 5½	20 7	20 7	18 4½	18 4½	129 0	129 0	11 4½	11 4½
Dehra Dún	15 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	6 8	6 8	10 8	11 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	17 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kumaun	9 8	10 8	13 0	14 0	9 0	9 12	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	10 0‡	10 0‡	120 0	120 0	8 0	7 0
Garhwál	16 8	21 8	21 0	23 12	7 8	9 0	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	23 8	29 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	16 9	15 10	23 2	23 0	12 2	12 0	13 10	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	21 0	...	...	16 10‡	13 5‡	167 0	180 0	9 12	9 10
Sultanpur	16 8	16 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	13 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	18 2	16 0	22 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	23 8	22 0	19 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	17 0	14 0	22 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	25 0	23 8	24 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	16 12	16 12	22 0	23 8	6 0	6 0	12 12	13 0	19 8	20 0	19 8	19 0	...	...	22 0	23 0	21 12	21 0	20 8	20 0	25 4	23 0	140 0	130 0	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	17 0	16 0	27 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	...	..	26 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	16 0	15 0	21 10	20 0	11 4	11 0	13 0	13 0	19 8	19 8	19 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	16 8	18 0	21 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	20 8	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	16 8	12 0	21 0	20 8	10 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	20 8	18 0	19 0	22 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Gonda	16 2	15 2	16 8	16 8	11 8	11 8	14 4	14 4	21 8	21 8	19 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 8	23 8	23 8	21 8	21 8	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Bahraich	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	..	...	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	18 0	18 0	24 8	30 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 0	27 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	26 0	26 8	19 0	21 8	26 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Kheri	17 0	14 4	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	33 0	33 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 8	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	16 4	15 0	18 12	18 12	8 2	8 2	12 8	11 4	17 8	26 4	15 10	15 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	23 2	26 4	26 4	28 0	27 8	...	...	12 10	13 2
Bánswára	16 8	15 0	16 4	15 0	8 9	7 8	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 4	30 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 4	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 8	12 1½	17 15½	15 10	8 9½	8 9½	9 6	9 6	19 2½	19 2½	12 8	14 1	*Nil*	*Nil*	12 8	13 4½	15 3½	14 7½	18 12	17 15½	10 15	10 15	160 0	160 0	9 12¼	9 12¼
Sirchee	12 8	12 8	16 0	16 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	10 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	14 12	14 5	21 0	20 8	..	.	9 0	8 0	20 8	20 3	20 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 1	..	...	...	...	250 0	240 0	12 4	12 0
Ajmere	13 8	13 8	21 0	21 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	12 8	12 0	17 0	16 12	6 8	6 8	7 4	7 4	...	...	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 8	18 8	18 8	10 8	10 8	...	..	11 0	11 0
Kishengurh	14 0	14 4	22 0	21 8	7 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	20 8	19 4	21 8	22 4	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0
Boondee	21 0	21 0	29 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	30 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kotah	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	18 4	17 11	26 8	27 0	8 10	7 13½	11 12½	11 12	25 11	25 9	16 1	16 0	...	...	15 7	15 7	25 11	25 14	24 14	25 7	10 3	10 3	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	17 1½	16 12	26 0	25 4	8 10	8 8	9 11	9 8	28 14	28 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 11½	22 12	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 2	12 0
Jeypore	14 8	14 8	22 0	22 8	4 12	4 12	7 12	7 12	23 12	23 8	18 0	18 12	...	...	15 0	15 0	18-8 to 19 4	18-8 to 19 8	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	115 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 0	15 0	18 12	18 12	11 4	10 0	12 8	11 4	21 4	19 8	16 14	16 4	...	...	18 12	18 12	18 12	18 12	...	...	23 12	23 12	210 0	210 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	15 4	15 0	21 6	21 6	7 14	7 10	10 2	10 2	21 4	20 10	19 13	19 12	...	...	15 12	15 12	21 5	21 6	...	...	28 11	28 7	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Bhurtpore	14 10	15 2	22 0	22 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	18 8	18 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	21 8	22 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	260 0	240 0	11 12	11 12
Ulwur	15 11	15 11	22 5	22 0	7 12	7 12	9 6	9 9	22 0	22 10	18 9	19 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	21 11	22 0	21 15	21 4	30 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	17 8	17 12	26 12	27 6	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	26 12	27 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	23 8	22 9	..	.	...	...	220 0	220 0	11 12	11 12
Nusseerabad Cantonment	15 8	15 8	22 11	22 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	23 8	23 8	17 11	17 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	19 8	19 10	24 3	23 8	12 8	12 8	95 0	95 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	14 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	..	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	§	§	11 0	11 0
Balmer	13 0	12 10	.	..	5 0	5 0	7 6	7 6	...	...	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	..	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	12 10
Anádra	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	6 4	6 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	16 5	16 5	25 2	25 2	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 12	27 0	27 8	23 4	23 4	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 10	11 10
Western—																										
Jodhpore	15 0	14 13	20 10	20 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	21 4	21 4	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 12	16 14	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13
Jeysulmere	11 6	11 8	...	...	8 0	7 12	10 4	10 6	16 0	16 4	15 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 9
Bickaneer	12 0	12 10	...	...	2 14	2 14	6 13	7 3	..	...	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	16 11	19 6	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	14 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	*	*	*	*	21 4	21 4	38 0	38 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Neemuch Cantonment	15 8	15 8	24 3	22 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	27 0	26 14	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 10	18 10	27 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	180 0	180 0	12 0	12 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	14 4	13 12	19 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 8	19 8	20 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 4	19 8	...	...	20 8	19 12	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 10
Goona	21 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	31 0	31 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	35 0	35 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	15 12	15 7	21 5	20 14	6 8	6 6	8 5	8 6	19 15	19 15	18 2	18 14	...	...	9 1	9 1	14 10	14 14	22 4	22 4	15 8	15 9	126 14	126 14	10 4	10 4

* Not sold ‡ For husked grain. § Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1890—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	23 0	18 0	19 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ferozepore	19 0	19 0	30 0	20 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	22 0	†	†	22 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	24 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	110 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	16 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	9 0	26 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	30 0	30 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	†	†	23 0	3 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	22 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	15 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	22 0	3 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnal	17 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	1 0	23 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Lahore	17 0	17 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	30 0	30 0	24 0	0	22 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	18 0	17 0	25 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	1 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	12 0
Ludhiana	19 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	18 0	20 0	25 0	0	25 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	20 0	19 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	*	*	20 0	20 0	24 0	0	27 0	22 0	*	*	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 0
Hoshiárpur	18 0	17 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	2 0	23 0	23 0	16 0	14 0	85 0	88 0	13 2	13 2
Gurdáspur	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	22 0	2 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	19 0	19 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	†	†	18 0	20 0	24 0	3 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	14 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	17 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	7 0	16 0	18 0	12 0	11 0	68 0	65 0	9 8	9 8
Kángra	15 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	16 0	15 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	‡	‡	28 0	28 0	23 0	2 0	25 0	23 0	12 0	‡	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujránwála	17 0	17 0	32 0	30 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	24 0	3 0	25 0	23 0	‡	‡	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	18 0	18 0	32 0	28 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	28 0	30 0	21 0	22 0	†	†	10 0	12 0	22 0	2 0	24 0	23 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	19 0	18 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	*	*	*	*	24 0	3 0	28 0	26 0	*	*	160 0	130 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	18 0	18 0	36 0	36 0	...	...	9 0	12 0	34 0	35 0	23 0	23 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	22 0	4 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	88 0	85 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	19 0	20 0	33 0	34 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	19 0	2 0	29 0	32 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	18 0	17 0	44 0	45 0	...	.	11 0	10 0	34 0	35 0	22 0	21 0	‡	‡	22 0	21 0	19 0	2 0	32 0	32 0	29 0	29 0	112 0	110 0	40 0	39 0
Kohat	22 0	21 0	45 0	43 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	‡	‡	28 0	34 0	28 0	2 0	34 0	32 0	‡	‡	145 0	143 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	19 0	19 0	34 0	34 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	27 0	*	*	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	17 0	17 0	30 0	31 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	15 0	14 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	23 0	24 0	54 0	55 0	..	...	15 0	15 0	43 0	43 0	31 0	31 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	34 0	35 0	44 0	46 0	14 0	13 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	18 0	17 0	41 0	39 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	35 0	35 0	28 0	30 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	27 0	27 0	25 0	27 0	15 0	15 0	125 0	125 0	42 0	46 0
Muzaffargarh	15 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	20 0	19 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	110 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
D. G. Khan	15 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	21 0	24 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	20 0	21 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	125 0	125 0	27 8	28 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	11 8	11 8	17 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0	12 8	18 8	19 0	7 8	7 8	9 8	11 8	20 0	19 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	..	11 0
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	...	...	16 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	13 12	13 12	20 12	20 12	8 8	8 3	9 10	10 1	22 2	21 4	22 6	24 0	...	...	...	...	16 5	16 5	...	...	10 8	9 8	155 0	155 0	11 8	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	25 8	25 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	16 2	14 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	13 0	13 0	16 0	14 8	5 0	5 0	7 5	7 5	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 1	12 8	17 0	17 0	..	...	50 0	50 0	8 0	8 0

Bombay—																												
Konkan—																												
Karwar	11 6	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	18 10	19 0	20 0	16 0	25 4	28 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	213 5	213 5	11 8	11 8
Ratnágiri	10 9	10 9	..	...	9 4	9 4	12 11	12 11	15 10	15 10	14 11	14 1	18 13	17 10	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 14	10 14	120 0	120 0	12 6	11 10
Colába (Alibág)	9 0	9 0	..	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	8 0	...	.	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	..	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	85 0	85 0	12 6	12 6
Bombay	10 6	10 5	18 13	17 0	6 12	7 3	11 2	11 2	17 4	16 3	14 2	14 2	14 13	13 9	16 0	12 10	14 2	13 14	16 4	17 6	9 4	9 4	67 1	67 1	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	9 11	9 11	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 9	8 9	...	...	12 13½	12 13½	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	9 11½	9 14½	80 0	80 0	13 5	13 5
Deccan—																												
Dharwar (Hubli)	17 0	17 0	...	..	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	...	..	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Belgaum	17 0	17 8	32 0	26 0	12 0	12 8	13 0	13 8	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	..	...	14 0	13 0	71 0	68 0	14 0	14 0
Satara	9 6	12 1	...	...	8 3	9 9	10 0	11 7	14 10	15 16	14 4	15 8	...	16 6	...	...	15 10	15 0	16 9	17 13	12 6	13 2	116 8	116 8	13 2	13 2
Sholapur	15 10	15 7	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 15	9 15	22 6	20 11	21 10	21 10	.	...	...	...	20 1	20 1	...	...	18 3	18 3	80 0	85 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	14 10	14 10	...	..	7 3	7 3	11 5	11 5	17 9	17 9	20 11	20 11		...	...	...	16 1	16 1	...	...	11 12	12 2	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12
Poona (City)	12 10	12 10	13 10	13 10	9 3	9 3	9 13	9 13	17 0	17 6	16 2	14 15	16 6	16 6	...	..	14 15	16 2	..	...	18 0	18 0	60 13	60 13	12 4	12 4
Khandesh—																												
Ahmednagar	13 14	14 5	...	...	7 6	7 0	9 1	9 1	16 14	18 5	17 8	18 15	..	..	...	...	16 10	18 9	...	...	22 2	23 9	91 6	91 6	11 12	13 0
Násik	16 3	16 3	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...		18 11	18 11	21 6	22 8	...	...	15 13	16 8	...	...	14 6	14 6	106 8	106 8	13 8	13 8
Khandesh (Dhulia)	12 14	12 14	...	..	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	22 5	22 5	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	14 5	14 5	...	...	18 12	18 12	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Guserat—																												
Surat	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	..	...	14 0	14 0	95 0	95 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	10 8	10 8	...	.	7 12	7 12	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 4	13 4	...	..	...	..	10 8	10 8	..	...	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Kaira	12 12	14 8	25 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	10 0	...	.	18 0	8 0	19 0	19 8	...	...	15 8	16 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	100 0	95 0	12 14	12 8
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	10 4½	10 4½	13 2	12 9	6 15	6 4½	9 11½	8 9½	14 14	14 4½	17 2	16 0	8 4½	18 4½	...	...	13 11½	13 11½	..	...	12 0	11 4	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	16 8	...	..	...	.	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	11 2	11 2		..	9 2	9 2	10 4	10 4	17 4	17 4	18 2	18 2	24 4	24 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 4	26 4	9 4	9 4	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Deesa Cantonment	13 5	13 0	17 9	17 0	5 10	6 0	8 5	9 0	16 8	16 8	17 8	17 8	..	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	150 0	150 0	11 8	11 8
Kattywar—																												
Rajkot	13 10	13 12	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	16 10	16 12		13 12	...	...	..	.	16 0	16 0	...	...	7 6	7 4	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																												
Western—																												
Nimar	15 1	15 1	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 7	11 7	27 9	27 9	...	.	..	...	..		16 2	16 2	...	..	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	10 13	10 13
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	23 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	...	..	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	16 8	16 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	...		...	..	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Betul	17 4	16 2	...	...		.	10 13	11 11	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	15 9	...	...	13 1	11 11	320 0	320 0	8 8	7 9
Chhindwára	15 3	13 13	...	...	8 14	8 14	11 6	13 5	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	13 13	...	..	12 0	12 0	...		8 0	9 2
Nágpur	15 10	16 4	...	...	7 13	7 8	8 12	9 10	21 4	21 4	...	...	..	...	...	...	15 0	16 4	...	...	14 1	15 0	110 0	110 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	18 7	17 2	...	...	8 0	8 0	..	11 7	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	17 2	...	...		20 0	124 0	124 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																												
Narsinghpur	16 5	16 5	...	...	10 15	10 15	12 10	12 11	16 3	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	18 15	18 15	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	16 12	16 12	.	...	9 1	9 1	10 0	10 0	23 6	23 6	...	...	..	..	...	...	20 3	22 1	...	...	18 5	16 8	180 0	180 0	8 15	8 15
Damoh	19 3	17 2	...	...	12 0	12 5	13 5	13 5	21 5	21 5	..	...	...	...	...	.	24 0	24 0	...	..	10 11	10 11	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	16 4	15 12	...	...	10 0	10 4	12 8	12 4	18 12	19 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	21 0	19 8	...	...	14 0	13 8	110 0	110 0	9 4	9 4
Mandla	19 8	17 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	17 0	18 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	25 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 0
Seoni	18 11	18 11	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	16 9	18 11	...	..	15 7	15 7	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Bálághát	18 6	17 1	...	...	11 13	11 13	16 9	17 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	16 13	...	...	16 4	16 4	192 0	192 0	8 8	9 0
Bhandára	18 12	17 8	...	...	..	...	11 4	11 4	..		..	...	...	...	...	...	21 12	20 0	...	...	16 4	13 4	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Chánda	17 3	14 5	...	...	...	...	12 13	11 13	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 3		...	14 6	14 6	320 0	615 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																												
Bilaspur	23 11	22 7	...	...	13 8	15 13	22 12	20 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	15 12	...	...	17 8	17 8	96 0	110 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	21 14	21 14	...	...	10 6	10 6	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	21 0	14 14	...	...	24 7	24 7	80 0	80 0	9 7	9 7
Sambalpur	19 4	18 6	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	10 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	160 0	120 0	8 12	8 12
Berar—																												
Buldána	16 0	16 0	...	.	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	15 0	...	.	13 0	13 0			10 0	10 0
Básim	17 2	16 0	...	...	7 14	8 0	10 0	10 0	23 5	21 0	21 0	21 0	..	...	...	...	17 9	17 10	...	..	14 14	14 0			9 10	9 0
Akola	15 0	15 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	..	19 0	19 0			10 0	10 8
Ellichpur	14 0	14 0	...	7 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	§	§	9 8	9 0
Amraoti	15 2	15 0	...	..	8 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	22 13	21 4	16 3	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 3	13 12	...	...	16 0	13 4			10 0	9 0
Wun	14 8	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	22 4	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0		...	28 0	28 0			10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																												
Secunderabad	12 7	12 3	...	...	7 2	6 12	10 0	10 0	17 12	17 12	18 13	.	20 1	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	20 11	20 11	125 0	125 0	9 4	9 2
Bolaram	12 8	13 2	...	...	7 5	7 5	9 5	9 5	18 10	17 3	..	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	15 7	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 8	9 0
Chadarghat	12 0	9 4	...	...	7 0	7 4	10 8	10 0	19 0	17 8	19 0	17 4	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Firewood is sold by head-loads cart-loads, and bullock-loads.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1890—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 14	10 9	*	*	*	*	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 14	11 14	13 13	13 13	*	*	*	*	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	128 13	128 13	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 11	12 11	22 3	22 3	23 14	23 14	27 2	27 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	13 3	13 3
Nilgiris	10 11	10 11	...	...	8 13	9 10	9 10	10 6	20 0	20 0	16 13	16 13	20 3	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	217 2	10 2	11 0
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	10 13	10 5	13 3	12 3	23 3	21 6	24 10	23 0	29 2	28 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	16 5	17 5	...	...	12 0	11 13	13 0	13 0	27 13	27 13	23 0	23 8	29 2	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	12 8	12 8	..	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	32 8	31 14	26 5	26 5	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	13 3	13 3	...	...	10 11	10 11	13 11	13 5	22 2	22 2	27 10	27 10	30 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	12 2	12 11		...	9 14	10 5	10 11	10 11	25 11	26 6	23 13	24 6	*	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 5	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	*	*	*	*	22 13	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	158 0	157 8	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	10 0	8 0	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 5	11 5	25 14	25 6	26 11	27 11	25 5	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godavari	12 10	10 13	...	...	13 14	13 14	15 0	15 0	25 0	26 14	28 3	28 3	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	11 6	11 6	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 0	14 0	21 10	21 10	*	*	27 13	27 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	170 2	170 2	13 3	13 3
Nellore	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 11	12 11	22 11	22 11	24 6	24 6	26 14	26 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 2	11 2	18 14	19 10	17 14	17 14	25 11	26 2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	104 6	104 6	12 13	12 13
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	11 5	11 5	12 2	12 2	*	*	17 3	16 8	26 0	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	9 11	9 11	...	...	10 11	10 11	12 3	12 3	23 11	23 11	23 2	23 2	30 13	30 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 11	11 5
S Arcot	8 3	8 3	...	...	10 6	10 6	11 6	11 6	*	*	18 8	18 8	20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 5
Tanjore	9 10	9 10	...	..	11 3	11 3	*	*	*	*	18 2	18 2	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 6	10 13	10 14	11 3	18 3	16 13	20 5	19 11	21 10	21 10	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 14	8 14	...	..	10 5	10 5	10 13	10 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	10 14	10 14	..	...	10 14	10 8	11 6	11 0	19 6	19 6	18 6	19 2	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	140 14	140 14	13 2	13 2
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 8	10 0	10 4	10 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	38 0	38 0	18 0	18 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	87 0	87 0	9 0	9 0
Bangalore	10 0	10 0	12 11	12 6	9 1	9 8	9 11	10 8	20 6	22 10	...	...	32 0	32 7	...	...	10 11	12 3	...	...	16 6	15 12	84 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	...	..	10 0	10 8	10 0	10 0	11 8	12 0	...	.	...	...	40 0	40 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	15 0	19 0	132 0	144 0	9 8	9 0
Tumkur	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	.		...	44 0	44 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	11 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	13 8	13 8	...	..	...	...	36 0	46 0	...	...	10 0	11 8	...	...	16 0	17 0	71 0	72 0	9 0	10 8
Kadur	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0		...	..	...	40 0	40 0	...	..	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	..	...	12 10	12 10	15 12	15 12	31 8	31 6	...	...	37 13	44 0	...		13 10	13 10	...	...	16 13	16 13	480 0	480 0	8 6	10 8
Chitaldroog	13 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	44 0	44 0	70 0	70 0	12 0	12 0	...	..	16 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	8 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	15 0	14 0	.	...		...	38 0	40 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	..	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1890.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Natal.				Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Males.	Females.	
Under 2 years	3	10	13	40·37 women per every 100 men.	3	10	13
From 2 to 10 years	18	24	42		18	24	42
,, 10 ,, 20 ,,	60	29	89		60	29	89
,, 20 ,, 30 ,,	154	59	213		154	59	213
,, 30 ,, 40 ,,	46	18	64		46	18	64
,, 40 ,, 50 ,,	5	1	6		5	1	6
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	286	141	427		286	141	427

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Natal.			Total.		Grand Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Orissa	2	1	3	2	1	3
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	40	25	65	40	25	65
North-Western Provinces	170	75	245	170	75	245
Oudh	72	37	109	72	37	109
Central India	...	2	2	...	2	2
Punjab	1	...	1	1	...	1
Nepal and Native States	1	1	2	1	1	2
Mixed, Bombay and Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	286	141	427	286	141	427

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	46	23	69	46	23	69
Agriculturists	67	35	102	67	35	102
Artisans	37	14	51	37	14	51
Low castes	102	52	154	102	52	154
Musulmans	34	17	51	34	17	51
Christians	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	286	141	427	286	141	427

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindus	252	124	376
2. Musulmans	34	17	51
3. Christians	...	...	...
TOTAL	286	141	427

W. C. BENETT,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, May 5th, 1890.

The weather during the week under review has been much less disturbed than was the case during the preceding week. The rainfall has been by no means so general, having been confined mainly to three regions, *viz.*, the north-west of the Punjab, Malabar and Mysore, and the east of Bengal. Even within these three regions there has been very little heavy rain. The distribution of pressure has been remarkably steady. Low readings have prevailed over the Gangetic plain, the east of the Central Provinces and Western Bengal, while pressure has been high in the north-west of the Punjab, along the West Coast of the Peninsula, and in the Upper Assam Valley. Accompanying this steady distribution has been a very steady wind circulation, and conditions generally have been, except in one region, very fairly normal. This region was the Punjab, where there was a considerable excess of pressure, which resulted in abnormal gradients for northerly winds.

The chart of the 29th showed a low pressure area over Northern India, whence readings rose slowly to areas of relatively high pressure in Mysore and the Upper Assam Valley. The wind was somewhat variable, except over North-Eastern India, a steady and strong southerly current prevailing over the head of the Bay and Lower Bengal and an easterly current in Assam, North Bengal and Behar. Rain was falling in Burma, Assam, Malabar and at Dera Ismail Khan and Quetta. The chart of the following day (the 30th) showed that a brisk increase of pressure had occurred over North-Western India. Thus a high pressure area had been formed over the Punjab, and the region of low readings was confined to the Lower Gangetic plain, the east of the Central Provinces and the west of Bengal. Northerly winds had appeared over the Punjab, but otherwise the wind circulation was little changed. Rain had fallen in the north-west. On the 1st the barometer was unsteady, but the changes were generally small and the general distribution was unaltered. Showers still fell in the North-West. On the 2nd there was a general barometric fall reported, but the change was fairly uniform, and the main features of the distribution were unaltered. On the 3rd, 4th and 5th the same general conditions as regards pressure and winds prevailed, but the rainfall more or less ceased in the Punjab, while it extended in Malabar and Mysore.

Temperature has again changed by large amounts, though the variation has been rather less than during the preceding week. It will be remembered that at the close of last week the mean temperature of India was considerably below the normal. This relative coolness continued during the first day of the present week, but by the 30th the mean of all the Provinces had risen to about the average, and from the 1st May onward the mean temperature was high, the hottest day being the 5th. The Punjab was much later than the other Provinces in feeling the recovery—a result due to steady northerly winds and constant slight showers. The greatest excess was in Bengal, where only on one day was the mean temperature below the average.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal according to Provinces for the present and for the past weeks :

PROVINCES.	Variation of Temperature from Normal for Past Week.	Variation of Temperature from Normal for Present Week.
Burma	+ 0·1°	+ 0·8°
Bengal	+ 0·2°	+ 3·0°
North-West Provinces	— 1·6°	+ 2·0°
Punjab	— 2·8°	— 3·0°
Bombay	— 1·0°	+ 1·1°
Central Provinces	— 3·6°	+ 1·5°
Guzerat and Central India	— 1·6°	+ 1·4°
Sind and Rajputana	— 0·7°	+ 1·2°
Madras	— 1·4°	+ 0·3°

This table shows that there has been an increase of temperature relatively to the normal in all Provinces, except the Punjab, where temperature has been approximately steady.

The hottest region was at first Guzerat, but after the 1st May the region of greatest heat was moved eastward, and the highest readings from that date till the close of the week were reported from the Central and North-Western Provinces. The following figures give the maxima on each day:

April 29th	Deesa	107·4°
„ 30th	Rajkot	107·9°
May 1st	Deesa	111·5°
„ 2nd	Nagpur	113·2°
„ 3rd	Allahabad	113·4°
„ 4th	Nagpur	113·2°
„ 5th	Nagpur	113·7°

During the earlier part of the week the maxima over the Punjab were very low for the season.

At	Dera Ismail Khan	on the 29th	the maximum was	87·6°,	or 12·2°	below the normal.
„	Sialkot	„	„	86·6°	„ 14·4°	„
„	Lahore	„	„	88·3°	„ 13·7°	„
„	Peshawar	„	30th	74·1°	„ 18·3°	„
„	Sialkot	„	„	80·7°	„ 20·0°	„
„	Lahore	„	„	89·3°	„ 12·3°	„

After the 30th the maxima increased, but remained low for the time of year till the end of the week.

Rain.—The rainfall of the present week was much slighter than during that which preceded it. At nineteen out of the fifty-two rainfall divisions there was no rain as compared with six in the previous week, and at eight more the mean fall was less than one half a tenth of an inch, so that roughly in half the rainfall divisions there was either none or only an insignificant fall of rain. These divisions were Western Bengal, the whole of the North-West Provinces, the centre and south of the Punjab, the west (north of Malabar and Mysore) and centre of the Peninsula, the central parts of India and westward across Rajputana to Sind and Cutch. The regions of most general rain were Burma, Assam and East Bengal, the north-west of the Punjab and the south of the Peninsula. Within these regions the only divisions reporting an excess of rain are Assam (Surma), the hill and west divisions of the Punjab, Malabar, Madras (South Central), Coorg, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan and the East Coast (Central). Of these the only division where the excess exceeds half an inch is Malabar, where three times the usual amount of rain has fallen.

The largest actual deficiency is in Assam (Brahmaputra), where the rainfall is only $\frac{1}{7}$ of the normal.

The record of maximum falls shows large local variations in the rainfall. Thus in Tipperah one subdivisional station reports $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, while in the neighbouring district of Noakhally the heaviest fall is only 0·43 inch. At Jamalpur (Mymensingh) $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches fell. Sylhet received 9 inches during the week, while in the Brahmaputra Valley the heaviest fall was 1 inch at Dhubri and Goalpara. In Lower Bengal the heaviest amounts were generally about 1 inch, while in Western Bengal, the North-West Provinces and the east of the Punjab there were no falls of any consequence. In the north-west and west of the Punjab there were some amounts exceeding an inch. In the south of the Peninsula there were several instances of falls of between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and one station in Calicut received $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. On the eastern side of the Peninsula the maximum amounts were generally about 1 inch.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall Data for week ending May 5th, 1890.			Rainfall Data from October 15th to May 5th, 1890.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, October 15th to May 5th.	Excess or Defect of (Seasonal) Rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0·61	1·62	—1·01	22·89	11·41	+100
	Lower Burma	0·19	0·68	—0·49	9·58	8·53	+ 12
	Central Burma	0·01	0·45	—0·44	9·24	5·91	+ 56
	Upper Burma	0·23	?	?	6·00	?	?
	Arakan	0·51	1·61	—1·10	9·28	8·98	+ 3
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·87	1·84	—0·97	16·36	13·43	+ 22
	Assam (Surma)	3·27	2·90	+0·37	34·38	24·21	+ 42
	Do. (Bramaputra)	0·38	2·79	—2·41	12·09	18·24	— 34
	Deltaic Bengal	0·38	1·13	—0·75	13·45	9·79	+ 37
	Central Bengal	0·28	0·76	—0·48	6·75	6·73	0
	North Bengal	0·94	1·52	—0·58	6·92	9·66	— 28
	Orissa	0	0·35	—0·35	17·69	9·67	+ 83
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·17	—0·17	4·14	4·93	— 16
	Behar (South)	0·01	0·15	—0·14	0·79	3·56	— 78
	Do. (North)	0·01	0·74	—0·73	1·02	3·98	— 74
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·04	—0·04	1·75	2·90	— 39
	Oudh (South)	0	0·04	—0·04	0·32	2·15	— 85
	Do. (North)	0	0·22	—0·22	0·28	2·83	— 90
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·01	0·08	—0·07	0·45	2·03	— 78
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·01	0·02	—0·01	0·50	2·11	— 76
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	0·16	—0·16	0·99	4·34	— 77
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·01	0·02	—0·01	0·75	2·88	— 74
	Do. (Central)	0	0·07	—0·07	1·13	3·41	— 67
	Do. (Submontane)	0·09	0·12	—0·03	2·48	6·00	— 59
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·36	0·20	+0·16	8·10	15·56	— 48
	Do. (North-West)	0·31	0·34	—0·03	3·71	9·44	— 62
	Do. (West)	0·15	0·05	+0·10	1·20	3·06	— 61
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	2·50	0·84	+1·66	21·44	16·49	+ 30
	Madras (South Central)	1·09	0·62	+0·47	14·68	16·51	— 11
	Coorg	0·98	0·68	+0·30	20·48	12·85	+ 59
	Mysore	1·03	0·73	+0·30	7·26	8·42	— 14
	Konkan	0	0	0	5·00	2·56	+ 96
	Bombay Deccan	0·13	0·10	+0·03	7·20	5·19	+ 39
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·07	—0·07	1·48	3·84	— 61
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·04	—0·04	3·76	3·89	— 3
	Central Provinces (West)	0·02	0·04	—0·02	3·77	2·86	+ 32
	Ditto (Central)	0·04	0·09	—0·05	3·01	3·47	— 13
	Ditto (East)	0	0·18	—0·18	3·69	3·76	— 2
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·04	—0·04	0·02	0·73	— 97
	Kattiawar	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·57	—100
	Sind	0	0·02	—0·02	0·06	1·18	— 95
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·49	1·82	— 73
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·02	0·03	—0·01	0·19	1·17	— 84
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·07	—0·07	0·07	0·89	— 92
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·29	—0·29	13·36	11·00	+ 21
	Ditto (a)	0	?	?	11·95	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·14	—0·14	3·43	3·80	— 10
	Madras (Central)	0·17	0·19	—0·02	6·81	5·78	+ 18
	East Coast (Central)	0·13	0·06	+0·07	11·33	15·86	— 29
	Ditto (South)	0·14	0·35	—0·21	13·03	20·75	— 37
	Madras (South)	0·42	0·69	—0·27	9·61	17·63	— 45

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *8th May, 1890.*

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 3rd May.*—No rain in Madras, fair in Coimbatore, Nilgiris, South Canara, Malabar and slight elsewhere. Crops generally good, but suffering from want of rain in parts of Vizagapatam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. *Cholum* blighted in parts of Trichinopoly. Outturn of sugarcane good; paddy and cotton middling to average; other grains below average. Pasture and water-supply generally decreasing. Prices nearly steady. Prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 7th May.*—Rain in parts of Sind, Carnatic, Poona and Sholapur. Standing crops good. Preparation for next season's crops in full progress. Fodder generally sufficient and agricultural stock healthy.

Bengal.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Rain general in North and East Bengal and showers in some other districts. Ploughing and early sowing proceeding, but are backward in many districts for want of rain. Spring rice being harvested, and outturn generally reported as fair, except in Howrah, where it is only four annas. In Behar *cheena* and *mung*, millets and paddy in the low lands are in good condition, but rain wanted for cultivation of *bhadoi* crops. Sugarcane doing well, but is in want of rain in some districts. Price of rice showed a slight tendency to rise in some districts. In Balasore daily average number of coolies on relief works was 126 during past week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 7th May.*—Weather hot, with westerly winds. Slight rain has fallen in Jhansi. Threshing of *rabi* almost finished, and the new grain is coming into the market. Cotton, indigo and sugarcane being irrigated; supplies sufficient, except in Kumaun, where grain is scarce. Prices are generally stationary, but have risen slightly in Benares, Cawnpore and Jhansi.

Punjab.—*For week ending 7th May.*—Slight rain has fallen in Umballa, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Shahpur and Peshawar. Prices rising in Hissar, Delhi and Rawalpindi, fluctuating in Lahore and Mooltan and stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *rabi* crops completed in Hissar, Delhi and Umballa and in progress elsewhere. *Kharif* sowings going on in Delhi, Amritsar, Sialkot, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Shahpur and Peshawar. Prospects of crops average on *barani* lands; poor elsewhere. Fodder sufficient in Ferozepore, Amritsar and Peshawar; scarce in other districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 7th May.*—Weather hot, with occasional clouds. Threshing and winnowing of winter crops approaching completion. Fields being manured and ploughed for autumn sowings. Prospects unchanged. Prices stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 3rd May.*—Rain fell in most districts in Lower and Upper Burma, but it was light, except in Thongwa, Prome, Thayetmyo, Amherst, Tavoy, Moulmein, Bhamo, Ruby Mines, Yamethin and Pynmana, in which districts the rainfall was considerable. Prices of paddy have risen slightly in Thongwa, Tavoy, Yeu and Myingyan and have fallen in Katha and Pakokku. Reaping of dry weather crops is progressing in Upper Burma. The crops generally are good.

Assam.—*For week ending 7th May.*—Weather warm. Rainfall insufficient. Sowing for early and ploughing for late rice continue. Prospect of crops in general good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 7th May.*—Rainfall general in Mysore. Standing crops in good condition. *Eleusine corocana* (*ragi*) sown in parts. Ploughing operations in progress. No material change in prices.

Rainfall moderate in Coorg during the week.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 7th May.*—Weather warm. Land is being prepared for next season. Fodder insufficient in Ellichpur, Daryapur, Yeotmal, Darwha and Kelapur taluks. Water scarce in Amraoti and Murtizapur taluks and in the Wun district. Prices stationary.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Reaping of *tabi* crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 7th May.*—No material change in condition of crops and weather since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 7th May.*—Slight rainfall in Ajmere. Reaping and threshing nearly completed. Agricultural stock good, except in parts of Ajmere. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Marwar, Dholepore and Ulwar. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 1st May.*—Rain fell during the week. Weather cloudy at times. The rain has immensely helped agricultural operations. Prospects better.

W. C. BENETT,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(STATISTICS.)

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed and Indigo, by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town and Karachi, during the month of February 1890.

Articles, and whither imported.	Whence exported.												
	Madras.	Bombay.	Sindh.	Bengal.	N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Assam.	Rajputana and Central India.	Nizam's Territory.	Mysore.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cotton, raw—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	12,307	1,41,537	18,479	...	...	3,125	21,274	...	...	1,96,722
Bombay Town	91	5,10,746	...	...	95,441	29,928	19,305	3,65,830	...	1,63,279	...	...	11,84,620
Karachi	...	...	49,692	...	...	28,353	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,045
Total	91	5,10,746	49,692	12,307	2,36,978	76,760	19,305	3,65,830	3,125	1,84,553	...	...	14,59,387
Wheat—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	38,163	53,672	6,870	2,160	...	...	...	...	...	1,00,865
Bombay Town	...	28,503	...	1	2,599	14,691	1,34,649	9,131	...	55,486	...	...	2,45,060
Karachi	...	...	1,69,229	...	...	2,23,995	...	...	...	..	...	...	3,93,224
Total	...	28,503	1,69,229	38,164	56,271	2,45,556	1,36,809	9,131	...	55,486	...	...	7,39,149
Linseed—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	68,734	11,219	...	601	...	132	360	...	...	81,046
Bombay Town	1,538	68,224	...	...	17	...	19,071	52,217	...	1,460	74,807	...	2,17,334
Karachi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,538	68,224	...	68,734	11,236	...	19,672	52,217	132	1,820	74,807	...	2,98,380
Indigo—*													
Calcutta	...	...	...	821	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	887
Total	...	...	...	821	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	887
GRAND TOTAL	1,629	6,07,473	2,18,921	1,20,026	3,04,551	3,22,316	1,75,786	4,27,178	3,257	2,41,859	74,807	...	24,97,803

* The imports of indigo into Bombay Town and Karachi are not returned.

DEPT. OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE,
Simla, the 5th May, 1890.

W. C. BENETT,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. II. OF 1890-91.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 20th April 1889. Total mean length open.	Week ending 20th April 1889. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 20th April 1889. Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 19th April 1890. Total mean length open.	Week ending 19th April 1890. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 19th April 1890. Receipts. Per mile open	Total Receipts from 1st to 20th April 1889. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st to 20th April 1889. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st to 19th April 1890. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st to 19th April 1890. Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1890-91.	Total decrease in 1890-9
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
26th April 1890	East Indian (a)	1,526	9,45,418	620	1,526	9,28,062	608	27,14,616	622	25,98,170	627	...	1,16,44
26th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,453	165	57	10,799	189	31,022	190	31,047	201	25	...
26th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	5,16,790	310	1,672	3,86,000	231	13,81,271	291	10,98,000	222	...	3,73,27
26th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (b)	293	54,001	184	501	(c) 80,144	160	1,67,378	200	(c) 2,16,750	160	49,372	...
19th ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	857	95,785	112	979	81,666	83	2,54,495	104	2,23,362	84	...	31,13
19th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	219	14,721	67	296	18,105	61	37,750	60	50,181	61	12,431	...
26th ditto	Indian Midland (e)	587	72,514	124	752	74,964	100	1,96,372	117	1,97,032	97	660	...
19th ditto	Villupuram-Guntakal (Nellore Branch)	83	4,124	50	83	4,181	50	11,391	48	10,794	48	...	59
19th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	2,769	77	36	2,013	56	6,696	65	5,217	53	...	1,47
	Total	5,322	17,15,575	322	5,902	15,85,934	269	48,00,991	316	43,40,553	271	...	4,60,43
	State Lines worked by Government.												
19th April 1890	North Western	2,386	(f) 5,67,143	238	2,399	(g) 5,48,639	229	(f) 16,42,249	241	(g) 15,29,499	235	...	1,12,75
19th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,85,383	268	692	1,76,381	255	5,23,106	265	4,52,892	241	...	70,21
19th ditto	Bengal Central	125	12,118	97	125	11,480	92	35,742	100	33,966	100	...	1,77
26th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	24,624	547	45	20,227	449	69,546	541	56,501	463	...	13,04
19th ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	1,52,783	227	747	1,77,700	238	4,39,094	228	4,80,148	237	41,054	...
26th ditto	Nalháti	27	1,563	57	27	1,839	67	4,929	64	4,767	65	...	16
26th ditto	Tirhoot	273	35,529	130	273	49,999	183	1,08,700	139	1,36,946	185	28,246	...
19th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	105	6,017	57	105	6,452	61	18,807	63	15,530	55	...	3,27
19th ditto	Jorhát	31	1,086	35	30	307	10	3,303	37	2,051	25	...	1,29
19th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	30	4	7	188	26	131	6	669	33	538	...
19th ditto	Burma (h)	553	91,057	165	553	94,872	172	2,93,927	186	3,08,503	206	14,576	...
	Total	4,917	10,77,333	219	5,003	10,88,084	217	31,39,531	223	30,21,472	223	...	1,18,06
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
19th April 1890	Madras	840	1,70,491	203	840	1,64,866	196	4,81,609	201	4,56,217	200	...	25,39
19th ditto	South Indian	654	1,17,734	180	654	1,05,267	161	3,19,654	171	3,00,612	169	...	19,04
19th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula (i)	1,447	10,47,218	724	1,447	10,46,514	723	28,83,820	697	27,06,242	689	...	1,77,578
26th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (j)	461	3,77,266	818	461	3,86,000	837	9,91,138	753	10,19,286	815	28,148	...
	Total	3,402	17,12,709	503	3,402	17,02,647	500	46,76,221	481	44,82,357	485	...	1,93,864
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		13,041	45,05,617	330	14,307	43,76,665	306	1,26,16,746	324	1,18,44,382	304	...	7,72,364
Gross Estimated Expenses		..	...	...	..	...	...	56,77,536	146	53,29,972	137	...	3,47,564
Net Receipts		...	...	...	...	.	.	69,39,210	178	65,14,410	167	...	4,24,800
	Assisted Companies.												
26th April 1890	Tárakeshwar	22	6,523	296	22	9,285	422	25,021	398	23,555	395	...	1,466
12th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	.	...			(k) .	...	(l) 16,971	117	(m) 17,979	134	1,008	...
26th ditto	Bengal and North Western	376	59,802	159	376	52,250	139	1,65,897	154	1,44,710	142	...	21,187
19th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	8,203	122	67	8,950	134	25,566	134	25,019	138	...	547
	Total	465	74,528	160	465	70,485	152	2,33,455	151	2,11,263	144	...	22,192
	Native States.												
19th April 1890	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	354	47,255	134	354	52,603	149	1,31,364	130	1,40,033	146	8,669	...
26th ditto	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	6,887	117	59	4,190	71	13,602	80	14,770	92	1,168	...
26th ditto	Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,455	53	27	1,300	48	3,786	49	3,521	48	...	26
26th ditto	Bhávanagar-Gond al-Junágarh-Porbandar	260	40,967	158	332	48,536	146	1,16,354	157	1,32,841	147	16,487	...
19th ditto	Morvi	68	6,799	100	94	7,796	83	15,797	81	20,521	81	4,724	...
26th ditto	Jodhpore	124	8,555	69	124	9,600	77	23,563	67	24,829	74	1,266	...
19th ditto	Rájpura-Bhátinda	...	(n)	.	108	7,540	70	(n) ..		20,130	69	20,130	...
	Total	892	1,11,918	125	1,098	1,31,565	120	3,04,466	119	3,56,645	120	52,179	...

(a) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(c) Includes the Asansol-Chakardharpur Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(g) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu-Kashmir Railways.
(h) Includes Toungoo-Mandalay.
(i) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(j) Includes Pátri Branch.
(k) Return not received.
(l) Total receipts from 1st to 13th April 1889.
(m) Total receipts from 1st to 12th April 1890.
(n) Included with the North Western Railway.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *8th May, 1890.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 20.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 10th May, 1890.

No. 307.—Lieutenant S. L. Aplin, 25th Madras Infantry, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade in Burma.

The 14th May, 1890.

No. 312.—The services of Mr. J. Knox Wight, B.C.S., Deputy Commissioner in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 15th May, 1890.

No. 315.—The services of Captain G. F. N. Tinley, 1st Bombay Lancers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st June 1890, the date on which his term of special duty in Upper Burma ceases.

JUDICIAL.

The 15th May, 1890.

No. 636.—The Honourable Mr. R. F. Rampini took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 2nd ultimo.

POLICE.

The 10th May, 1890.

No. 364.—The services of Mr. W. W. Daly, District Superintendent of Police and Commandant of Military Police, Surma Valley Battalion, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 15th May, 1890.

No. 371.—The services of Lieutenant N. A. H. Budd, Bo.S.C., 12th Bombay Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Imperial British East Africa Company, with effect from the 2nd instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 12th May, 1890.

No. 132.—The Reverend H. K. O'Connor, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 8th May 1890.

The 13th May, 1890.

No. 135.—The Reverend A. H. Etty, Chaplain of Mhow, Central India, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th ultimo.

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th May, 1890.

No. 956-*E*.—The Governor-General in Council, in exercise of the powers enabling him in this behalf, is pleased to apply the following enactments to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, with effect from the following dates, respectively, namely:

The Charitable Endowments Act, VI of 1890, from the first day of October 1890.

The Guardian and Wards Act, VIII of 1890, from the first day of July 1890.

The 12th May, 1890.

No. 765-*G*.—The posting of Lieutenant L. Impey, Bengal Staff Corps, as First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, in Foreign Department notification, No. 670-G., dated the 26th April 1890, is cancelled.

No. 769-*G*.—Ganesh Bapuji, Tahsildar of the 2nd Grade in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mir Mubarak Ali, who has been confirmed as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class.

No. 1586-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act VI of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office of Residency Chaplain, and the senior member for the time being of the Church Missionary Society at Srinagar, to be for all places within the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Jamu and Kashmir, Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages, in respect of those classes of the community indicated in section 11 (*b*) of the said Act for which they are in the habit of officiating at baptisms, burials, and weddings.

The 15th May, 1890.

No. 786-*G*.—Lieutenant J. H. Pollard, Bombay Staff Corps, Wing Officer, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant, of the Bhopal Battalion, with effect from the 25th March 1890, and during such time as Captain E. S. Masters may officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow, or until further orders.

No. 788-*G*.—Major G. E. Money, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Political Assistant at Goona, with effect from the 28th April 1890.

No. 791-*G*.—Surgeon-Major R. Caldecott, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Medical Officer of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Western Malwa Political Agency, is on return from furlough appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Indore, and as Civil Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, with effect from the 29th April 1890, and during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major D. F. Keegan, M.D., or until further orders.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th May, 1890.

No. 2355.—Ordered, that the following be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

REVENUE,
No. 25.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 27th March, 1890.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—I have considered in Council Your Excellency's letter No. 29 (Separate Revenue), dated the 4th February, with enclosures, concerning the Excise Administration in different parts of India. When I forwarded a copy of the Resolution passed by the House of Commons on the 30th April 1889, I expressed my belief that the Government of India and the Local Governments accepted and were carrying out the principles recited in my Despatches, and approved by the House of Commons, for the guidance of all authorities concerned with Excise affairs in India. The full and interesting accounts contained in your present letter, and in the enclosed papers, confirm the view taken in my Despatch of the 16th May 1889. The detailed information now furnished places, in important particulars, a different complexion on some of the

matters mentioned during the debate in the House of Commons on the 30th April, and steps have already been taken to procure the presentation of these papers to Parliament.

2. I shall not trouble Your Excellency with a detailed review of all the many topics discussed in your comprehensive letter, which affords valuable evidence of the careful consideration given, both recently and in past times, by the Government of India and by the subordinate Governments to the intricate problems of Indian Excise Administration. I consider these papers demonstrate among other things—

(1) that total prohibition of all traffic in intoxicating spirits and liquors is not possible in India;

(2) that while absolute local option in Excise matters is not feasible, weight can be, should be, and is given to local opinion in regard to licensing liquor shops;

(3) that the only practicable way of repressing intemperance among the drinking classes of India is to restrict opportunities for drinking, and to levy on intoxicants as high a revenue as may be possible without promoting smuggling;

(4) that by reason of the circumstances of the country, and according to actual experience in many parts, illicit dealings in and consumption of liquor occur when vigilance is relaxed, or when restrictions on lawful trade are pressed too far;

(5) that diversities of circumstances and of tastes in the many countries which compose India render differences of practice and of results in the several Provinces unavoidable, even though the same principles are everywhere followed;

(6) that, so far as information is available, the Excise system or practice of Native States is less stringent, and tends less to check intemperance than the system and practice of adjacent British districts with similar inhabitants;

(7) that the increase of the Excise revenue during the past twenty years, though in part due to enhanced consumption caused by the growth of population and by the general increase of earnings, is yet largely, and in some localities mainly, the result of improved Excise administration, which doubled or trebled the rates of liquor duty, and has at the same time restricted the use of illicit intoxicants;

(8) that there has been of late years much reduction in the number of licensed liquor shops, notably in Bengal, where there are now 4,539 licensed spirit shops as compared with 8,937 licensed in the year 1871-72, but that there is room for further reduction in some Provinces;

(9) that the action of Indian public servants in Excise affairs is not warped, and their evidence on such topics is not vitiated by the duty which lies upon them to administer the public revenue to the best advantage on the principles and under the rules laid down for their guidance.

3. I fully accept the general principles stated at the 103rd paragraph of Your Excellency's letter as those which should guide the Local Governments and their revenue officers in administering Excise affairs. I consider that, save under very exceptional circumstances and in strictly limited areas, the central distillery system of Excise management should be preferred to the farming system or the outstill system. The former system provides that all licit spirit shall pay a still-head duty per gallon proportionate to its alcoholic strength, whereas the other two systems permit, if they do not stimulate, the production and sale of large quantities of comparatively cheap spirit, even when effort is made to limit the capacity of stills, and to prescribe a minimum retail price.

4. I am confident that, as I stated in May 1889, Your Excellency's Government and the Local Governments are fully as desirous as I am, or as the House of Commons can be, to prevent the increase of drinking habits and of intemperance among the people of India; and I anticipate that the discussions of the past two years,—even though aspersions, which I believe to be incorrect, have fallen upon Indian Excise arrangements,—will have done good by strengthening the hands of your officers, and of the people themselves, in their efforts to restrict within the narrowest limits the evils that are unhappily inseparable from the popular use of intoxicating liquors and drugs.

I have, &c.,
CROSS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 14th May, 1890.

No. 2376.—Mr. C. E. Collings, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant-General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 10th May 1890.

The 15th May, 1890.

No. 2396.—Mr. G. H. R. Hart, Deputy Accountant-General, Punjab, officiated as Accountant-General, Punjab, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Lahore Circle, from the 21st to the 30th March 1890, both days inclusive.

The 16th May, 1890.

No. 2410.—Mr. U. C. Chakravarti, Chief Superintendent attached to the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is granted an extension of privilege leave for twenty-nine days.

No. 2418.—Mr. W. P. Symonds, Postmaster-General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days from the 28th May 1890.

Mr. W. W. Drew, Census Superintendent for the Bombay Presidency, is appointed to act as Postmaster-General, Bombay, during Mr. Symonds' absence, in addition to his own duties.

No. 2444.—Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor is appointed a probationer in Class VII. of the Enrolled List of the Financial Department, and is posted to the Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Estimates and Accounts.

The 16th May, 1890.

Approximate Results of 1889-90 compared with the Revised Estimates.

No. 2395.—The following table shows the variations from the Revised Estimates for 1889-90, which are indicated by the receipts and issues of the treasuries during the month of March. The figures now published are not final, as the receipts and issues of the treasuries are only an imperfect guide in framing a forecast of some of the most important heads of Revenue and Expenditure, and the numerous cross transactions between the disbursing officers of the several Departments cannot be finally settled for some time.—

	Revised Estimate.	Estimate as now framed.	Increase + Decrease —
REVENUE.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Principal Heads of Revenue—			
Land Revenue	23,817,300	23,991,800	+ 174,500
Opium	8,546,400	8,590,100	+ 43,700
Salt	8,192,500	8,167,700	— 24,800
Stamps	4,060,500	4,086,200	+ 25,700
Excise	4,837,400	4,891,300	+ 53,900
Other Heads	8,970,700	9,067,800	+ 97,100
TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	58,424,800	58,794,900	+ 370,100
Interest	867,700	869,500	+ 1,800
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,339,700	2,325,500	— 14,200
Receipts by Civil Departments	1,518,700	1,524,600	+ 5,900
Miscellaneous	1,325,500	1,321,900	— 3,600
Railways	16,503,300	16,594,500	+ 91,200
Irrigation	1,985,300	1,955,300	— 30,000
Buildings and Roads	649,200	652,500	+ 3,300
Receipts by Military Department	1,022,100	995,300	— 26,800
TOTAL REVENUE	84,636,300	85,034,000	+ 397,700
EXPENDITURE.			
Direct Demands on the Revenues	9,014,500	8,962,600	— 51,900
Interest	4,262,300	4,239,200	— 23,100
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,205,100	2,211,000	+ 5,900
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	13,282,500	13,244,400	— 38,100
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	4,848,700	4,828,100	— 20,600
Famine Relief and Insurance	607,500	607,500	...
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	5,900	5,500	— 400
Railway Revenue Account	18,406,900	18,403,300	— 3,600
Irrigation	2,709,300	2,655,300	— 54,000
Buildings and Roads	5,439,400	5,284,800	— 154,600
Army Services	20,933,600	20,684,200	— 249,400
Special Defence Works	758,400	692,000	— 66,400
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	82,474,100	81,817,900	— 656,200
Provincial Surpluses and Deficits	+352,500	+ 647,100	+ 294,600
TOTAL EXPENDITURE charged against Revenue	82,826,600	82,465,000	— 361,600
TOTAL REVENUE	84,636,300	85,034,000	+ 397,700
TOTAL EXPENDITURE chargeable thereon	82,826,600	82,465,000	— 361,600
SURPLUS	1,809,700	2,569,000	+ 759,300

2. The Revised Estimates of the year showed an expected surplus of Rx. 1,809,700. The information now received indicates a net improvement on Imperial Account of Rx. 759,300, giving a surplus of Rx. 2,569,000 for the year. There has been an improvement in the total revenue of Rx. 397,700 and a saving in the total expenditure of Rx. 656,200, or a total improvement of Rx. 1,053,900, of which a sum of Rx. 294,600 represents the addition to the Provincial and Local balances, leaving for the Imperial share, as already stated, Rx. 759,300, by which sum the surplus of the year will be increased. In revenue, almost the whole of the improvement, of which the Imperial share is Rx. 217,200, occurred in India; in expenditure, the saving on Imperial Account is Rx. 542,100, of which Rx. 184,800 occurred in India, £233,600 in England, and Rx. 123,700 in exchange, due mainly to the reduction in sterling expenditure in England.

3. The chief variations have occurred under the following heads of account:

REVENUE.

Land Revenue.—The collections of March have been unusually high, and the improvement over the Estimate is Rx. 174,500. The greater portion of this has been realised in Madras, where the collections have exceeded those of any previous year. The receipts in Burma and Bombay were also larger than expected.

Opium.—About 600 chests of Malwa opium in excess of the Estimate having passed the scales, there has been an improvement of Rx. 43,700 in the revenue under this head.

Salt.—The Revised Estimate has been very nearly realised, the deficiency of Rx. 24,800 being due to a slight falling off in the consumption of Northern India salt.

Stamps and Excise give improvements of Rx. 25,700 and Rx. 53,900. The former occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Madras, and the latter in Burma, Bengal, and Madras.

Under *Other Principal Heads of Revenue* there is an improvement of Rx. 97,100, of which Rx. 77,400 has occurred under Provincial Rates (chiefly in Bengal and Madras), Rx 15,500 under Customs (chiefly in Bengal and Bombay), and Rx. 21,600 under Assessed Taxes (chiefly in Bengal). There has been a falling off of Rx. 17,400 under Tributes.

Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint.—The Postal revenue is expected to fall short of the Estimate by Rx. 10,000, and that of the Telegraph Department by Rx. 4,200.

Railways—The gross earnings of State Railways will probably exceed the Estimate by Rx. 40,700, and the net traffic receipts of Guaranteed Railways by Rx. 47,000.

Irrigation.—The falling off of Rx. 30,000 in the revenue under this head occurs chiefly under Major Works.

EXPENDITURE.

Direct Demands on the Revenues—Civil Departments and Miscellaneous.—The Preliminary Accounts indicate a saving of Rx. 37,100 in the expenditure on opium production, the cause of which is that the payments for produce did not commence as early as was expected. There will also probably be a saving in Marine Expenditure of about Rx. 14,300. In the case of other heads, the issues from the treasuries do not furnish data for framing an accurate forecast of the final results, as large transactions are brought to account in the final adjustments between the Departments. It is however expected that there will be savings of about Rx. 60,000, of which about Rx. 40,000 will be Imperial and Rx. 20,000 Provincial.

Interest.—The payments in India in March on account of interest on Government Securities have fallen short of the Revised Estimate by about Rx. 20,000.

Railway Revenue Account.—There will be an excess of Rx. 11,100 in the payments of surplus profits of Guaranteed Lines, but this excess will probably be more than counterbalanced by savings on other accounts.

Irrigation.—Savings of about Rx. 54,300 are indicated in the estimated expenditure on Minor Works and Navigation.

Buildings and Roads.—A saving of Rx. 154,600 is expected in the expenditure under this group. Of this about Rx. 73,500 will be Imperial and Rx. 81,100 Provincial and Local.

Army.—The Military receipts in India will probably fall short of the estimate, but there is no reason to anticipate that in the case of the expenditure in India there will be much deviation from the estimate. In the English expenditure however there will be a saving of £168,600, and a consequent saving in Exchange of Rx. 80,800. This saving is due almost entirely to the postponement to the current year of a portion of the estimated payment for Military Stores.

Special Defence Works.—The greater portion of the expected saving under this head also has occurred in England, and arises chiefly from smaller payments for stores for works both in India and at Aden than were anticipated when the Revised Estimates were framed.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Preliminary Actuals of 1889-90 compared with the Revised Estimates.

REVENUE.	Revised Estimate, 1889-90.					Preliminary Actuals, 1889-90.					Increase + Decrease — of Preliminary Actuals, 1889-90, compared with Revised Estimate, 1889-90.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	
	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Principal Heads of Revenue—											
Land Revenue	14,726,800	9,090,500	...	...	23,817,300	14,826,300	9,165,500	..	.	23,991,800	+ 174,500
Opium	8,546,400	...	...	...	8,546,400	8,590,100		...		8,590,100	+ 43,700
Salt	8,156,900	35,600	...	.	8,192,500	8,132,100	35,600	...	...	8,167,700	— 24,800
Stamps	1,186,900	2,873,600	...	...	4,060,500	1,192,100	2,894,100	...	..	4,086,200	+ 25,700
Excise	3,622,000	1,215,400	...	...	4,837,400	3,656,800	1,234,500	.		4,891,300	+ 53,900
Other Heads	4,072,900	4,897,800	...		8,970,700	4,082,000	4,985,800	..		9,067,800	+ 97,100
Total Principal Heads	40,311,900	18,112,900	...		58,424,800	40,479,400	18,315,500	...	..	58,794,900	+ 370,100
Interest	585,600	87,400	134,300	60,400	867,700	585,600	87,400	135,600	60,900	869,500	+ 1,800
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	2,309,000	6,900	16,400	7,400	2,339,700	2,294,500	6,900	16,600	7,500	2,325,500	— 14,200
Receipts by Civil Departments	178,900	1,334,800	3,400	1,600	1,518,700	185,200	1,334,800	3,200	1,400	1,524,600	+ 5,900
Miscellaneous	795,100	374,300	107,700	48,400	1,325,500	790,000	374,300	108,800	48,800	1,321,900	— 3,600
Railways	14,833,200	1,669,800	200	100	16,503,300	14,938,000	1,656,100	300	100	16,594,500	+ 91,200
Irrigation	1,241,400	743,900	...	..	1,985,300	1,222,300	733,000	..		1,955,300	— 30,000
Buildings and Roads	90,300	521,900	25,500	11,500	649,200	90,100	524,400	26,200	11,800	652,500	+ 3,300
Receipts by Military Departments	958,000		44,200	19,900	1,022,100	930,000	.	45,100	20,200	995,300	— 26,800
Total Revenue	61,303,400	22,851,900	331,700	149,300	84,636,300	61,515,100	23,032,400	335,800	150,700	85,034,000	+ 397,700

EXPENDITURE.	Revised Estimate, 1889-90.					Preliminary Actuals, 1889-90.					Increase + Decrease — of Preliminary Actuals, 1889-90, compared with Revised Estimate, 1889-90.
	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial and Local.	England.	Exchange.	Total.	
	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Direct Demands on the Revenues	3,747,800	5,211,000	38,400	17,300	9,014,500	3,707,800	5,201,000	37,100	16,700	8,962,600	— 51,900
Interest	723,000	55,600	2,402,600	1,081,100	4,262,300	703,000	55,600	2,402,500	1,078,100	4,239,200	— 23,100
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	1,822,400	113,800	185,500	83,400	2,205,100	1,824,100	113,800	188,500	84,600	2,211,000	+ 5,900
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	3,227,000	9,449,500	417,900	188,100	13,282,500	3,207,000	9,439,500	412,700	185,200	13,244,400	— 38,100
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	773,300	1,280,900	1,927,200	867,300	4,848,700	773,300	1,280,900	1,914,700	859,200	4,828,100	— 20,600
Famine Relief and Insurance	507,500	100,000		..	607,500	507,500	100,000	...		607,500	...
Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	...	5,900			5,900		5,500	...		5,500	— 400
Railway Revenue Account	8,915,000	1,358,000	5,609,600	2,524,300	18,406,900	8,923,600	1,354,100	5,609,400	2,517,200	18,403,300	— 3,600
Irrigation	1,242,500	1,465,800	700	300	2,709,300	1,197,200	1,457,100	700	300	2,655,300	— 54,000
Buildings and Roads	1,790,000	3,458,900	131,400	59,100	5,439,400	1,724,200	3,377,800	126,200	56,600	5,284,800	—154,600
Army Services	14,950,000	...	4,126,600	1,857,000	20,933,600	14,950,000	..	3,958,000	1,776,200	20,684,200	—249,400
Special Defence Works	406,000	...	243,000	109,400	758,400	403,000	...	199,500	89,500	692,000	— 66,400
Total Expenditure	38,104,500	22,499,400	15,082,900	6,787,300	82,474,100	37,919,700	22,385,300	14,849,300	6,663,600	81,817,900	—656,200
Add—											
Provincial Surpluses	...	+ 385,100	.		+ 385,100	...	+ 647,100		...	+ 647,100	...
Deduct—											
Provincial Deficits		— 32,600	...	..	— 32,600	...					..
Total Expenditure charged against Revenue	...	22,851,900	...	..	82,826,600		23,032,400	..	...	82,465,000	...

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th May, 1890.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 442.—The undermentioned Surgeons, appointed to the Bengal Establishment in G. G. O. No. 232 of 1890, reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified :

Henry Bruce Melville,—28th April 1890.
Joseph Charles Stoelke Vaughan,—5th April 1890.
Alexander Leonard Duke,—28th April 1890.
Joshua Chaytor White,—28th April 1890.
Charles Henry Bedford,—19th March 1890.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.

No. 443.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 2nd March 1890, *vice* Major J. A. Miley, appointed Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, by G. G. O. No. 188 of 1890:

Major E. J. G. Lewis, Military Accountant, 2nd class, to be Military Accountant, 1st class.
Colonel C. T. P. Luxmore, Military Accountant, 3rd class, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. F. Mackenzie, Military Accountant, 4th class, to be Military Accountant, 3rd class.
Captain H. Melvill, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to be Military Accountant, 4th class.
Captain G. B. Renny, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to be Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.
Lieutenant C. E. Mardall, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, to be Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Mr. H. G. Whelan, Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, to be Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.

No. 444.—The following appointments are made with effect from the 7th March 1890, *vice* Colonel H G. Saunders, Military Accountant, 1st class, who has vacated that appointment, *vide* G. G. O. No. 138 of 1890 :

Major G. W. Sawyer, Military Accountant, 2nd class, to be Military Accountant, 1st class.
Captain W. R. L. Anderson, Military Accountant, 3rd class, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class, *seconded.*
Colonel F. W. Major, Military Accountant, 3rd class, to be Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Major R. T. Hawkes, Military Accountant, 4th class, to be Military Accountant, 3rd class.
Captain J. G. Downing, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, to be Military Accountant, 4th class.
Major H. F. S. Ramsden, Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class, to be Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.
Captain W. St. J. Richardson, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, to be Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Mr. L. L. Kalberer, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.

No. 445.—Mr. E. O'B. Smith, Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, to be Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, with effect from the 19th April 1890, *vice* Mr. J. F. Dias, retired.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 446.—The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :

Captain C. J. Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Lieutenant Rawlinson, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who has resigned. Dated 19th April 1890.

No. 447.—The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Major-General Æ. Perkins, C.B., Royal Engineers, Commanding the Oudh District :

Lieutenant L. C. Koe, Royal Irish Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 1st April 1890.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 448.—(*Queen's Own*) *Corps of Guides*—

Jemadar Muzaffar Khan, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 454 of 1888, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 29th April 1888.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 449.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant Arthur D'Arcy Gordon Bannerman, Highland Light Infantry, officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse,—30th November 1888.
Lieutenant Walter Dickens Daunt, 7th Dragoon Guards, officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse,—13th January 1889.
Lieutenant Alfred Ralph Burlton, Royal Artillery, officiating Wing Officer, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers),—18th February 1889.
Lieutenant Richard Randal Vaughan, Worcestershire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—25th February 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 450.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :

Colonel A. P. Palmer, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, (m. c.) for six months, under Article 681, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I.
Captain C. D. Learoyd, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.
Lieutenant J. T. Carter, Leicestershire Regiment, Adjutant, Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps, (m. c.) for six months, under Art. 689, Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I.
Deputy Surgeon-General T. Rudd, M.D., Medical Staff, (m. c.) for six months, unde

Art. 687, Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I.

No. 451.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Colonel W. C. Anderson, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, for one year. Pension service—35th year commenced 3rd January 1890.

Lieutenant L. A Forbes, Bengal Staff Corps, for 182 days. Pension service—4th year commenced 10th November 1889.

No 452.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Major D. A. A. Macpherson, Bengal Staff Corps, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant R. E. Grimston, Bengal Staff Corps, (m. c.) for four months.

No. 453.—Lieutenant R. R. Swinton, Bengal Staff Corps, 44th (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, is granted an extension of leave to cover his absence from the 6th to the 11th February 1889, inclusive.

No. 454.—In G. G. O. No. 289 of 1890, granting furlough to Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Hallett, *for* "205 days under rules IX and XV" *read* "305 days under rules IX and XV".

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 455.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 18th April, 1890, pages 2274 and 2275.

INDIA OFFICE,
18th April, 1890.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Henry Macan Mason. Dated 8th February 1890.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Thomas Henry Hardy, from the Worcestershire Regiment, dated 24th November 1888, but to rank from 25th August 1883.

Lieutenant Herbert Lance Richardson, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry, dated 19th June 1888, but to rank from 7th February 1885.

Lieutenant George Templer Widdicombe, from the Leinster Regiment, dated 10th June 1888, but to rank from 30th January 1886.

Lieutenant Frederick Anderson Kingston, from the Leinster Regiment, dated 10th June 1888, but to rank from 30th January 1886.

Lieutenant Philip Charles Palin, from the Cheshire Regiment, dated 15th June 1888, but to rank from 28th April 1886.

Lieutenant Benjamin May Kempson, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, dated 1st July 1888, but to rank from 25th August 1886.

Lieutenant Cyril Edward Wood, from the Bedfordshire Regiment, dated 23rd May 1888, but to rank from 25th August 1886.

Lieutenant Henry Carew Ricketts, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Dated 9th June 1888, but to rank from 10th November 1886.

Lieutenant Hugh Ryves Wallis, from the Highland Light Infantry. Dated 29th June 1888, but to rank from 3rd April 1889.

Second Lieutenant Alfred Godfrey de Vaud Chichester, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 1st April 1888.

* * * * * * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Octavius Vyvyan, Bengal Infantry. Dated 4th February 1890.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers from the service:

Colonel Montague Poyntz Ricketts, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 8th April 1890.

Colonel Henry Ekins Ryves, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st April 1890.

Colonel George Alexander, Bengal Staff Corps, since deceased. Dated 30th January 1890.

Colonel George Bruce Simpson, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 11th April 1890.

Colonel William Henry James Stopford, Bombay Cavalry. Dated 15th March 1890.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Laing, Bombay Infantry. Dated 2nd March 1890.

Major Henry Snelson Ahmuty Fuller, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 26th February 1890.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the Half-Pay List:

Brigade-Surgeon David John McCarthy, M.D., Madras Medical Establishment. Dated 5th April 1890.

PROMOTIONS.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 456.—*8th Bengal Cavalry*—

Risaldar Mathura Singh to be Risaldar-Major, and Supernumerary Risaldar Bhúpal Singh to be Risaldar, *vice* Wali-dád Khan, transferred to the pension establishment;

Ressaidar Tota Ram Singh to be Risaldar, and Jemadar Diwán Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Wazír Singh, transferred to the pension establishment,—

with effect from the 6th April 1890.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 457.—*5th Punjab Infantry*—

Jemadar Harif to be Subadar, and Havildar Abdur Rahmán to be Jemadar, *vice* Sarmast,

transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th April 1890.

No. 458.—*6th Punjab Infantry*—

Subadar Bhola Singh to be Subadar-Major, and Havildar Faiztalab to be Subadar, *vice* Gulám Din, transferred to the pension establishment;

Havildar Isa Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Akbar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment,—

with effect from the 14th February 1890.

Jemadar Het Ram to be Subadar, and Havildar Kalia to be Jemadar, *vice* Jai-pál Singh, deceased, with effect from the 3rd March 1890.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 459.—Lieutenant Henry Taylor Duhan, Bengal Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to resign the service, with effect from the 13th May 1890, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 460.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Army have been granted medals with annuities and without gratuities for meritorious service and good conduct for the year ending 31st March 1891, under the provisions of Clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888:

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with Annuity.

No. 79, Dafadar Khan Muhammad Khan, 15th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 659, Havildar Hira Singh, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without Gratuity.

No. 1136, Havildar Tík Singh, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 461.—It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on each of the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:

From the 31st October 1889, in room of Deputy Surgeon-General W. Walker, M.D., retired with the additional pension laid down in paragraph 1388, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I.—

COLONEL SIR WILLIAM STEPHEN ALEXANDER LOCKHART, K.C.B., C.S.I., BENGAL INFANTRY.

Dates of commissions.

Ensign	4th October 1858.
Lieutenant	19th June 1859.
Captain	16th December 1868.
Major	9th June 1877.
Lieutenant-Colonel	6th April 1879.
Brevet Colonel	6th April 1883.

Appointments.

Regimental duty with the 7th Dragoon Guards, 5th Foot, 10th Bengal Cavalry, and 26th Bengal Infantry,—1858-64.

Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 14th Bengal Cavalry, 1864-67.

Aide-de-Camp to Brigadier-General Merewether in Abyssinia, 1867-68.

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Hazara Field Force, 1868.

Regimental duty, 1st Bengal Cavalry and 3rd Punjab Infantry, 1868-69.

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal, 1869-75.

On special duty in Acheen, Sumatra, 1875-77.

Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal, 1877-79.

Road Commandant in the Khaibar, September to November 1879.

Assistant Quartermaster-General, Kabul Field Force, 1879-80.

Deputy Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch, 1880-85.

Commandant, 24th Bengal Infantry, 1885-87.

On special duty under the Foreign Department, Gilgit, 1885-86.

Commanded a brigade in Burma, 1886-87.

Commanded a brigade in Bengal, 1887-88.

Colonel on the Staff, 1888-89.

Assistant Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief (for Indian Affairs), 1889-90.

War services.

Bhutan, 1864-66.—(Mentioned in despatches; India medal and clasp.)

Abyssinia; 1867-68—Action of Arogi and capture of Magdala. (Mentioned in despatches; medal.)

Hazara, 1868.—Operations of the Black Mountain. (Mentioned in despatches; clasp to India medal.)

Acheen, 1875-77.—Capture of Lumbada. (Mentioned in despatches; Dutch war medal and clasp.)

Afghanistan, 1879-80.—Actions of Karez-i-Mir and Takht-i-Shah, and operations at and around Kabul, December 1879. (Mentioned in despatches; medal and clasp; C.B.)

Burma, 1886-87.—Commanded a brigade. (Mentioned in despatches; thanked by the Government of India; K.C.B.)

From the 14th January 1890, in room of Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble G. T. Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance—

COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY MACKESY, BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Dates of commissions.

Ensign	11th August 1854.
Lieutenant	8th December 1854.
Captain	6th December 1859.
Brevet-Major	4th January 1870.
Major	11th August 1874.
Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel	1st October 1877.
Lieutenant-Colonel	11th August 1880.
Colonel	3rd February 1882.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 79th Foot, 1854-55.

Assistant Field Engineer, Crimea, 1855-56.

Regimental duty, 79th Foot, 1856-58.

Assistant Field Engineer, Oudh, 1858-59.

Assistant Engineer and Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, 1861-72.

Assistant Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, 1872-77.

Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, 1877-79.

Regimental duty, 1st Bengal Infantry, as officiating 2nd-in-Command, 1880.

Officiating Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, Bengal, 1881-82.

Regimental duty, 24th Bengal Infantry, as officiating 2nd-in-Command and officiating Commandant, 1883-85.

Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal, 1886-90.

War services.

Crimea, 1855.—Siege of Sevastopol; assault of the Redan on the 8th September. (Medal and clasp; Turkish medal.)

India, 1858-59—Siege and capture of Lucknow; actions of Rhodamau, Aliganj, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Mahomdi, and Rampúr Kasiah; occupation of Faizabad, passage of the Gogra, and action of Kamda Koti. (Medal and clasp.)

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 462.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, C.B., Royal Engineers, Deputy Quarter Master General, Intelligence Branch, to officiate as Commandant, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Walker, C.I.E.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th May, 1890.

Under Clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 10th and the 16th May 1890:

Corps or Department.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Medical Service	Surgeon P. O. W. Hailey	2nd May 1890	Camp Safi, near Apozai.		
Royal Horse Artillery	Captain F. E. Cuthbertson	5th May 1890	Calcutta.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 26th April and the 16th May 1890.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Osmond Mourant Slaughter. (a)	Lieutenant.	Royal Engineers.	15th August 1889.	Intestate	1,316 2 9	...	15th July 1890.
Arthur Thomas Ward. (b)	Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment.	2nd April 1890	Intestate	972 9 4	...	15th July 1890.

(a) *Next-of-kin*—Father—Edward Slaughter, Esq., 25, Royal York Crescent, Clifton, England.
(b) *Next-of-kin*—Uncle—J. Ward, Esq., The Oaks, Linton Park, Upper Norwood.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th May, 1890.

No. 223.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion or reversion.	With effect from
Firebrace, Lieutenant-Colonel F., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	.....	18th March 1890.
LaTouche, H. C. D.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class	Sub. *pro tem.*	18th March 1890.
Walker, F. B.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class	Sub. *pro tem.*	18th March 1890.
Garbett, H.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	18th March 1890.
Gatherer, A. B.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	18th March 1890.
Dowden, Colonel T. F., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	20th March 1890.
Higham, T.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	20th March 1890
Harrison, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. I., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class	.....	8th April 1890.
LaTouche, H. C. D.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	.....	8th April 1890.
Walker, F. B.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	.	8th April 1890.
Ottley, Major J. W., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	8th April 1890.
Dowden, Colonel T. F., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	.....	8th April 1890.
Beresford, J. S.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	8th April 1890.
Higham, T.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	.....	8th April 1890.
Jopp, Colonel K. A., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary	8th April 1890.
Higham, T.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	15th April 1890.
Dowden, Colonel T. F., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	15th April 1890.
Alexander, J. W.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	15th April 1890.

The 13th May, 1890.

No. 224.—Mr. W. J. Weightman, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, was under article 104 (ii) of the Civil Service Regulations on special duty in England for twenty-nine days, with effect from the 22nd November 1889.

No. 226.—The undermentioned passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, are appointed to the Department as Apprentice Engineers and posted as follows:

To North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Babu Bepin Behari Chakravarti.

To Punjab.

Lala Radhika Narain.

To Hyderabad.

Mr. Jehangir Muncherji Vacha.

To State Railways.

Mr. F. W. Allum.
Mr. E. Verrieres.

No. 227.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 226 of this date, the services of Messrs. F. W. Allum and E. Verrieres, Apprentice Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on the Villupuram-Guntakul State Railway.

The 14th May, 1890.

No. 228.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. Gracey, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as

Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, during the absence of Colonel C. J. Smith, R.E., or until further orders.

No. 229.—Mr. C. Swappe, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is transferred from Establishment under the Government of Madras to that under the Chief Commissioner, Burma, and is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Mu Valley State Railway, during the absence of Mr. J. W. Buyers, C.I.E., or until further orders, with the rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary.

No. 230.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 220, dated the 9th May 1890, promoting Lieutenant J. R. L. Macdonald, R.E., to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, *for* "25th February 1890" *read* "25th January 1890".

The 15th May, 1890.

No. 232.—Mr. A. H. G. Newcomen, Class III, Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is attached to the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

The 16th May, 1890.

No. 233.—Mr. W. C. Hickie, Deputy Auditor of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Auditor of Accounts of that Railway in the 4th Class of Examiners, during the absence of Mr. J. Lightfoot on privilege leave.

TELEGRAPH.

The 13th May, 1890.

No. 225.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following officiating promotions in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, with effect from the 12th April 1890:

Names.	From	To	Remarks.
Mr. T. Y. Johnstone . . .	Assistant Superintendent .	Officiating Superintendent .	*Vice* Mr. E. Pierce, on furlough.
Mr. B. McMullen . . .	Clerk, 1st Grade . . .	Officiating Assistant Superintendent.	*Vice* Mr. Johnstone, promoted.

The 14th May, 1890.

No. 231.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following permanent promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the 1st April 1890:

Names.	From	To
Mr. F. G. Maclean . . .	Superintendent, 3rd Grade . .	Superintendent, 2nd Grade.
Mr. F. Kinsman . . .	Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade .	Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

The 16th May, 1890.

No. 234.—Mr. G. J. Hare, Superintendent, Class IV, Grade 3, Indian Telegraph Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th April 1890.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 29th March, 1890.

From the 12th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 5th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd May, 1890.

No. 10.—Second grade Assistant Surgeon Sunder Mal, of the Punjab Provincial Establishment, is permitted to resign the service.

W. R. RICE, M.D.,

Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Pay Branch, Eastern Circle, Bengal.

Statement of unclaimed sums deposited since the year 1842 with the Bengal Military Orphan Fund in trust for Soldier's Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and Rank of Father.	Corps.	Names of Children.	Amount. R.	a.	p.
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlan, L., Farrier Sergt.	4th Troops, 2nd B.H A	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrell, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	Charlotte	4	2	8
" 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy.	David and Austil	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1844	Shiehan, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd B. Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary-Ann and Catherine	19	14	9
Sep. 19, 1844	Andrews, —, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	0
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, G., Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28	12	0
" 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	John	130	0	0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergt.	1st " " "	James	156	12	5
" 15, 1845	Godfrey, —, Sergt. Major	.....	Harriet-M., and James	31	14	1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, —, Bugle Major	6th B. Arty.	James	12	6	9
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergt. Major	.....	Thomas	101	5	4
" 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergt. Major	2nd B. H. A.	Henry and James	292	15	8
" 9, 1845	Murply, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd T., 3rd Bde., H.A.	Ellen	77	4	11
" 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergt.	4th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Catherine-Ann	167	15	5
" 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd " " "	Owen	7	1	7
Sep. 1, 1845	Ryan, —, Sergt.	.....	Julia-B. and George-J.	120	13	0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerny, Thomas, Conductor.	.....	Hannah	152	0	9
	Glasscen, John, Corporal	.....	Ellen-Sarah	66	10	3
	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	.....	Henry	34	9	3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20	5	3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	.....	Martha	83	3	6
" 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	.....	Adam-T. and John	79	14	0
" 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st T., 3rd B H. Arty.	Not recorded	104	10	8
" 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergt.	" 1st " "	Ditto	125	15	10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, —, Corporal	.....	Maria	59	0	0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergt.	.....	C.-William and William-H.	148	3	5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergt. Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick, and David-Edwin.	99	6	1
Jan. 13, 1849	Doherty, Michael, Sergt.	.....	Oliver-H.	38	12	5
May 9, 1849	Sheeham, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36	5	6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah-C.	9	8	4
" 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	" "	John	7	6	1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W., Conductor	.....	Emeline	50	0	0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, —, Sergt. Major	.....	George	69	14	4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th B. Arty.	James and another	26	3	5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergt.	" 3rd "	John and another	29	15	0
	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23	5	6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25	14	6
Sep. 14, 1852	Wade, William, Sergt.	1st Co., 4th B. Arty.	Jane-Wallis and Ann	24	3	1
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	William	9	11	11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwardes, Michael, Gunner	" " "	Jane and Bridget	36	5	9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergt.	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97	2	6
Sep. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergt.	Arracan Bn.	John	49	10	3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd B. Arty.	William	206	1	2
" 15, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor.	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61	10	3
Sep. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergt.	.....	Mary	566	3	10
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergt.	Calcutta Town Guard	William-Edward	209	14	0
Dec. 4, 28, 1860	McDonald, John, Private	97th foot	Charles	25	15	6
Feb. 13, 1861	Scott, William, Sergt.	2nd Frs.	William, Annie, and Emma	214	2	9
Mar. 20, 1862	McDonald, John, Sergt.	Ordnance Dept.	Catherine	118	11	10
	Pope, John, Sergt.	Commissariat Dept.				
June , 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. Frs.	Jane and James	86	0	0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergt	24th foot	William and Joseph	152	14	[illegible]
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd B. R. Arty.	Henrietta-Dalzell	39	5	10
Mar. 10, 1864 / May 19, 1864	Anderson, Willam, Gunner	5th B., 25th B. R. Arty.	Duncan	35	4	11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia-M. and Elizabeth Ann	8	0	0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary-Ann and Thomas	4	0	0
Oct. 31, 1867	Hutchinson, John, Sergt.	Army Comt. Dept.	Rose	26	2	0
" 9, 1871	York, R., Sergt.	Arty.	Henry, J.	21	1	4
Sep. 22, 1877	Murphy, William, Private	12th foot	Ernest-Reuben	40	7	3

Applications for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, Calcutta.

J. G. DOWNING, *Captain,*
Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending 31st March, 1890.

Title in full.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the Press or of the publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	1st, 2nd, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether printed or lithographed.	Price.	Name and residence of Proprietor of copyright or any portion thereof.	Date on which the copyright was registered.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
I. In the English or other European Language.															
Mysore and Coorg Directory.	English	J. W. Hayes, Senior.	Miscellaneous.	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Printer and Publisher:— R. F. Hayes.	17th January 1890.	620	Royal 8vo.	1st Edition.	400	Printed	4 8 0	J. W. Hayes Senior, Residency road, Bangalore.	Not secured, 18th January 1890.	A Directory to Mysore and Coorg, being No. 8 of this useful publication. It is filled with varied information and appears to have been compiled with care except that the lists of officials and of residents, have not in all cases been corrected accurately to date.
Notes on Matriculation Text, Part I.	Do.	Revd. J. H. Walton.	Language	Do.	Printer B. Venketrama Iyengar, Caxton Press.	24th February 1890.	106	Demy 8vo.	Do.	4,000	Do.	0 10 0	Revd. J. H. Walton, St. Marks square, Bangalore.	Secured, 25th February 1890.	This is an "explanatory paraphrase" and notes on the English Text for the Matriculation examination of 1800 by the Principal of the London Mission High School. It does not differ from other books of a similar description.
The Mysore Law Reports, Vol. XI, 1888.	Do.	J. W. Hayes, Senior.	Law	Do.	Printer and Publisher:— R. F. Hayes.	26th March 1890.	512	Royal 8vo.	Do.	300	Do.	12 0 0	J. W. Hayes, Senior, Residency road, Bangalore.	Secured, 26th March 1890.	A volume of the well-known series forming the "Mysore Law Reports" by Mr. J. W. Hayes, Senior.
II. In the Vernaculars spoken in the Province.															
Infantry Drill	Tamil	Narainswamy Achari.	Arts	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Victoria Press. Printer and publisher:— Narainswamy Achari.	3rd January 1890.	270	Royal 18mo.	1st Edition.	500	Printed	1 0 0	Narainswamy Achari, Blackpally Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Secured, 10th January 1890.	A guide to military drill in Hindustani translated into Tamil characters for the use of Tamil sepoys who can talk Hindustani but do not know how to read and write it.

BANGALORE,
The 10th May, 1890.

HENRY CLARKE,
for *Assistant to the Resident.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th May, 1890.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 84,06,431 a. 15 p. 2)	1,95,78,996	5	4
Public Deposits at Branches (1,11,72,564 6 2)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,27,16,581	4	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,30,422	14	9
Sundries	11,56,696	13	8
RUPEES	7,95,82,697	6	5

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	50,85,335	0	0
Other authorised Investments	83,97,666	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,42,23,118	15	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	98,39,935	8	0
Bills discounted and purchased	1,63,31,895	3	1
Balances with other Banks	7,89,471	4	6
Bullion	3,070	8	0
Dead Stock	12,35,357	7	10
Stamps	12,738	6	6
Sundries	2,90,808	6	6
	5,62,09,396	11	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 1,29,75,773 a. 2 p. 9)	2,33,73,300	10	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (1,03,97,527 7 11)			
RUPEES	7,95,82,697	6	5

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 15th May, 1890.

F. T. LEWIS,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 43·4

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 14th May, 1890.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 7th May, 1890	68,13,701	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	6,27,118	74,40,819
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	1,629	
Ditto ditto Government	...	1,629
		74,42,448
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	4,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	4,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 14th May, 1890	...	70,42,448
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	62,50,653	
Ditto ditto Government	6,91,795	70,42,448
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 15th May, 1890.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 9th May, 1890.

No. 2.—With reference to this Office Notification, No. 2, dated the 29th January, 1884, Rai Bahadur Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Accountant, 1st grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner, is permanently transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, with retrospective effect from the 25th October, 1889.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Offg. Accountant General.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 8th May, 1890.

No. 10.—Mr. W. E. T. Bennett, Executive Engineer, temporarily transferred to Baluchistan, is posted to the Loralai Division, which he joined on forenoon of 1st instant.

No. 11.—Mr. J. P. Cleghorn, Executive Engineer, Loralai Division, is transferred to the Peshin Irrigation Division.

No. 12.—Mr. A. Leventhorpe, temporary Executive Engineer, 4th grade, is appointed to the charge of the Loralai Division.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,
Secy. to Agent to the Governor-General & Chief Commr., British Baluchistan, P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 8th May, 1890.

No. 2108.—The undermentioned 2nd class Hospital Assistant in medical charge of the Jhabua Dispensary in the Bhopawar Agency, having passed the Septennial Professional Examination, is promoted to the grade of 1st class Hospital Assistant, with effect from the date of passing :—

Name.	Date of Completion.		Date of passing professional examination.	Date of promotion.
	Seven years.	Fou-teen years		
With English qualification. Shew Pershad	Feb. 20, 1883	Feb. 20, 1890	Apl. 16, 1890	Apl. 16, 1890

By Order,
A. TUCKER,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

The 10th May, 1890.

No. 2157.—In supersession of Central India Agency Notification, No. 1459, dated 7th April, 1890, Lieutenant W. D. Daunt, Officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 25th April, 1890.

By Order,
J. L. KAYE,
Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 8th May, 1890.

No. 1751-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 708-G., dated 2nd May, 1890, Surgeon A. S. Faulkner, F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), returned from special duty with His Highness the Maharaja of Ulwar, and resumed medical charge of the Ulwar Agency, on the afternoon of the 30th April, 1890.

The 9th May, 1890.

No. 1781-G.—Colonel N. R. Stewart, B.S.C., Commandant, Merwara Battalion, is granted sixty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 10th May, 1890, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,
K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,
for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 6th May, 1890.

No. 487—378-II.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 686, dated 29th April, 1890, Pundit Amoluk Chand, 2nd Master of the Ajmere Government College, is appointed, until further orders, to be Head Master of the College, substantive *pro tempore, vice* Mr. T. Harris, with effect from the 17th of June, 1890.

The 8th May, 1890.

No. 492—329.—In continuation of this Office Notification, No. 432—328-V., dated 25th April, 1890, Rai Bahadur Munshi Bishen Sarup resumed charge of the Office of Deputy Magistrate, Kekri, from Munshi Tara Singh, on the forenoon of the 22nd idem.

By Order,
K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,
for *First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th May, 1890.

No. 13.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers are transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Mogulsarai-Howrah Railway Survey to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway :—

Mr. A. T. Chiodetti, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.

Rai Sahib Sheo Nath, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,
Director-General.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

CORRIGENDUM.

In Notification No. 7, dated 17th April, 1890, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 26th idem, for "Mr. W. S. N. Hecquet," read "Mr. M. S. N. Hecquet."

W. A. J. WALLACE, *Colonel*,
Manager, N.-W. Railway.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th May, 1890.

No. 30.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of April, 1890:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1890.	
Mussoorie Library Bazar.	N.-W. Provinces	1st Apl.	Opened.
Bhilward . .	Rajputana . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Nimbahera . .	Ditto . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Boileauganj (Simla.)	Punjab . .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Talaja. . .	Bombay . .	2nd ,,	Ditto.
Esplanade Hotel .	Ditto . .	3rd ,,	Ditto.
Chitor. . .	Rajputana . .	5th ,,	Ditto.
Barracao . .	Punjab . .	10th ,,	Ditto.
Mahlaing . .	Burma . .	8th ,,	Closed.
Kohala . .	Punjab . .	11th ,,	Opened.
Malabar Point .	Bombay . .	14th ,,	Closed.
*Fort White .	....	15th ,,	Opened.
Haldwani . .	N.-W. Provinces.	15th ,,	Ditto.
*Sihaung .	.....	19th ,,	Closed.
*Upper Koladyne	.....	21st ,,	Ditto.
*Sangao . .	.....	23rd ,,	Ditto.
†Tret . . .	Punjab . .	30th ,,	Ditto.
Nathiagali . .	Ditto . .	23rd ,,	Opened.
Railway and Canal Telegraph Offices.			
		1890.	
Inpad . . .	Kurnool Canal .	1st Apl.	Closed.
Jangalpilli . .			
Adiyampilli . .			
Krishnapuram .			
Boria . . .	B. B. & C. I. Ry.	9th ,,	Opened.
Petlad . . .			
Sitimarhi . .	Tirhoot State Ry.	20th ,,	Ditto.
Damukdia, Charghat.	E. B. State Ry.	1st ,,	Ditto.
Sitimani . .	Southern Mahratta Ry.	10th ,,	Ditto.
Warcha . .	Sind-Sagar Ry..	21st ,,	Closed.
Gaziabunder .			
Kamtawl . .	Tirhoot State Ry.	25th ,,	Opened.
Pupri . . .			
Balaganur . .	Southern Mahratta Ry.	28th ,,	Ditto.
Pachooria . .	E. B. State Ry.	24th ,,	Ditto.

NOTE.—The names of the follbwing offices have been changed:—
Calcutta Bow Bazar, changed to Calcutta Lall Bazar.
Bombay Mombadevi, changed to Bombay Pydonnie.

* Field Office, Chin-Lushai Expedition.
† Camy Office.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for *Director General of Telegraphs.*

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The monuments numbered 5, 7, 12, 15, 16, 19, 36, 41, 45, 54, and 55, on the plan of the cemetery at Barisal being in a ruinous condition, notice is hereby given in accordance with Notification No. 103 Ecclesiastical, dated 20th June, 1885, Part I, Rule XIX, that if no person will undertake to restore the said monuments they will be levelled with the ground during the next repairs.

2. The monuments contain no slab or inscription and there is no record of the names of the persons in whose memory they were erected.

H. SAVAGE,
Offg. Magistrate,
in charge of Cemetery, Barisal.

BACKERGUNGE MAGISTRACY,
The 13th May, 1890.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SEEBPUR.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 25th May, 1890. The session begins on Monday, the 2nd June, 1890. Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests:—

(1) The Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and in English and Mathematics must have obtained at least 40 and 50 per cent. respectively of the marks allotted to those subjects. The candidate's age must be under nineteen years.

(2) The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under twenty-one years.

(3) The B. A. Examination in the B Course. The candidate's age must be under twenty-three years.

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department, not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships. These scholarships will be awarded, *after admission*, to the following classes of students in order:—(1) B. A.s who have taken up the B Course; (2) F. A. Candidates; (3) Entrance Candidates according to the number of marks gained in English and Mathematics jointly.

MECHANICAL APPRENTICE DEPARTMENT.

Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination in February are eligible for admission to the Mechanical Apprentice Department up to the 2nd June, 1890, provided there is accommodation in the College for them. They must send in their *applications before 25th May, 1890.*

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

S. F. DOWNING,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SEEBPUR,
The 30th April, 1890.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 13th May, 1890.

Agent, Davies, Turner & Co.
Madeley, White & Co.
Manager, Bone Crushing Company, Ld.
Manager, The Weekly Herald Office.
Oliver, Charles & Co.
Proprietor of the Warner's Safe Diabetes cure.
Scott, Dobson & Co.
Willder, William.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Almon, C.
Andrews, S.
Bernafcom, F.
Braham, F.
Brahazon, Lieut. A.
Brown, John D.
Brown, M. C.
Browne, A. D.
Bruce, R. G.
Burr, Thomas T.
Bush, W. J. & Co.
Cadogan, Mrs. H. G.
Carbery, Lady.
Cayley, H.
Charmetaut, Mr.
Clark, F.
Clealt Madame.
Close, Henry.
Coggin, R. T.
Croasdale, Miss.
DaRocha, B. F.
Douglas, G. P. H.
Drummond, E. J.
Dunlo, Viscount.
Fergusson, J. H. & Co.
Flack, F.
Fleischhaker, F.
Forbes, James.
Fowler, F. D.
Francis, Mrs. R.
Freedman, J. J.
Gantzman, Charles.
Gatherer, Mrs. A. D.
Gifford, H. J.
Gold, Mrs. Marie.
Gorman, J. M.
Griffiths, Norris.
Grunberg, H. M.
Hamilton, C. J.
Handcock, J. P.
Harding, R. E.
Haskell, E. S. N.
Hay, John.
Heller, Madame B.
Hewitt, F. T.
Higgins, C. C.
Hinde, Alfred.
Howard, Dr. B.
Hughes, E. M.
Humphries, Mrs. H.
Hunter, H C.
Irving, J. D.
Jackson, Mrs. C. N.
Jackson, S. J.
Kennard, F.
Kobus, J. D.
Langer, J. O.
Lascelles, Hon'ble G. A.
LaTouche, C. E.
Lawless, H. F.
Leonard Captain C. B.
Linton, C. E.
Livesey, Thomas.
Macdonald, W.
Madge, T. M. E.
Marsden, Miss Kate
Maxwell. Sir J. S.
May, J. J.
Menexis, Mrs. C.
Mitchell, Mrs. H.
Moore, J. W.
Muirling, T. J. R.
Murray, Mrs. M. L.
O'Flaherty, P.
Paulone, A.
Payne, E. H.
Penn, Mrs.
Polacek, C. K.
Potokie, Count J.
Reichman, Maria.
Rendell, T. H.
Rennrick, F. B. M.
Rishworth, Mrs.
Robertson, John.
Robinson, G.
Rosenstern, Otto.
Ross. J. D.
Russell, Donald.
Samuel, Joseph.
Sultana, W.
Taylor, J. L.
Templer, G. C.
Thimm, Captain F. K.
Thompson, D.
Triggs, W. T.
Troger, Otto.
Trotter, W.
Uphill, T.
Walter, F.
Warry, W.
Weatherels. Harry.
Webster, Mrs.
Wiener, L.
Wilson, R.
Witt, Miss.

Registered Letters.

Dickson, Mrs. L. E.
Marsland, W.
Mountford, C. E.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 12th May, 1890.

Agar, H.
Agar, Mrs.
Chadburn, Mrs. T. E.
Coulter, A.
Davidson, Mr. J. G.
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1890.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 055895, 055896 and 051998 of the 4 per cent loan of 1854-55, aggregating (₹3,500) three thousand and five hundred, originally standing in the name of S. Appu Row, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor after two years from date of last advertisement.

BELLARY, *The 6th April 1890.* } S. APPU ROW, *Pensioned Tahsildar, Bellary.*

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 051711, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1854-55, for ₹1,000, standing in the names of W. W. Bell and the Reverend J. S. S. Robertson, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietors, after two years from date of last advertisement.

UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED,
CHARING CROSS BRANCH.

Lost.

Provincial Debenture No. 000155, for ₹300 of the Muthra and Hathras Railway Loan, originally standing in the name of Mussammat Nain Kuar, and last issued to Kuar Lekhraj Singh, Rais of Mouza Gobhana, Tehsil Khair, Zila Aligarh, the present proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost, notice is hereby given that payment of the above debenture and the interest thereon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and that application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned debenture.

KUAR LEKHRAJ SINGH,
Rais, Zila Aligarh.

Lost.

The Provincial Debenture, No. 000230, of the 4 per cent., of the Cawnpore-Achnera Section of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, for ₹500, standing in the name of Jwala Pershad and Kannoo Lal, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and the application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietors, after two years from date of last advertisement.

KANNOO LAL, JWALA PERSHAD,
Bankers, Farukhabad,
Bazar, Katra, Ahmedganj.

Partially Lost or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 129949, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₹800, originally standing in the name of Benod Lal Sen, and last endorsed to Chunder Kishore Sen, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor after six months from date of last advertisement.

CHUNDER KISHORE SEN.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 20.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1890.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first month of the official year 1890-91, and of the nineteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.																									YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	92	5,56	1,70	8,18	89	2,13	49	3,51	10	5	11	26	26	1,02	1,65	2,93	10	40	3,98	4,48	2,27	9,16	11,43	7,93	19,36	1871-72
1872-73	96	5,33	2,04	8,33	44	3,05	53	4,02	5	8	37	50	32	1,19	1,43	2,94	35	47	4,00	4,82	2,12	10,12	12,24	8,37	20,61	1872-73
1873-74	85	4,62	1,27	6,74	44	2,46	46	3,36	6	3	12	21	40	92	1,24	2,56	37	46	6,31	7,14	2,12	8,49	10,61	9,40	20,01	1873-74
1874-75	86	5,04	1,26	7,16	50	1,65	50	2,65	10	3	10	23	26	1,24	98	2,48	38	67	4,69	5,74	2,10	8,63	10,73	7,53	18,26	1874-75
1875-76	98	7,18	1,58	9,74	66	2,79	1,10	4,55	15	12	32	59	31	1,24	1,22	2,77	39	40	7,12	7,91	2,49	11,73	14,22	11,34	25,56	1875-76
1876-77	1,06	5,65	63	7,34	55	2,83	17	3,55	10	3	4	17	48	1,03	62	2,13	48	40	4,88	5,76	2,67	9,94	12,61	6,34	18,95	1876-77
1877-78	1,19	5,61	1,13	7,93	92	4,11	20	5,23	24	8	7	39	57	81	21	1,59	52	51	4,64	5,67	3,44	11,12	14,56	6,25	20,81	1877-78
1878-79	1,16	6,43	84	8,43	82	4,27	28	5,37	22	5	4	31	57	89	44	1,90	90	65	5,13	6,68	3,67	12,29	15,96	6,73	22,69	1878-79
1879-80	90	6,13	76	7,79	1,01	3,47	27	4,75	21	4	4	29	40	71	37	1,48	73	48	6,74	7,95	3,25	10,83	14,08	8,18	22,26	1879-80
1880-81	1,27	4,42	50	6,19	97	4,35	29	5,61	51	7	4	62	49	92	92	2,33	52	62	5,94	7,08	3,76	10,38	14,14	7,69	21,83	1880-81
1881-82	1,19	4,60	71	6,50	96	3,78	35	5,09	58	9	6	73	39	81	84	2,04	74	73	5,83	7,30	3,86	10,01	13,87	7,79	21,66	1881-82
1882-83	1,24	—2*	71	1,93	1,01	—24*	29	1,06	36	...	9	45	39	..	43	82	83	2	7,75	8,60	3,83	—24*	3,59	9,27	12,86	1882-83
1883-84	1,25	—1*	1,60	2,84	1,05	5	15	1,25	53	...	6	59	46	...	57	1,03	87	1	7,89	8,77	4,16	5	4,21	10,27	14,48	1883-84
1884-85	1,13	5	75	1,93	1,09	7	27	1,43	42	2	8	52	34	2	77	1,13	83	3	6,55	7,41	3,81	19	4,00	8,42	12,42	1884-85
1885-86	99	—1*	1,20	2,18	1,04	7	10	1,21	37	...	9	46	39	...	23	62	66	2	7,58	8,26	3,45	8	3,53	9,20	12,73	1885-86
1886-87	1,13	1	1,06	2,20	99	7	21	1,27	36	1	10	47	55	1	40	96	91	—2*	6,97	7,86	3,94	8	4,02	8,74	12,76	1886-87
1887-88	1,08	3	96	2,07	1,25	8	26	1,59	62	1	9	72	85	...	45	1,30	1,38	—4*	7,42	8,76	5,18	8	5,26	9,18	14,44	1887-88
1888-89	1,17	32	1,36	2,85	1,43	44	21	2,08	53	1	10	64	78	15	46	1,39	99	3	4,39	5,41	4,90	95	5,85	6,52	12,37	1888-89
1889-90	1,14	55	1,33	3,02	1,34	62	27	2,23	60	8	11	79	84	1	42	1,27	71	...	5,75	6,46	4,63	1,26	5,89	7,88	13,77	1889-90
1890-91	1,23	54	1,19	2,96	1,47	1,32	28	3,07	62	6	15	83	1,10	5	37	1,52	67	1	7,23	7,91	5,09	1,98	7,07	9,22	16,29	1890-91

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*)
Calcutta, 14th May 1890.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, May 12th, 1890.

The week under review has been marked by the appearance of the first serious cyclonic storm of the season. It was apparently formed over the east of the Bay and gave the first marked indication of its existence on the 6th. This is an unusually early date for the formation of a cyclonic storm in this part of the Bay, and the subsequent track of the storm, *viz.*, north-eastward across the South Arakan hills into Central Burma, was also unusual. The probability, so far as past records afford any indication, is that storms formed over the Bay during the first fortnight of May will advance west-north-westward on to the Coromandel Coast, but that if it form during the last fortnight, it will advance in a northerly direction towards the head of the Bay. In recent years the storm approaching most closely in general character to that which appeared during the present week was the Akyab cyclone of the 13th to 17th of May 1884. This storm was formed to the west of the Andamans, advanced first in a northerly and then in a north-easterly direction, and finally crossed the Arakan Coast at Akyab. The barometer at that station fell to 28·98″, and it is probable that at the centre of the cyclone of the present month the barometer was equally low, though at Diamond Island, which was the nearest of the meteorological stations to the storm, the lowest pressure recorded was 29·31″. As is not infrequently the case when conditions are intensely disturbed in one quarter of the Indian region, the weather in the other quarters was fairly fine and settled. Hence the distribution of pressure and the circulation of the winds was remarkably steady during the week, and the rainfall away from the neighbourhood of the storm was slight and everywhere below the normal.

The chart of the 6th showed a large area of high pressure overlying North-Western and Western India, with its apex over Mysore and Malabar. From this area pressure decreased eastward and was lowest within a region represented by the stations of Bareilly, Patna, Balasore and Raipur. There were consequently gradients for northerly to north-westerly winds over the western half of India and for southerly winds over the eastern half, and winds from these directions prevailed in these regions. At the same time however the barometer had fallen ·160″ at Diamond Island, with a north-easterly wind and rain, and a depression was coming in that neighbourhood. The chart of the 7th showed a striking development. The barometer had fallen 0·3″ at Diamond Island, 0·2″ at Bassein, and 0·1″ at Rangoon, and a depression of considerable intensity was shown to the west of Diamond Island, where a southerly gale was blowing. Heavy rain was falling all over Lower Burma. At the same time the barometer was falling very quickly over North-Western India, and a low pressure area had been developed over the north of the Punjab. In other respects the general distribution of pressure, &c., was unaltered. On the 8th the cyclonic storm from the Bay was shown near Thayetmyo, while a well marked depression had developed within the low pressure area noticed over the Punjab on the 7th. The winds were cyclonic around both these depressions. Heavy rain had continued to fall in Burma. By the morning of the 9th the Burmese storm had disappeared, and the general distribution was generally similar to that which prevailed on the first day of the week. From the 10th to the close of the week pressure was steadily high over the west of the Peninsula and low over Northern India. Within this low pressure area small centres of disturbance were formed, but their effect on the weather was generally slight. In North-Western India however strong winds and slight rain accompanied the passage of the disturbances from the plains into the hills.

Temperature.—The general temperature of India has undergone a large oscillation during the week. On the 6th there was a very considerable excess, but during the two following days this gave way, and on the 9th and 10th the general temperature was below the normal. On the 11th there was hardly any

variation from the normal, but on the 12th there was a brisk recovery, which brought temperature nearly to the point at which it stood at the beginning of the week. In Bengal and Madras this oscillation was not felt at all, and the mean temperature in those two Provinces was steadily above the normal.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal according to Provinces for the present and for the past weeks:

PROVINCES.	Variation of Temperature from Normal for Past Week.	Variation of Temperature from Normal for Present Week.
Burma	+ 0·8°	— 2·1°
Bengal	+ 3·0°	+ 5·9°
North-West Provinces	+ 2·0°	+ 2·5°
Punjab	— 3·0°	— 1·4°
Bombay	+ 1·1°	+ 0·4°
Central Provinces	+ 1·5°	+ 0·5°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 1·4°	0
Sind and Rajputana	+ 1·2°	— 0·9°
Madras	+ 0·3°	+ 1·8°

These figures show a large excess of temperature in Bengal, a considerable excess in the North-Western Provinces, a considerable deficiency in Burma, and little departure from the normal elsewhere.

The region of greatest heat has been somewhat erratic. For the first four days the highest maximum temperature was reported from the Central Provinces or Berar, but on the 10th it had moved to Masulipatam, on the 11th to Jacobabad, and on the 12th back to Masulipatam.

The following figures give the maxima on each day:

May 6th	Akola	114·5°
„ 7th	Nagpur	114·2°
„ 8th	Amraoti and Nagpur	111·2°
„ 9th	Nagpur	111·7°
„ 10th	Masulipatam	113·7°
„ 11th	Jacobabad	115·1°
„ 12th	Masulipatam	113·7°

These figures show that the heat on the East Coast was very exceptional during the latter part of the week.

Rain.—As mentioned above, except in Burma, where the weather was under the influence of the severe cyclonic storm generated over the Bay, the rainfall of the week has been everywhere below the average, and over the greater part of the country has been either nil or wholly insignificant. At thirty out of the fifty-two rainfall divisions no rain whatever has fallen, and at five more the total amount received was less than 0·10 inch. This leaves seventeen divisions in which rain of more or less importance has fallen. This number is made up of the Burma, Assam, and East and North Bengal divisions in North-Eastern India, the Malabar, Mysore, and Madras (South Central) divisions in the south-west, and of the East Coast (North) and Madras (South and Central) divisions in the south-east, so that the greater part of northern, the whole of north-western, and the whole of the central parts of the country were without important rain.

The only divisions in which there is any excess are those in Central and Southern Burma, and here the rainfall was very heavy.

The record of maximum falls shows that Tavoy received $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches, Hanthawaddy 10 inches, Mimbu and Kyauktan $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and Magwe 8 inches during the week. In East and North Bengal the maxima were between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches generally, but in Assam the amounts were larger. Cherrapunji received $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and stations in Gauhati and Goalpara over 5 inches. In the south-west of the Peninsula Quilon received 5 inches, but the maximum falls in other parts of that region were generally between 1 and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. There were few falls of importance in the east and centre of the Peninsula, but Rajahmundri received $1\frac{1}{4}$ and Alna (Bellary) $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The final column of the concluding table does not show a satisfactory state of affairs as regards the season's rainfall (October 15th 1889 to May 12th 1890). The Burma districts, except Arakan, East Bengal, Assam (Surma), Deltaic Bengal, and Orissa, all show an excess. This is also the case in Malabar, Coorg, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces (West), the East Coast (North), and Madras (Central); but, with the exception of these fourteen divisions, the rainfall has been everywhere scanty, and in some parts of Northern India practically nil.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall Data for week ending May 12th, 1890.			Rainfall Data from October 15th to May 12th, 1890.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, October 15th to May 12th.	Excess or Defect of (Seasonal) Rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	7·03	1·53	+5·50	29·92	12·94	+131
	Lower Burma	3·99	1·09	+2·90	13·56	9·62	+ 41
	Central Burma	2·07	0·67	+1·40	11·30	6·58	+ 72
	Upper Burma	2·37	?	?	8·37	?	?
	Arakan	0·47	1·97	−1·50	9·74	10·95	− 11
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·20	2·42	−1·22	17·56	15·85	+ 11
	Assam (Surma)	2·77	5·93	−3·16	37·15	30·14	+ 23
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·41	2·63	−0·22	14·50	20·87	− 31
	Deltaic Bengal	0·17	1·69	−1·52	13·63	11·47	+ 19
	Central Bengal	0	1·16	−1·16	6·75	7·89	− 14
	North Bengal	1·05	2·00	−0·95	7·97	11·66	− 32
	Orissa	0	0·96	−0·96	17·69	10·63	+ 66
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·63	−0·63	4·14	5·56	− 26
	Behar (South)	0	0·30	−0·30	0·79	3·86	− 80
	Do. (North)	0·06	0·66	−0·60	1·08	4·57	− 76
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·30	−0·30	1·75	3·19	− 45
	Oudh (South)	0	0·31	−0·31	0·32	2·79	− 89
	Do. (North)	0	0·32	−0·32	0·28	3·15	− 91
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·14	−0·14	0·45	2·18	− 79
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·09	−0·09	0·50	2·20	− 78
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0	0·34	−0·34	0·99	4·67	− 79
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·07	−0·07	0·75	2·95	− 75
	Do. (Central)	0	0·23	−0·23	1·13	3·64	− 70
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·18	−0·18	2·48	6·18	− 60
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·06	0·54	−0·48	8·16	16·10	− 49
	Do. (North-West)	0	0·58	−0·58	3·71	10·03	− 63
	Do. (West)	0	0·09	−0·09	1·20	3·15	− 62
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·76	1·34	−0·58	22·20	17·83	+ 25
	Madras (South Central)	0·37	0·58	−0·21	15·05	17·09	− 12
	Coorg	0·08	0·51	−0·43	20·56	13·36	+ 54
	Mysore	0·32	0·91	−0·59	6·77	8·42	− 20
	Konkan	0	0·01	−0·01	5·00	2·57	+ 95
	Bombay Deccan	0	0·10	−0·10	7·20	5·29	+ 36
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·03	−0·03	1·48	3·87	− 61
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·04	−0·04	3·76	3·93	− 4
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·04	−0·04	3·77	2·90	+ 30
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·18	−0·18	3·01	3·66	− 18
	Ditto (East)	0	0·23	−0·23	3·69	3·99	− 8
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·21	−0·21	0·02	0·94	− 98
	Kattiawar	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·58	−100
	Sind	0	0·03	−0·03	0·06	1·21	− 95
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·04	−0·04	0·49	1·87	− 74
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·10	−0·10	0·19	1·27	− 85
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·13	−0·13	0·07	1·02	− 93
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·38	0·66	−0·28	13·74	11·66	+ 18
	Ditto (a)	0	?	?	11·95	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·29	−0·29	3·43	4·09	− 16
	Madras (Central)	0·23	0·42	−0·19	7·04	6·20	+ 14
	East Coast (Central)	0·02	0·35	−0·33	11·35	16·21	− 30
	Ditto (South)	0·08	0·28	−0·20	13·11	21·03	− 38
	Madras (South)	0·21	0·85	−0·64	9·82	18·48	− 47

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *15th May, 1890.*

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 10th May.*—No rain in Kistna, Madras, Chingleput and Tanjore, moderate in Coimbatore and Salem, and slight elsewhere. Standing crops good, but suffering from want of rain in Vizagapatam, Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. Cotton affected by rain in Bellary; *cholum* blighted in parts of Trichinopoly. Outturn of sugarcane good; paddy, tobacco, gingelly, and *ragi* middling to average. Other grain and cotton below average. Pasture and water-supply generally insufficient. Prices of *ragi* falling; other grains stationary or rising. Prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 14th May.*—Slight rain in Kanara. Harvesting of late crops almost completed. Preparations for early crops progressing generally. Fodder generally sufficient, and agricultural stock healthy.

Bengal.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Rain has fallen beneficially in North and East Bengal generally, but is wanted in Midnapore, Burdwan and Chittagong. Ploughing and early sowings of rice and jute still retarded in several districts for want of sufficient rain. In North Behar rain is required for standing crops and for *bhadoi* cultivation. Sugarcane also in want of rain in some districts. Spring rice harvest nearly over. Outturn generally reported as fair, except in Howrah, where it is only 4 annas. Price of rice stationary, with a tendency to rise in some districts. In Balasore daily average attendance on relief works at Government expense was 136 during the past week. Beggars still being relieved from private funds.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 14th May.*—Weather has been hot, with dust-storms and westerly winds. Slight rain has fallen in Kumaun. *Rabi* harvesting completed. Opium weighments finished. Extra crops are doing well. Sugarcane and indigo are being irrigated. Markets are well supplied. Prices continue high in Kumaun and are rising in Ballia, Cawnpore, Sitapur, Agra and Jhansi. Elsewhere they are stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 14th May.*—Slight rain has fallen in Peshawar only. Prices rising in Rawalpindi; fluctuating in Delhi and Lahore; stationary elsewhere. Harvesting of *rabi* crops over in Hissar, Delhi, Ferozepore and Dera Ismail Khan; in progress in other districts. *Kharif* sowings going on in Delhi, Umballa, Rawalpindi, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar. Prospects of *rabi* crops average on irrigated lands; poor elsewhere. *Kharif* crops reported to be in good condition in Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 14th May.*—Weather hot, with high winds and occasional clouds. Winnowing of winter crops nearly completed. Preparation of land for autumn sowings in progress. Prices steady, except in Seoni, where they have fallen slightly.

Burma.—*For week ending 10th May.*—Rain fell throughout Lower Burma and was very heavy in Sandoway, Rangoon, Hanthawaddy, Pegu, Tharrawaddy, Prome, Bassein, Thongwa, Henzada, Moulmein, Shwegyin, Tavoy and Mergui districts. In Upper Burma rain fell in all districts, except Upper Chindwin. The rainfall was very heavy in Minbu and also in Myingyan, Meiktila and Yamethin. Reaping of dry weather crops continues, and ploughing has

commenced. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Tharrawaddy, Mergui, and Katha, and slightly in Rangoon, Pegu, Prome and Shwebo, but has fallen in Thongwa, Yeu and Yamethin districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 14th May.*—Weather seasonable. Rainfall general. Ploughing for winter paddy continues. Early rice, tea, and other standing crops doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 14th May.*—Rainfall slight. Standing crops thriving. Paddy and sugarcane being harvested. Prospects fair. Prices risen in Kolar; steady elsewhere.

Slight rain in Coorg during the week. Ploughing operations delayed by general prevalence of Influenza epidemic.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 14th May.*—Weather warm. Fodder insufficient in Ellichpur, Daryapur, Yeotmal, Darwha and Kelapur taluks. Water scarce in Amraoti and Murtizapur taluks and in the Wun district. Land under preparation for next *kharif* crop. Prices almost stationary.

No rain in Hyderabad during the week. Reaping of *tabi* crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 14th May.*—In Bhopawar Agency prices of food-grains slightly fallen, except in Dhar, and steady elsewhere. Probable outturn in Goona Agency reported below average. Condition of agricultural stock good, except in Raghogarh.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 14th May.*—Ploughings commenced in Kotah and Kishengarh. Threshing generally completed. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Marwar, Dholepore and Ulwar. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 8th May.*—Weather warm and partially cloudy. Wheat has ripened. Outturn bad through want of early rains.

W. C. BENETT,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. III. OF 1890-91.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 27th April 1889.			Week ending 26th April 1890.			Total Receipts from 1st to 27th April 1889.		Total Receipts from 1st to 26th April 1890.		Total increase in 1890-91.	Total decrease in 1890-91.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
3rd May 1890	East Indian (a)	1,526	9,49,427	622	1,526	10,01,418	656	36,64,043	622	35,99,588	635	...	64,455
3rd ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,977	157	57	10,809	189	39,099	182	41,856	197	1,857	...
3rd ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	5,12,431	308	1,672	3,87,000	231	18,93,702	295	13,95,000	225	...	4,98,702
3rd ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (b)	293	53,911	184	546	(c) 71,680	131	2,21,289	196	(c) 2,88,430	151	67,141	...
26th April 1890	Southern Mahratta (d)	857	89,880	105	979	90,104	92	3,44,375	104	3,13,466	86	...	30,909
26th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	219	17,221	79	290	18,520	63	54,971	65	68,701	62	13,730	...
3rd May 1890	Indian Midland (e)	587	75,011	128	752	75,956	101	2,71,383	120	2,72,988	98	1,605	...
26th April 1890	Villupuram-Guntakal (Nellore Branch)	83	4,417	53	83	4,227	51	15,808	49	14,969	49	...	839
26th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	2,336	65	36	1,789	50	9,032	65	7,006	52	...	2,026
	TOTAL	5,322	17,13,611	322	5,947	16,61,503	279	65,14,602	317	60,02,004	273	...	5,12,598
	State Lines worked by Government.												
26th April 1890	North Western	2,386	(f) 5,32,436	223	2,399	(g) 4,70,689	196	(f) 21,74,685	236	(g) 20,09,188	225	...	1,74,497
26th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,94,013	280	692	1,83,764	266	7,17,118	269	6,36,656	248	...	80,462
26th ditto	Bengal Central	125	14,735	118	125	11,790	94	50,477	105	45,756	99	...	4,721
3rd May 1890	Wardha Coal	45	12,169	270	45	21,477	477	81,715	471	77,978	407	...	3,737
26th April 1890	Eastern Bengal	673	1,74,444	259	747	1,88,210	252	6,13,538	237	6,68,358	241	54,820	...
3rd May 1890	Nalháti	27	1,469	54	27	1,695	62	6,398	62	6,462	64	64	...
3rd ditto	Tirhoot	273	37,098	136	273	46,726	171	1,45,798	139	1,83,672	181	37,874	...
26th April 1890	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	105	6,911	66	105	5,889	56	25,718	64	21,419	55	...	4,299
26th ditto	Jorhát	31	874	28	30	798	27	4,177	35	2,849	26	...	1,328
26th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	39	5	7	217	31	170	6	886	30	716	...
26th ditto	Burma (h)	553	1,01,020	183	553	1,26,410	229	3,94,947	185	4,34,913	212	39,966	...
	TOTAL	4,917	10,75,208	219	5,003	10,57,665	211	42,14,741	222	40,79,137	220	...	1,35,604
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
26th April 1890	Madras	840	1,86,927	223	840	1,96,883	234	6,68,536	206	6,53,100	209	...	15,436
26th ditto	South Indian	654	1,10,539	169	654	1,08,966	167	4,30,193	171	4,12,377	170	...	17,816
26th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula (i)	1,447	10,03,681	694	1,447	9,57,035	661	38,87,501	697	36,69,948	683	...	2,17,553
3rd May 1890	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (j)	461	3,63,220	788	461	3,91,000	848	13,54,358	762	14,10,286	824	55,928	...
	TOTAL	3,402	16,64,367	489	3,402	16,53,884	486	63,40,588	483	61,45,711	486	...	1,94,877
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		13,641	44,53,186	326	14,352	43,73,052	305	1,70,69,931	325	1,62,26,852	305	...	8,43,079
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	76,81,469	146	73,02,083	137	...	3,79,386
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	93,88,462	179	89,24,769	168	...	4,63,693
	Assisted Companies.												
3rd May 1890	Tárakeshwar	22	5,878	267	22	6,531	297	30,899	360	30,086	364	...	813
19th April 1890	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(k)	...	(l) 27,146	122	(m) 27,772	131	626	...
3rd May 1890	Bengal and North Western	376	55,612	148	376	49,410	131	2,21,509	153	1,94,120	139	...	27,389
26th April 1890	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	9,643	144	67	8,147	122	35,209	136	33,166	133	...	2,043
	TOTAL	465	71,133	153	465	64,088	138	3,14,763	151	2,85,144	141	...	29,619
	Native States.												
26th April 1890	His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	354	48,107	136	354	51,994	147	1,79,471	131	1,92,027	146	12,556	...
3rd May 1890	Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	2,379	40	59	4,130	70	15,981	70	18,900	86	2,919	...
3rd ditto	Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,382	51	27	1,100	40	5,168	50	4,621	46	...	547
3rd ditto	Bhávanagar-Gond a l-Junágarh-Porbandar	260	37,846	146	332	48,722	147	1,54,200	154	1,81,563	147	27,363	...
26th April 1890	Morvi	68	5,606	82	94	8,454	90	21,403	82	28,975	83	7,572	...
3rd May 1890	Jodhpore	124	7,160	58	124	9,000	73	30,723	64	33,829	73	3,106	...
26th April 1890	Rájpura-Bhátinda	...	(n)	...	108	7,540	70	(n)	...	27,670	69	27,670	..
	TOTAL	892	1,02,480	115	1,098	1,30,940	119	4,06,946	118	4,87,585	120	80,639	...

(a) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(c) Includes the Asansol-Chakardharpur Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(g) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu-Kashmir Railways.
(h) Includes Toungoo-Mandalay.
(i) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(j) Includes Pátri Branch.
(k) Return not received.
(l) Total receipts from 1st to 20th April 1889.
(m) Total receipts from 1st to 19th April 1890.
(n) Included with the North Western Railway.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *16th May, 1890.*

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SIMLA, TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1890.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th May, 1890.

No. 26-S. I.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Commanders.

The Hon'ble ANDREW RICHARD SCOBLE, C.S.I., Q.C., Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

DENNIS FITZPATRICK, Esq., C.S.I., Bengal Civil Service, Resident at Hyderabad and lately Chief Commissioner of Assam.

To be Companions.

Colonel CHARLES KENNETH MACKENZIE WALTER, Bengal Staff Corps, lately Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

FREDERICK BARNES PEACOCK, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, retired, lately a Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, and Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

JAMES RICHARD NAYLOR, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bombay.

FREDERICK WILLIAM RICHARDS FRYER, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Financial Commissioner in Burma.

The Hon'ble ROBERT JOSEPH CROSTHWAITE, Bengal Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner in the Central Provinces, and Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Surgeon-Major ALFRED SWAINE LETHBRIDGE, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Inspector-General of Jails in Bengal.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

for *Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.*

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th May, 1890.

No. 12-I. E.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Grand Commanders.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble GEORGE ROBERT CANNING, BARON HARRIS, Governor of Bombay.

His Highness BAHADUR KHANJI MAHABAT KHANJI, Nawab of Junagarh, in Kathiawar.

His Highness AMIN-UD-DAULAH WAZIR-UL-MULK NAWAB MUHAMMAD IBRAHIM ALI KHAN BAHADUR SAULAT JANG, of Tonk, in Rajputana.

IHTISHAM-UL-MULK RAIS-UD-DAULAH AMIR-UL-UMARA NAWAB SIR SAIYID HASAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR MAHABAT JANG, K.C.I.E., of Murshidabad, Bengal.

To be a Knight Commander.

JAMES BELLOT RICHEY, Esq., C.S.I., Bombay Civil Service, retired, lately Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

To be Companions.

JAMES ROBERT REID, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, a Member of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.

RAJA PARTAB NARAYAN SINGH DEO BAHADUR, of Jashpur, Chota Nagpore.

Colonel SAMUEL SWINTON JACOB, Bombay Staff Corps, Executive Engineer of the State of Jaipur, in Rajputana.

RAI BAHADUR PANDIT SURAJ KAUL, Member of the Kashmir State Council.

JOHN DAVID REES, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras.

KHAN BAHADUR SHAIKH HAFIZ ABDUL KARIM, of Meerut.

The Hon'ble ALEXANDER MCHINCH, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

RAO BAHADUR KESRI SINGH, Thakur of Kuchawan, in Marwar, Rajputana.

ROBERT TURNBULL, Esq., late Secretary to the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta.

JAMES BUCKINGHAM, Esq., Major Commanding the Sibsagar Mounted Rifles.

JEREMIAH GARNETT HORSFALL, Esq., Madras Civil Service, retired, lately Collector, District Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, Madras Presidency.

JAMES GEORGE HENRY GLASS, Esq., Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces in the Public Works Department.

EDMUND NEEL, Esq., Assistant Secretary in the Political and Secret Department of the India Office.

Captain GEORGE LINDSAY HOLFORD, 1st Life Guards, Equerry to H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales.

By Order of the Grand Master,

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

for *Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th May, 1890.

No. 1674-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon P. Rajarathna Mudaliyar, Rai Bahadur, Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement and Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in the Madras Presidency, the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 1675-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Moulvie Abdur Rauf of Patna the title of Shams-ul-Ulama as a personal distinction.

No. 1676-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Nanabhai Kavasji, Inspector of Police in the Bombay Presidency.

Burjorji Rustomji, Mistry, Contractor, of Bombay.

Liakat Husain, Tahsildar of Meerut in the North-Western Provinces.

Muhammad Amir, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and Commandant of the Peshawar Border Military Police.

Azim Khan, Kundi, of Gul Miani, near Tank, in the Dera Ismail Khan District.

Karim-ud-din Ahmad of Kotana, in the Meerut District, Tahsildar of Sirsa, in the Hissar District.

Khuda Baksh Khan, Ushtarana, Deputy Inspector of Police in the Punjab.

Ghulam Kadir Khan, Superintendent of the Detective Police, Gwalior, in Central India.

Yar Muhammad Khan, Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and Minister of the State of Jaora, in Central India.

Maulvi Muhammad Unwar-ul-Huq, Mir Munshi of the Rajputana Agency.

Shaikh Abdur Rahim, Senior Hospital Assistant, Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.

No. 1677-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

R. Suliya Rao Nayudu, Deputy Collector in the Kistna District, in the Madras Presidency.

Chandasing Kansing Shahani, late Mukhtyarkar of Mehar, in the Province of Sind.

Thakur Jewan Singh of Jakhnoda, Alirajpur, in Central India.

Gajanan Krishna Bhatavadekar, Subordinate Judge in the Bombay Presidency, Settlement and Giras Commissioner in the Baroda State.

Dhakji Cashinathji, Personal Assistant to the Commissary-General of Bombay.

No. 1678-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Babu Nalinaksha Bose, Honorary Magistrate and Chairman of the Burdwan Municipality.

Sobha Ram, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Punjab.

Thandi Ram, late Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Amar Singh, Inspector of Police in the Punjab.

Thakur Maharaj Singh, Honorary Magistrate of Saugor, in the Central Provinces.

Rai Seth Samir Mull, Vice-President of the Ajmere Municipality.

No. 1679-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Antaji Narayen Kotnis, Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Vingurla and Member of the Vingurla Municipality, in the Bombay Presidency.

Damodar Narayan, late Honorary Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department of the Government of Bombay.

Balwant Rao Bhuskute, Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner of Nimar, in the Central Provinces.

No. 1680-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Raja Lal, late a Supervisor in the Military Works Department.

Lalla Jowahir Lal, Supervisor in the Military Works Department.

Bhola Ram, Supervisor in the Military Works Department.

Babu Malak Raj, Station Master at Sabarmati Junction, Bombay-Baroda and Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

No. 1681-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai as a personal distinction upon—

Diwan Chand, of Sialkote, in the Punjab.

Isri Pershad Tewari, Contractor, in the Central Provinces.

No. 993-E.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Thuye gaung Ngwe Da Ya Min as a personal distinction upon—

Maung Kyaw Gaung, Shwehmeu or Myothugyi of Seinnan, Ye-u district.

Maung Dun, Myothugyi of Moda, Katha district.

Maung Man, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Paungdè, Prome district.

Maung Shwe Thin, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Yandoon.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 22.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 26th May, 1890.

No. 334.—Home Department notifications Nos. 209 and 210, dated the 27th March 1890, placing the services of Mr. M. Macauliffe at the disposal of the Government of Bengal and those of Mr. F. J. G. Campbell at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab are cancelled.

MEDICAL.

The 28th May, 1890.

No. 367.—The services of Surgeon G. J. H. Bell, M.B., Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 29th May, 1890.

No. 374.—The services of Surgeon S. Little, M.D., Bengal Establishment, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab by Home Department notification No. 188, dated the 26th April 1888, are hereby placed permanently at the disposal of that Government, with effect from the 20th November 1889.

No. 378.—The services of the undermentioned Medical Officers of the Bengal Establishment are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab:

Surgeon W. R. Clark.

Surgeon D. M. Davidson, M.B., C.M.

PORT BLAIR.

The 27th May, 1890.

No. 357.—Captain H. B. Thornhill, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, has obtained furlough for one year, with effect from the 14th February 1890.

This cancels Home Department notification No. 257, dated the 8th ultimo, granting Captain Thornhill privilege leave for three months and fifteen days.

JAILS.

The 27th May, 1890:

No. 368.—The services of Surgeon J. T. W. Leslie, M.B., Bengal Establishment, which were

placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma by Home Department notification No. 336, dated the 22nd May 1889, are hereby placed permanently at his disposal.

JUDICIAL.

The 29th May, 1890.

No. 719.—The services of Lieutenant H. Trevor, B.S.C., 15th Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Ferozepore.

POLICE.

The 27th May, 1890.

No. 390.—The services of Lieutenant H. W. G. Cole, B.S C., 2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as a Commandant in the Assam Military Police.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

REVENUE.

Simla, the 29th May, 1890.

No. 336—131-2-*R*.—Under section 5, Regulation III of 1822, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise the several Members of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to exercise generally throughout the territories subject to their control all the duties, powers, and authority which are vested in the Board collectively in respect of the Departments detailed below:

The Honourable F. M. Halliday will exercise the aforesaid powers in the Department of Land Revenue. This includes revenue survey and settlement, land registration, land improvements, the sale or lease of waste land and Government estates, the management of wards and attached estates, the collection of cesses, the realization of arrears of revenue, and the recovery of public demands, rent suits, embankments, pensions, the examination, enrolment, &c., of revenue agents, putni sales, and the supply of provisions for troops.

Sir Henry Harrison, Kt., will exercise the aforesaid powers in the Departments of Miscellaneous Revenue with effect from the afternoon of the 15th April 1890. These include excise, assessed taxes, salt, opium, customs, stamps and stationery, tolls and canals, the partition of estates, and the acquisition of land for public purposes.

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th May, 1890.

No. 858-*G*.—The services of Surgeon-Major T. F. Mullen, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department for employment as Medical Officer, Chaman Extension, North-Western Railway.

No. 862-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. H. Boner, as in temporary charge of the German Consulate at Karachi, during the absence of Mr. A. Thole.

No. 1755-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Harold S. Ferguson to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Travancore.

The 28th May, 1890.

No. 870-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Roberto Pescio to be in charge of the Consulate for Italy at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. F. Bozzoni.

The 29th May, 1890.

No. 1792-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (1) of the Cantonments Act, 1889, as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow by Foreign Department notification No. 1375-I., dated the 25th April 1890, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following amendment in Foreign Department notification No. 2527-I.,

dated the 30th July, 1885, imposing certain taxes in the Cantonment of Mhow, and with effect from the 1st June 1890, namely :

In Part II (octroi duties), for the existing schedule, the following shall be substituted :

Schedule of Octroi Duties to be levied in the Mhow Cantonment.

CLASS.	Name of article.	Rate.	Per
		Rs. a. p.	
I.—Articles of food and drink for men and animals.	Alubokhara	1 0 0	Maund.
	Almonds	0 12 0	"
	Betel-nut	1 0 0	"
	Betel-leaves	1 8 0	"
	Bedana	1 0 0	"
	Cotton seeds	0 0 4	"
	Chillies (green)	0 1 0	"
	Cocoanuts with shells . . .	0 3 0	"
	Coffee	0 12 0	"
	Cocoanuts	0 6 0	"
	Dried fruit of sorts	1 0 0	"
	Mustard	0 2 0	"
	Dried dates or kharricks and raisins of sorts	0 8 0	"
	Garlic	0 1 0	"
	Grain of all sorts	0 0 6	"
	Grass, dry	0 0 3	"
	" green	0 0 1	"
	Gram	0 1 0	"
	Gur	0 1 0	"
	Ghee	0 8 0	"
	Gulal	0 8 0	"
	Honey	1 0 0	"
	Kernels, cocoanut	0 6 0	"
	Kaju (nut)	0 8 0	"
	Kurbi	0 0 3	"
	Maithi	0 2 0	"
	Mangoe chips	0 4 0	"
	Mango fruit	0 1 0	"
	Mowa	0 4 0	"
	Mung, Phali	0 4 0	"
	Oil cakes	0 1 0	"
	Onions	0 1 0	"
	Potatoes	0 2 0	"
	Huldi	0 2 0	"
	Pind, khafur	0 4 0	"
	Rice	0 2 0	"

Schedule—continued.

Class.	Name of article.	Rate.			Per
		Rs.	a.	p.	
I.—Articles of food and drink for men and animals—*contd.*	Rice (Bugwa)	0	0	6	Maund.
	Sugarcane	0	1	0	"
	Indian corn	0	1	0	"
	Singara (dry)	0	4	0	"
	" (green)	0	2	0	"
	Sugar	0	4	0	"
	Sugarcandy	0	4	0	"
	Tamarind	0	1	0	"
	Tea (Hill or China)	2	8	0	Rs. 100.
	Treacle	1	0	0	Maund.
	Vegetables	0	1	0	"
	Wheat	0	0	9	"
	Cocum amchur	1	0	0	"
	Ginger, green	0	1	0	"
II.—Animals for slaughter	Sheep and goat	0	0	6	Each.
III.—Articles of fuel, lighting, and washing.	Linseed	0	2	0	Maund.
	Linseed oil, boiled	0	4	0	"
	Bees wax	1	8	0	"
	Charcoal, coke and coal	0	0	3	"
	Chupri (wax)	1	8	0	"
	Cocoanut oil	0	8	0	"
	Firewood	0	0	3	"
	Kerosine oil	0	4	0	Two tins.
	Oilseeds and oil perfumed, &c.	0	2	0	Maund.
	Poppy seed	0	2	0	"
	Soap, country	0	2	0	"
	Tallow	0	4	0	Rs. 100.
	Sujjee, khar	0	2	0	Maund.
IV.—Building materials	Burnt bricks, Government size	0	4	0	1,000.
	Burnt bricks, bazaar size	0	2	0	"
	Bamboos (green)	0	2	0	"
	" (dry)	0	6	0	"
	Balis, teak	0	8	0	Cart.
	Balis, arcot	0	4	0	"
	Babul wood	0	0	3	c. ft.
	Lime for whitewash	2	0	0	100 maunds.
	Lime, kankar	2	0	0	"
	Lime for mortar	1	8	0	"
	Limestones for mortar	1	8	0	"
	Stone, rubble	0	1	0	Cart.
	Tiles	0	2	0	1,000.

Schedule—continued.

Class.	Name of article.	Rate			Per
		Rs.	*a.*	*p.*	
IV.—Building materials—*contd.*	Teak, Bombay	0	1	0	c. ft.
V.—Drugs, gums, spices and perfumes.	Asafœtida	0	2	0	Seer.
	Alum	0	6	0	Maund.
	Behadá	0	2	0	"
	Black salt	0	4	0	"
	Banubsha	0	8	0	"
	Cloves	1	0	0	"
	Chillies (dry)	0	4	0	"
	Coriander seed	0	4	0	"
	Cardamom of sizes	6	0	0	"
	Chubila	0	4	0	"
	Chiratta	0	8	0	"
	Carraway seed	0	6	0	"
	Cinnamon	1	0	0	"
	Camphor	2	0	0	"
	Ginger, dry, Bombay	1	0	0	"
	Gum	1	0	0	"
	Hurday, all sorts	0	6	0	"
	Javatri	1	0	0	"
	Jaiphal	1	0	0	"
	Kyaphal	0	4	0	"
	Khus (opium seed)	0	4	0	"
	Kali mushi	0	8	0	"
	Kasui	0	8	0	"
	Lobhan	1	8	0	"
	Mushi, white	2	8	0	"
	Majuphal	2	0	0	"
	Nutmegs	1	0	0	"
	Nasphal	0	8	0	"
	Nagar motha	0	8	0	"
	Pepper, black	1	0	0	"
	Saffron	2	0	0	Rs. 100.
	Sunchore	0	2	0	Maund.
	Salum misry	5	0	0	"
	Sandal wood	1	0	0	"
	" chips	0	2	0	"
	Sulphur	0	4	0	"
	Suttawdar	1	0	0	"
	Sahjira	1	0	0	"
	Sunamukhi	0	8	0	"

Schedule—concluded.

Class.	Name of article.	Rate.			Per
		Rs.	a.	p.	
V.—Drugs, gums, spices and perfumes—*contd.*	Sohaga	0	8	0	Maund.
	Ujwain	0	2	0	"
	Unab	1	0	0	"
	Upleta	0	6	0	"
VI.—Tobacco	Tobacco, English	2	0	0	"
	" Country	1	0	0	"
	" " second sort	0	8	0	Rs. 100
	" " third sort	0	4	0	"
VII.—Piece goods and other textile fabrics and manufactured articles of clothing and dress.	Bags, empty	1	0	0	"
	Cotton piece goods of all manufacture	1	9	0	"
	Woollen and silken manufacture	3	2	0	"
	Gota, khura	3	2	0	"
	Gota, false	1	9	0	"
	Tatputty	2	0	0	"
VIII.—Metals and articles of metal	Copper and brass utensils	0	12	0	Maund.
	Iron and articles made of iron	0	4	0	"
	Steel and articles made of steel	0	4	0	"
IX.—Miscellaneous	Bangles, country	2	0	0	"
	Cotton with seeds	0	2	6	"
	Cotton, cleaned	0	8	0	"
	Cane	0	4	0	"
	Gunpowder, country	1	0	0	"
	Hemp and rope	0	2	0	"
	Twine of sorts	0	4	0	"
	Tape, cotton	1	0	0	"
	Hides, raw, cow	0	1	0	Each.
	" " tanned	0	2	0	"
	" " sheep	0	0	3	"
	" tanned, sheep	0	1	0	"
	Indigo	5	0	0	Maund.
	Ivory	0	4	0	Seer.
	Kutha kusumba	1	0	0	Maund.
	Maonga	2	0	0	Rs. 100.
	Mendi	0	8	0	Maund.
	Meifit	0	8	0	"
	Patung	0	8	0	"
	Shoes, English	3	0	0	Rs. 100.
	" Country	3	0	0	"
	Parsis and Boras goods and stores and furniture of all descriptions	1	8	0	"

NOTE.—Machinery, agricultural implements, and head-loads of firewood, grass, and vegetables to pass free.

No. 1793-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17, sub-section (2) of the Cantonments Act, 1889, as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow by Foreign Department notification No. 1375-I., dated the 25th April 1890, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following additional modifications in the Mhow Cantonment Taxation Regulations as published under Foreign Department notification No. 2528-I., dated the 30th July 1885, and amended by Foreign Department notification No. 3843-I., dated 1st October 1889, and with effect from the 1st June 1890, namely:

(*a*) to section 31 the following shall be added, namely:

"Such certificate must be presented at the office of the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee within one week of its being granted by the departmental officer.

(*b*) In section 32 for the words "one year" the words "one week" shall be substituted.

(*c*) In section 33 between the words "exports" and "goods" the words "within three months of the date of the said receipt" shall be inserted and to the same section the following shall be added, namely:

"Goods which have been booked to go by railway shall be considered to have been exported."

(*d*) In section 34 between the words "certificate" and "accompanied" the words "within one week of its having been granted" shall be inserted, and the last sixteen words of the section shall be omitted.

(*e*) In section 43 for the words "one year" the words "three months" shall be substituted.

The 30th May, 1890.

No. 887-*G*.—The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 29th March 1890:

Deo Rao Jeykrishna, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, in the vacancy caused by the death of Rao Bahadur Purshottam Rao Narayan, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Waman Narayan Bapat, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, *vice* Deo Rao Jeykrishna.

Mirza Safdar Ali Beg, Tahsildar of the 2nd Grade, and Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class, in the vacancy caused by the promotion of Waman Narayan Bapat.

No. 890-*G*.—The services of Lieutenant F. de H. Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for employment as Officiating Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding at Mandalay.

No. 1098-*E*.—The services of Captain H. M. Jackson, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, Survey of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department with effect from the 13th May 1890.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 26th May, 1890.

No. 2588.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

April 1890. (Lakhs of Rupees.)

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I., page 497.]	In April.		To end of April.		Whole year	
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	Budget, 1890-91.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1889-90.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,72	1,76	...	...	24,56	24,68
Opium	65	78	...	...	8,20	8,59
Salt	82	80	...	...	8,23	8,19
Stamps	36	35	...	...	4,04	4,09
Excise	39	39	...	...	4,85	4,89
Provincial Rates	27	23	.	...	3,35	3,46
Customs	17	14	...	..	1,56	1,50
Assessed Taxes	6	6	...	...	1,44	1,48
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	2	2	..	...	50	46
Registration	3	3	...	..	35	35
Tributes from Native States	5	6	...	...	78	77
Other Civil Revenue	29	33	...	..	3,48	3,32
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	4,83	4,95	...	...	61,34	61,78
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 45	— 44	..	...	— 4,20	— 4,15
Opium	— 82	— 44	...	...	— 2,30	— 1,61
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,89	— 1,76	...	...	— 24,08	— 22,52
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 3,16	— 2,64	...	..	— 30,58	— 28,28
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 4	+ 1	...	..	+ 47	...
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	— 1	...	.	...	+ 14	+ 25
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 53	+ 57	..	...	+ 4,16	+ 4,15
Do. Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c.		— 1		...	— 54	— 45
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 4	...	...	+ 85	+ 63
Do. Issues	— 1,17	— 1,17	..	...	— 14,29	— 14,31
Telegraph Receipts	+ 5	+ 7	...	...	...	— 3
Do. Issues	— 6	— 7	...	...		
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 72	+ 71			+ 83	+ 8,96
" " Issues	— 70	— 75	...			— 8,03
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 37	+ 36	...		+ 2,84	+ 3,92
" " " Issues	— 10	— 10	...	...		— 1,44
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 10	+ 10	...	...	— 5,52	+ 2,08
" " Issues	— 74	— 78	..	...		— 7,26
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 94	— 1,02	..	...	— 11,06	— 11,53
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	...	...	...	.	— 4	+ 1,88
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 27	— 17		...	— 20	+ 6
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 1,10	— 63	...		— 6,16	— 6,44
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R 10 per £	— 2,43	— 93	...	...	— 14,89	— 15,67
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	+ 12	+ 8	...	...	+ 9	— 35
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 3,14	— 1,65	..	...	— 21,20	— 20,52
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 2,41	— 36	..	...	— 1,50	+ 1,45
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,75	13,30	...	...	14,60	13,30
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,34	12,94	...	...	13,10	14,75

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 29th May, 1890.

No. 2640.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of April 1890 are notified:

With effect from the 7th April 1890, in consequence of the grant of furlough to Mr. E. Gay—

Mr. S. Jacob to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor General.

With effect from the 9th April 1890, in consequence of the grant of leave on medical certificate to Mr. R. C. Chapman—

Mr. A. H. Anthony to officiate in Class IV, and

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to officiate in Class V,

of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 17th April 1890, the date on which Mr. E. Lawrence joined his appointment in Class II of the Enrolled List—

Messrs. H. G. Cowie and W. H. Dobbie to cease to be substantive *pro tempore* in Classes II and III respectively, and to officiate in those classes.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th May, 1890.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 483.—Captain C. L. Woollcombe, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, *vice* Major J. A. Barlow, whose tenure of appointment has expired,—dated 10th May 1890.

No. 484.—In G. G. O. No. 169 of 1890, notifying the appointment of Captain R. L. A. Pennington to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, *for* "*vice* Major J. A. Barlow" *read* "*vice* Major C. D. Cave".

ARMY STAFF.

No. 485.—Captain H. F. Mercer, Royal Artillery, to be Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Artillery in India. Dated 25th March 1890.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 486.—*1st Cavalry*—

Surgeon H. G. L. Wortabet, M.D., Medical Officer, 3rd Infantry, to officiate as Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon C. Mallins, M.B., on furlough. Dated 3rd May 1890.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 487.—Brigade-Surgeon T. Maunsell, Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General T. Rudd, M.D., proceeding on leave. Dated 8th May 1890.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 488.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff:

To be an Extra Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant S. H. Pollen, Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 21st May 1890.

No. 489.—The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab:

Captain K. P. Apthorp, Royal Irish Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 10th May 1890.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 490.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Captain R. B. Adams, Bengal Staff Corps, (p. a.) for six months.

Lieutenant C. Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, (m. c.) for ve months.

Lieutenant E. H. Cole, Bengal Staff Corps, (u. p. a.) for twenty-one days.

Surgeon-Major T. Moloney, M.D., (p. a.) till 14th January 1891.

Sub-Conductor C. J. Clarke, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for five months.

PROMOTIONS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 491.—Sub-Conductor Joseph Land to be Conductor, and Store-Sergeant Alfred W. Hocking to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 13th March 1890, *vice* Conductor G. C. Goff, deceased.

No. 492.—Sub-Conductor John Cooper to be Conductor, and Store-Sergeant Joseph Higgins to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 24th March 1890, *vice* Conductor R. Whitmore, transferred to the pension establishment.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 493.—Sergeant Arthur Malpass, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 4th February 1890, *vice* Sub-Conductor Charles Lewis, retired.

(This cancels G. G. O. No. 226 of 1890.)

NATIVE ARMY.

No 494.—*36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Sundar Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Gurditt Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Nand Singh, transferred to the pension establishment;

Jemadar Kesar Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Jíwan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hazúra Singh, transferred to the pension establishment,—

with effect from the 22nd April 1890.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 495.—*2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Regiment*—

Havildar Kulbir Thápa to be Jemadar, *vice* Pahal Singh Rána, deceased, with effect from the 2nd May 1890.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 496.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit Subadar-Major Muhammad Ibrahim, 10th Bombay Infantry, to the 2nd class of the Order of British India, with the title of *Bahadur*, from the 22nd March 1890, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Ittoji Jadow, *Bahadur*, 24th Bombay Infantry, deceased.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 497.—Colonel Archibald Dunstaffnage Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th May 1890, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 498.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the Volunteer Corps in Assam mentioned below being formed into an Administrative Battalion:

The Sibsagar Mounted Rifles.
The Darrang Mounted Rifles.
The Lakhimpur Mounted Rifles.
The Nowgong Mounted Rifles.
The Shillong Volunteer Rifle Corps.
The Gauhati Rifles.

The battalion will be designated the "Assam Valley Administrative Battalion," and will be under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 499.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Frank James Brook Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Jhansi, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Sabonadiere, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 500.—*3rd Punjab (North Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major George Frederick Wilson, Royal Engineers, to be Major, *vice* Pitt, resigned.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 501.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Charles William Clarke to be Captain, *vice* Ward, resigned.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 502.—Lieutenant J. H. Twiss, Royal Engineers, is appointed to the Military Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary, with effect from the 1st October 1888.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 503.—Lieutenant A. C. Painter, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, supernumerary, with effect from the 14th May 1890.

No. 504.—Mr. W. Sinclair, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, is promoted to the rank of Honorary Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 25.—Mr. W. Barrett, Chief Engineer, Indian Marine, to be Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard, with effect from the 8th April 1890.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 26.—Mr. D. Rustomji, Engineer, Indian Marine, is granted furlough in India (p. a.) for one year, under paragraph 560, clause I, Marine Regulations, India, volume I.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 27.—The following promotions are made in the Indian Marine, with effect from the dates specified:

Mr. F. O. Gadsden, Engineer, to be Chief Engineer,—24th February 1890.
Mr. T. Walmsley, Engineer, to be Chief Engineer,—8th April 1890.
Mr. F. F. Pickard, Assistant Engineer, to be Engineer,—1st April 1890.
Mr. C. J. J. Jones, Assistant Engineer, to be Engineer,—8th April 1890.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th May, 1890.

No. 252.—The undermentioned officers are permitted, at their own request, to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the dates noted against their names:

Mr. G. C. F. Barnardo, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—24th June 1890.
Mr. J. Cleburne, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, —20th June 1890.
Rai Sahib Ramkissen Mookerjee, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,—16th June 1890.
Mr. M. J. Monckton, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bengal,—10th July 1890.

No. 253.—Mr. R. Dinwiddie, Accountant, 1st Grade, attached to the Office of the Joint Auditor and Examiner of Accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts in that Office during the absence of Mr. T. H. Wright on privilege leave.

The 29th May, 1890.

No. 254.—Mr. I. O'Callaghan is promoted from Class I, Grade 2, to Class I, Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 29th March, 1890.

From the 12th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 5th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry, dated at Belgaum, this 21st day of May, 1890.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 36-B.—1579, Private John Edwards.
Age,—30 years.
Height,—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown. and nearly bald; Eyes, brown.
Date of Desertion,—9th May, 1890.
Place of Desertion,—Burma.
Date of Enlistment,—16th September, 1878.
At what place Enlisted,—Newport, Monmouth.
Parish and County in which born,—Trecastle, Brencow.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Labourer
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Was granted permission to take civil employment in Burmā pending discharge by purchase on 13th January, 1890. On furlough.
Under 12 years' service.

W. COX, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Somersetshire L. I.

No. 362.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into rupee pounds (Rx.) at

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1889-90.	April 1888 to January 1889.	April 1889 to January 1890.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I	Land Revenue*	24,021,100	16,122,900	16,649,400	526,500	...
II	Opium	8,260,000	7,179,600	7,363,600	184,000	...
III	Salt	8,029,900	6,365,400	6,815,500	450,100	...
IV	Stamps	3,959,500	3,245,000	3,353,800	108,800	...
V	Excise	4,727,300	3,876,400	4,025,200	148,800	...
VI	Provincial Rates	3,258,000	2,364,200	2,655,900	291,700	...
VII	Customs	1,418,400	962,100	1,103,800	141,700	...
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,515,300	1,328,200	1,388,900	60,700	...
IX	Forest	1,269,600	933,400	1,097,200	163,800	...
X	Registration	331,100	274,400	291,100	16,700	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	783,000	506,900	505,800	...	1,100
XII	Interest	690,300	485,900	511,900	26,000	...
XIII	Post Office	1,348,000	1,077,500	1,117,700	40,200	...
XIV	Telegraph	731,300	579,000	617,200	38,200	...
XV	Mint	228,600	118,200	140,300	22,100	...
XVI	Law and Justice: Courts of Law	326,800	279,400	292,100	12,700	..
	Law and Justice: Jails	270,100	192,400	207,300	14,900	..
XVII	Police	346,000	284,200	294,100	9,900	...
XVIII	Marine	184,700	151,700	134,100	...	17,600
XIX	Education	212,400	164,000	162,700	...	1,300
XX	Medical	52,500	40,700	37,200	...	3,500
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	67,100	71,500	58,000	...	13,500
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	271,000	165,800	156,500	...	9,300
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	65,600	51,100	53,400	2,300	...
XXIV	Exchange	527,300	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	328,600	230,000	279,600	49,600	...
		63,223,500	47,049,900	49,312,300	2,262,400	...
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	13,103,200	9,564,700	10,998,400	1,433,700	...
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,560,000	3,528,300	2,965,200	...	563,100
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	23,000	29,800	40,400	10,600	...
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,090,100	803,700	898,500	94,800	...
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	169,800	136,200	130,700	...	5,500
XXXI	Military Works	38,900	32,000	31,600	..	400
XXXII	Civil Works	527,100	382,500	394,200	11,700	...
XXXIII	Army: Effective	829,400	739,200	683,400	...	55,800
	,, Non-effective	56,600	36,900	42,200	5,300	...
		82,621,600	62,303,200	65,496,900	3,193,700	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	214,100	284,000	269,800	...	11,200
	Exchange added to Revenue	99,600	131,800	123,600	...	8,200
	GRAND TOTAL	82,935,300	62,716,000	65,890,300	3,174,300	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY,
Calcutta, the 28th May, 1890.

ten months of the year 1889-90, as compared with the corresponding period of 1888-89.

R10 to the pound, omitting all amounts below hundreds of pounds.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1889-90.	April 1888 to January 1889.	April 1889 to January 1890.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	221,100	184,800	194,100	9,300	...
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,541,400	646,200	717,100	70,900	...
3	Land Revenue	3,627,800	2,708,700	2,807,900	99,200	...
4	Opium (including cost of Production)	2,362,700	2,514,700	1,537,600	...	977,100
5	Salt (do. do.)	461,900	364,800	360,500	...	4,300
6	Stamps	85,100	70,100	70,500	400	...
7	Excise	154,100	86,500	91,700	5,200	...
8	Provincial Rates	60,500	49,600	45,700	...	3,900
9	Customs	138,000	110,900	111,200	300	...
10	Assessed Taxes	28,800	21,600	22,200	600	...
11	Forest	798,200	552,300	536,600	...	15,700
12	Registration	194,700	160,600	159,800	...	800
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt*	4,173,100	3,377,400	3,436,400	59,000	...
14	Do. on other Obligations	454,900	87,000	76,500	...	10,500
15	Post Office	1,270,100	995,900	1,027,900	32,000	...
16	Telegraph	601,000	451,300	460,700	9,400	...
17	Mint	84,800	71,800	82,000	10,200	...
18	General Administration	1,417,300	1,127,700	1,146,800	19,100	...
19	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2,718,700	2,220,400	2,238,500	18,100	...
	Law and Justice { Jails	841,800	673,800	703,600	29,800	...
20	Police	3,945,000	3,030,800	3,159,400	128,600	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	455,100	327,600	340,200	12,600	...
22	Education	1,352,300	994,200	986,100	...	8,100
23	Ecclesiastical	163,600	128,600	131,900	3,300	...
24	Medical	781,900	615,300	630,100	14,800	...
25	Political	642,000	578,100	489,400	...	88,700
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	393,800	409,100	375,200	...	33,900
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	504,300	431,400	433,800	2,400	...
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	9,100	3,600	1,200	...	2,400
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	759,300	622,700	652,100	29,400	...
30	Stationery and Printing	457,600	367,100	381,200	14,100	...
32	Miscellaneous	252,700	279,600	227,000	...	52,600
33	Famine Relief	20,500	3,600	78,800	75,200	...
35	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	80,000	54,000	50,700	...	3,300
		31,053,200	24,321,800	23,764,400	...	557,400
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	10,200	8,500	5,600	...	2,900
38	State Railways: (Working Expenses)	6,874,100	5,041,400	5,649,600	608,200	...
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,400	14,600	16,600	2,000	...
39	Guaranteed Companies: (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	650,000	537,100	445,000	...	92,100
	Interest	30,100	9,000	8,600	...	400
40	Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	87,500	25,600	60,500	34,900	...
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	82,500	41,800	78,200	36,400	...
42	Irrigation Major Works: Working Expenses	691,900	557,300	572,400	15,100	...
43	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	848,900	592,000	600,900	8,900	...
44	Military Works	1,134,000	741,200	794,700	53,500	...
45	Civil Works	4,111,700	2,645,000	2,718,500	73,500	...
46	Army: Effective	14,231,900	11,362,500	11,277,400	...	85,100
	" Non-effective	875,100	792,900	806,600	13,700	...
47	Special Defence Works	545,000	335,900	264,600	...	71,300
		61,245,500	47,026,600	47,063,600	37,000	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	15,170,200	13,460,300	13,091,200	...	369,100
	Exchange charged as Expenditure	7,054,100	6,317,300	5,999,100	...	318,200
		83,469,800	66,804,200	66,153,900	...	650,300
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
48	State Railways	1,697,100	728,600	1,080,800	352,200	...
49	Irrigation Works	527,500	335,700	262,200	...	73,500
	In England—					
48	State Railways	1,273,000	622,500	731,800	109,300	...
49	Irrigation Works	...	2,800	1,100	...	1,700
50	Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	10,336,000	...	...	10,336,000
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	591,900	293,400	335,800	42,400	...
		4,089,500	12,319,000	2,411,700	...	9,907,300
	GRAND TOTAL	87,559,300	79,123,200	68,565,600	...	10,557,600

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

E. SIMPSON BYRNE,
Deputy Comptroller-General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Comptroller-General.

EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, MILITARY WORKS.

Account of Government Promissory Notes deposited as Security for the faithful performance of Contracts by persons having dealings with the Military Works Department as per Register kept by the Examiner and posted to the 31st March 1890.

Item.	Name, Occupation and Address.	Amount of Investment. 4 per cent. of 1886.	4 and 4½ per cent. of 1879.	4 per cent. of 1865.	Various 4 per cent.	Name of officer to whom interest is sent.	Remarks.
	Held in safe custody by the Agent, Bank of Bengal, Lahore.						
1	Madho Soordun Das, Contractor, Fort William Division	...	...	...	200	No interest drawn while in safe custody.	
2	Messrs Cook and Sons, Contractor, Fort William Division	...	...	...	200		
3	Shib Nath Ghose, Contractor, Fort William Division	...	...	...	100		
4	Norosing Banerjee, Beharee Churn Sen, Contractor, Fort William Division	...	...	...	100		
5	Nisterun Chunder Chunder, Contractor, Fort William Division	...	...	100	...		
6	Nisterun Chunder Chunder, Contractor, Fort William Division	...	...	100	...		
7	Nisterun Chunder Chunder, Contractor, Fort William Division	...	...	...	100		
8	Nisterun Chunder Chunder, Contractor, Fort William Division	...	...	200	200		
9	Mohendro Nath Ghose, Contractor, Fort William Division	...	...	100	...		
10	Mohendro Nath Das, Contractor, Fort William Division	...	...	...	100		
11	Shib Nath Ghose	...	100	100	...		
12	Jodu Nath Nath, Contractor, Fort William Division	...	...	500	...		
13	Mohendro Nath Ghose, Contractor, Fort William Division	...	..	100	...		Returned in May, 1890.
14	Kristo Nath Ghose, Contractor, Fort William Division	...	...	...	200		
15	Mohendro Nath Paul, Contractor, Fort William Division	...	..	200	...		
16	Punchanun Dey, Contractor, Fort William Division	...	...	...	200		
17	Gopee Mohun Bose, Contractor, Fort William Division	...	...	500	...		Note being returned.
18	Dhurma Das Banerjee, Contractor, Fort William Division	...	...	100	...		
19	Mohendra Nath Paul, Contractor, Fort William Division	...	...	100	...		
20	Punchanun Dey, Contractor, Fort William Division	...	...	...	2,500		
21	Kristo Nath Ghose, Contractor, Fort William Division	...	...	2,100	600		
22	Tahil Mul & Co., Contractors, Rawul Pindi Division	...	...	...	1,000		
23	Lalla Gopee Chand, Contractor, Rawul Pindi Division	...	...	...	100		
24	Mata Deen, Contractor, Lucknow Division	...	...	...	500		
25	Raja Ram & Co., Contractors, Lucknow Division	...	...	...	3,000		
26	Toolsee Ram, Contractor, Allahabad Division	...	1,000	..	...		
27	Hazari Mul & Co., Contractor, Allahabad Division	100	...	...	...		Cawnpore Achneyra Debenture Loan.
28	Toolsee Ram, Contractor, Allahabad Division	...	...	1,000	...		
29	Jewra Khan, Contractor, Allahabad Division	...	...	1,000	..		
30	Toolsee Ram, Contractor, Allahabad Division	...	1,000	500	...		
31	Rattee Ram, Contractor, Allahabad Division	...	...	...	1,000		
32	Kalli Churn Trufdar, Contractor, Allahabad Division	...	...	500	10.		Notes being returned.
33	Kalli Churn Trufdar, Contractor, Allahabad Division	...	...	...	100		
34	Rattee Ram, Contractor, Allahabad Division	...	...	...	500		
35	Hazari Mull, Contractor, Allahabad Division	300	...	...	...		Railway Debenture Loan being returned.
36	Toolsee Ram, Contractor, Allahabad Division	...	500	1,000	3,000		
37	Toolsee Ram, Contractor, Allahabad Division	...	...	500	1,000		
38	Meheer Lall Dass, Contractor, Barrackpore Division	...	...	100	...		Notes being returned.
39	Radha Binod Sircar and Maher Lall Dass, Contractors, Barrackpore Division	..	...	...	200		
40	Tincarry Chatterjee, Contractor, Barrackpore Division	...	...	100	...		
41	Brojo Nath Sreemany, Contractor, Barrackpore Division	...	..	...	100		
42	Mohendro Nath Chatterjee, Contractor, Barrackpore Division	...	...	...	100		Note being returned.
43	Denobundo Mookerjee and Sri Narayan Bedratna, Contractors, Barrackpore Division	...	...	100	...		
44	A. C. Dass and Brothers, Contractors, Barrackpore Division	...	...	...	500		
45	Messrs. Kissory Lall Mookerjee & Co., Contractors, Barrackpore Division	...	...	...	10,000		
46	Messrs. Kissory Lall Mookerjee & Co., Contractors, Barrackpore Division	...	...	1,000	...		
47	Messrs. Kissory Lall Mookerjee & Co., Contractors, Barrackpore Division	...	...	1,000	2,000		
48	Aubinas Chunder Soor, Contractor, Barrackpore Division	...	...	100			
49	Sammad Shah, Contractor, Peshawar Division	...	...	...	1,000		
50	Tunsook and Ramlall, Contractors, Ferozepore Division	...	...	...	200		
51	Amir Singh, Contractor, Umballa Division	...	...	...	200		
52	Amir Singh, Contractor, Umballa Division	...	...	...	500		
53	Tahil Mul & Co., Contractors, Quetta Division	...	...	...	1,000		
54	Mr. G. Coates, Contractor, Ferozepore Division	...	...	...	300		Stock notes to be credited to Government.
55	Ajudhia Pershad, Contractor, Meerut Division	...	...	500	...		Returned in April 1890.
	TOTAL	400	2,600	11,600	30,900		
	Notes converted into Trust Stock by Comptroller General.						
1	Anant Ram, Store-keeper, Amballa Division	...	..	500	..	Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.	
2	Mudho Soodun Chowdry, Cashier, Barrackpore Division	...	...	2,000	...		
3	Sree Nath Mookerjee, Store-keeper, Fort William Division	...	...	1,000	...		
4	Jhundoo Mull, Cashier, Amballa Division	..	...	2,000	.		
5	Bahadur Singh Store-keeper, Amballa Division	...	...	500	...		
6	Adam's Monument Fund Agra Division	...	...	3,000	...		
7	Hari Das Bose, Cashier, Ferozepore Division	.	...	500	...		
8	Boodhoo Ram, Store-keeper, Lahore Division	.	...	500	...		
9	Mohamed Din, Cashier, Mooltan Division	...	...	500	...		
10	Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Cashier, Fort William Division	...	.	1,000	...		
11	Rakhal Dass Shome, Store-keeper, Barrackpore Division	..	.	100	...		
12	Jugal Kishore, Cashier, Lucknow Division	...	...	1,000	...		
13	Mohendro Nath Bhattacharjee, Sub-Overseer, Fort William Division	..	..	200	...		
	TOTAL	...	..	12,800	...		
	GRAND TOTAL	400	2,600	24,400	30,900		

H. CLARKE,
Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned Candidates have passed the B. A. Examination—

This List is arranged in Alphabetical order.

	Abdul Aziz	Presidency College.
	Abdul Hamid	St. Xavier's College.
	Abdul Lateef	Hughli College.
	Acharyya, Ramchandra	Teacher.
	Afsaruddin Mahomed	Presidency College.
	Bagchi, Brajanath	Ripon College.
	" Girijakanta	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Manaranjan	Krishnagar College.
	" Nagendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Satyendranarayan	Presidency College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar.	Ripon College.
	" Asutosh	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Bamacharan	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Banamali	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Charuchandra.	Krishnagar College.
	" Dinanath	Teacher.
	" Haridas	Patna College.
	" Haripada	Ripon College.
	" Kshitischandra.	Teacher.
	" Parbaticharan.	Dacca College.
	" Rakhaldas	Ripon College.
	" Ramchandra	Ditto.
	" Saradaprasad.	Ditto.
	" Saradaprasad.	Presidency College.
	" Sasibhushan	Ripon College.
	" Satinath	Presidency College.
	" Satischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Banik, Rakhalchandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Baruya, Kailasnath	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Basu, Asutosh	Hughli College.
	" Girischandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Haricharan	City College.
	" Hiralal	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Lalitkisor	Ripon College.
	" Manmathanath	City College.
	" Nagendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Pramadakumar	St. Xavier's College.
	" Surendrachandra	Ripon College.
	" Surendranath	City College.
	" Syamacharan	General Assembly's Institution.
	Basudeva Narayan	Patna College.
	Bejbaruya, Lakshminath	General Assembly's Institution.
	Bhabani Sahay	Teacher.
	Bhar, Benimadhab	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhattacharyya, Benimadhab	Ripon College.
	" Karunanath	Ditto
	" Kesabchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Narayanchandra.	City College.
	" Ramdas	Berhampur College.
	" Ramakanta	Rajshahye College.
	Bhattasali, Akshaychandra	Dacca College.
	Bhaumik, Rasiklal	Ripon College.
	Bhaya, Lalitmohan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Biswas, Jagatballabh	Presidency College.
	" Lalitkrishna	Ditto.
	" Taraprasad	Dacca College.
	Buchanon, W. J.	Rangoon College.
	Chakrabarti, Asvinikumar	Dacca College.
	" Banamali	City College.
	" Brajendrakumar	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Chintaharan	Dacca College.
	" Girischandra	Ripon College.
	" Haricharan	Dacca College.
	" Jajneswar	Ditto.
	" Kalikumar	Metropolitan Instn..
	" Kasichandra	Dacca College.
	" Maheswar	Teacher.
	" Mahimachandra	City College.
	" Rajanikanta	Ripon College.
	" Saratchandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Chandra, Atulchandra	Presidency College.
	" Matilal	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Rasmohan	General Assembly's Instn.
	Chanmukam, J. K.	Teacher.
	Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra.	General Assembly's Instn.
	" Adharnath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Anantanath	City College.
	" Bipinbihari	Hugli College.
	" Chintaharan	Presidency College.
80	" Debendranath	General Assembly's Instn.
	" Haripada	Teacher.
	" Khagendranath.	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Narendranath	St. Xavier's College.
	" Prabodhchandra	Presidency College.
	" Sabasiba	Berhampur College.
	" Sasibhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Sitanath.	Ditto.
	" Sriram	City College.
	" Surendranath, No. 1	Metropolitan Institution.
90	Chaudhuri, Asutosh	L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur.
	" Chandrakisor	Patna College.
	" Madanmohan	City College.
	" Surendranath	Ripon College.
	Dajee Jayram Panday	Hislop College.
	Das, Amritalal	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Annadacharan	Ripon College.
	" Benimadhab	General Assembly's Instn.
	" Bidhubhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Bipinchandra	City College.
100	" Chittaranjan	Presidency College.
	" Damodar	Teacher.
	" Jnanendramohan	Presidency College.
	" Kaminikumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Madhusudan	Ripon College.
	" Maheshchandra	Ditto.
	" Mihirlal	Hughli College.
	" Padmanath	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Radhasundar	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Rakhalchandra	Presidency College.
110	" Ramprasanna	Berhampur College.
	" Upendranath	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Dasgupta, Asutosh	St. Xavier's College.
	" Manaranjan	Ditto.
	Dassinha, Bipinbihari	General Assembly's Institution.
	Datta, Anandamohan	Ditto
	" Annadacharan	Metropoletan Institution.
	" Aswinikumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Bhubanmohan	Teacher.
	" Jogeschandra	Ditto
120	" Jyotilal	St. Xavier's College.
	" Krishnamadhab	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Nabagopal	Ripon College.
	" Narendranath	Patna College.
	De, Arindranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Brajendrakumar	Presidency College.
	" Brindabanchandra	Dacca College.
	" Debendranath	Hughli College.
	" Gopendralal	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Harischandra	Dacca College
130	" Khagendranath	Presidency College.
	" Pratulchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	DeSilva, S. T.	Wesley College, Colombo.
	Devakar Dutta Misra	Teacher.
	Enayet Karim	St. Xavier's College.
	Fakhruddin	Patna College.
	Gangopadhyay, Bamacharan	Ripon College.
	" Nanigopal	Ditto.
	" Nisikanta	City College.
	" Rajendranath	Krishnagar College
140	" Sasibhushan	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Siddheswar	Hughli College.
	Ghosh, Anangamohan	City College.
	" Anukulchandra	Dacca College.
	" Asutosh	Ripon College.

	Ghosh, Atulchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Brajendrakumar	Dacca College.
	„ Debendranath	Ripon College.
	„ Dharmadas	Teacher.
	„ Girijabhushan	City College.
	„ Gopalchandra, No. I	Metropolitan Institution.
150	„ Gopalchandra, No. II	Ditto.
	„ Gopalchandra	Berhampur College.
	„ Harigopal	Presidency College.
	„ Harendrakumar	Dacca College.
	„ Hemantakumar	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Hiralal	City College.
	„ Hridaynath	Teacher.
	„ Jnanendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kisarilal	Teacher.
160	„ Kumudbandhu	Dacca College.
	„ Lalgopal	Teacher
	„ Maheschandra	City College.
	„ Mohinimohan	Presidency College.
	„ Nakurchandra	City College.
	„ Narayanchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Narendranath	City College.
	„ Prasannakumar	Presidency College.
	„ Rajanikanta	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Rajanikumar	City College
170	„ Surendrachandra	Presidency College.
	„ Surendranath	Ditto.
	„ Umeschandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	Ghoshal, Gopalchandra	Ripon College.
	„ Phakirchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Surendranarayan	Ripon College.
	Ghatak, Ganeschandra	City College.
	Girijananda	Patna Collage.
	Gopal Shridhar Gadgil	Hislop College.
	Goswami, Naityagopal	Ripon College.
180	Gun, Tarakanta	Teacher.
	Gupta, Bhupendanath	Presidency College.
	„ Haricharan	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Kalimohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rajendrakisor	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Satyendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Habibullah Kaderbhoi M.	Jabalpur College.
	Hajra, Amritalal	Ripon College.
	Haldar, Manmohan	Victoria College Cooch Behar.
	Harbans Sahay	Patna College.
190	Har Prasad Agnihotry	Jabalpur Colege.
	Harris, H. W.	Agra College.
	Hart, G. W,	Teacher.
	H. Po Saw	St. Xavier's College.
	Heera Jha	Patna College.
	Hui, Nibaranchandra	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Jagannath Saran	Patna College.
	Jagarnath Sahay	Ditto.
	Kar, Gopalgabinda	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Keshi Misra	Patna College.
200	Khan, Saradanath	City College.
	Konar, Syamacharan	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Krishna Ballabh	Patna College.
	Kuldip Sahay	Ditto.
	Mahanti, Harakrishna	Ravenshaw College.
	Maharana, Chandramohan	Ditto.
	Maitra, Hemantakumar	Presidency College.
	„ Piyarimohan	Ripon College.
	„ Radhikakrishna	Ditto.
	„ Umeschandra	Ditto.
210	Majumdar, Bankimchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bidubhusan	Ripon College.
	„ Bhupendranath	Patna College.
	„ Probodhchandra	Ripon College.
	„ Priyasankar	Presidency College.
	Mirza Wazahat Hossain	Teacher.
	Mithila Saran	Patna College.
	Mitra, Abinaschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Amarendrachandra	Presidency College.
	„ Hemchandra	City College.
220	„ Kiranlal	Presidency College.
	„ Nagendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nilkrishna	Presidency College.
	„ Rameshchandra	Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satischandra	General Assembly's Instn.
	„ Srikanta	Presidency College.
	„ Surendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mockbul Ali	Dacca College.
	Mohiuddin Ahmad	St. Xavier's College.
230	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	Ripon College.
	„ Bagalananda	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bhabataran	Patna College.
	„ Bipradas	Ripon College.
	„ Girijabhushan	Patna College.
	„ Haricharan	City College.
	„ Hariprasanna	Dacca College.
	„ Jogindranath	City College.
	„ Jyotindranath	Ripon College.
	„ Kanailal	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
240	„ Kedarnath	Teacher.
	„ Mahendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nabagopal	City College.
	„ Nalinikanta	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Nilratan	Berhampur College.
	„ Paradakinkar	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Saratkinkar	Presidency College.
	„ Satyaprasanna.	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Srinath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Suranath	Hughli College.
250	„ Surendranath	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Upendranarayan.	Presidency College.
	Mustafi, Asutosh	Ripon College.
	Nag, Matilal	Ditto.
	Nanabhoy Nowrajee Burjorjee	Rangoon College.
	Nandi, Jagatchandra	Dacca College.
	„ Sureschandra	Presideney College,
	Niyogi, Brajanandan	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jasadanandan	Teacher.
	Pal, Asutosh	Hughli College.
260	„ Chandranath	Dacca College.
	„ Gopallal	Ripon College.
	Qasemuddin Khan	Patna College.
	Raha, Abhaycharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Prasannakumar	City College.
	„ Upendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ray, Abinaschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Anukulchandra	Ditto.
	„ Baidyanath	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Bijaygopal	Ripon College.
270	„ Brajendranath	Ditto.
	„ Brajendranath	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Dolgobinda	City College.
	„ Girindralal	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Harinath	Presidency College.
	„ Jadabchandra	Ditto.
	„ Jnanendramohan	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Kasiswar	Berhampur College.
	„ Kumudnath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Lalitmohan	Teacher.
280	„ Mahimchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Manaranjan	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Matilal	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Nabakrishna	Berhampur College.
	„ Nirmalchandra	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Nityananda	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Paramesprasanna	City College.
	„ Pulinchandra	Dacca College.
	„ Rajendrachandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Rajendramohan	Presidency College.
290	„ Rajendranarayan	Ripon College.
	„ Ramanikanta	Presidency College.
	„ Srigobinda	Rajshahye College.
	„ Srischandra	City College.
	„ Sureschandra	Krishnagar College.
	„ Surendranath, No 1	Ripon College.
	„ Tarasundar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Raichaudhri, Asutosh	Berhampnr College.
	„ Girijaprasanna	Presidency College.
	„ Sibadas	Ditto.
300	Sadhu, Krisnalal	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Saha Fazaruddin	Rajshahye College.
	Samanta, Kaliprasanna	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Sanyal, Janakinath	City College.
	Sarkar, Akshaykumar	Bishop's College.
	„ Ekkarinath	Teacher.
	„ Kalikrishna	Ravenshaw College.
	„ Saratkumar	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Satyasaran	Berhampur College.
	„ Tarinicharan	Krishnagar College.
310	Sarkhel, Harakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Satiar, Radhikalal	Teacher.
	Sayyid, Abdul Gaffur	Ravenshaw College.
	Sen, Annadacharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bilaschandra	Presidency College.
	„ Bipinbihari	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Brajalal	Ripon College.

	Sen, Grischandra	Ripon College.
	„ Gokulnath	Presidency College.
	„ Jnanendrakumar	Ripon College.
20	„ Mahendrakumar	Dacca College.
	„ Mahendrakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satyendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Tattwes Kamal	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Upenranath	Teacher.
	Sengupta, Kalikumar	General Aseembly's Institution.
	„ Krishnakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Surendranath	Ditto
	„ Taraprasad	Hughli College.
	Shuk Deo Tewari	Jabalpur College.
30	Sinha, Dwijadas	Patna College.
	Sinha, Karunasindhu	Ravenshaw College.
	„ Kumar Pramod Chandra	Presidency College.
	„ Lalitmohan	Teacher.
	„ Raghunath	Agra College.
	Sobhakar, Kshetranath	Ripon College.
	Soobh Narayan	Patna College.
	Syed Ali Hassan	Hughli College.
	Tajammal, Ali	Ravenshaw College.
	Tagore, Kshitindranath	Presidency College.
340	„ Sudhindranath	Ditto.
	Thakur Prasad	Morris College.
	Thoy, C	Hislop College.
	Venkatesh Govind Daoo	Morris College.
	Vinayek Anant Pardhu	Hislop College.
345	Wahiduddin Ahmad	St. Xavier's College

The undermentioned Candidates have obtained Honours in the B A. Examination :—

These lists are arranged in order of merit.

(C) indicates 1st division in Chemistry and Physics.
(E) „ „ „ „ English.
(H) „ „ „ „ History.
(M) „ „ „ „ Mathematics.
(P) „ „ „ „ Persian.
(L) „ „ „ „ Latin.
(Ph) „ „ „ „ Mental and Moral Science.
(S) „ „ „ „ Sanskrit.
(c) „ 2nd „ „ Chemistry and Physics.
(e) „ „ „ „ English.
(h) „ „ „ „ History.
(m) „ „ „ „ Mathematics.
(p) „ „ „ „ Persian.
(l) „ „ „ „ Latin.
(ph) „ „ „ „ Mental and Moral Science.
(s) „ „ „ „ Sanskrit.

ENGLISH.

First Division.

Bandyopadhyay, Satischandra	Agra College.
Platel, J (Ph) (L)	St. Xavier's College.
Holland, Florence (L)	Teacher.
Pereira, J. E. F. (l)	St. Xavier's College.
Mitra, Asutosh (ph)	Metropolitan Institution.
De, Kiranchandra (M.) (C.)	Presidency College.

Second Division.

Gangopadhyay, Gopalchandra	Presidency College.
Manikji Merwanji Mullna	Morris College.
Bhattacharyya, Mahimanath (Ph) (s)	Presidency College.
Das, Gopalchandra	Dacca College.
De, Bipinbihari	Metropolitan Institution.
Niyogi, Bhabaniprasad (M) (c)	Presidency College.
Raphael, Ethel	Bethune College.
Mukhopadhyay, Pramathanath (ph) (s)	Presidency College.
Gangopadhyay, Jaygopal	Patna College.
Mandal, Gokulchandra	Presidency College.
Ghosh, Manmathanath	Metropolitan Institution.
Bandyopadhyay, Sasisekhar	Ditto.
Sinha, Jyotindramohan (s)	General Assembly's Institution.
Ghoshal, Sarala	Bethune College.
Gupta, Mohinimohan	General Assembly's Institution.
Bagchi, Jyotindramohan	Presidency College.
Biswas, Kunjabihari (c)	Ditto.
Nag, Girischandra	City College.
De, Satischandra (ph)	Presidency College.
Datta, Nagendranath (m) (c)	Ditto.
Goswami, Purnachandra	Ripon College.
Basu, Binodbihari	Metropolitan Institution.
Jayatileka, D. B. (l).	Wesley College, Colombo.
Niyogi, Hemkumar	General Assembly's Institution.
Janaki Sahay	Patna College.
Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhusan	Presidency College.
Niyogi, Sasikumar (s)	Metropolitan Institution.
Sengupta, Prabodhprakas (ph.) (s)	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Bhubaneswar	City College.
Mitra, Annadaprasad (s)	Metropolitan Institution.
Chaudhuri, Surendranarayan (s)	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
Bandyopadhyay, Harendranath (s)	Presidency College.
Chackrabarti, Bankimchandra	Free Church Institution and Duff College.
34 Chackrabarti, Shorat	Bethune College.
Das, Rebatimohan	Presidency College.
36 Chattopadhyay, Amritalal	Ditto.
Sen, Bepinbihari (H)	Free Church Institution and Duff College.
38 Chackrabarti, Amritalal	Metropolitan Institution.
Ray, Jyotindramohan	Presidency College.
40 Bandyopadhyay, Pannalal	Ditto.
Ray, Abinaschandra	Ditto.
42 Das, Satyendranath (ph.)	Ditto.
43 Mallik, Jnanendranath	St. Xavier's College.
44 Basu, Jnanendranath	Presidency College.
Chakrabarti, Manmohan	Ripon College.
Mitra, Upendramohan	Presidency College.
47 Adhikari, Kesablal	Metropolitan Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Ambujkumar	Ditto.
Deb, Anandakisor	Ripon College.
Ray, Dewanchandra	Hughli College.
51 Ghosh, Nabakrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
Mitra, Debendrakumar (h)	Dacca College.
53 Bhattacharyya, Padmanath (ph) (S).	Ditto.
Datta, Atulchandra	Hughli College.

MATHEMATICS.

First Division.

1	De, Kiranchandra (E) (C)	Presidency College.
2	Niyogi, Bhabaniprasad (e) (c)	Ditto.

Second Division.

1	Chattopadhyay, Phanindramohan (ph).	Ravenshaw College.
2	Raychaudhuri, Bipindrakumar (c).	Presidency College.
3	Chakrabarti, Akshaykumar	Teacher.
4	Sen, Kshirodlal (c)	Presidency College.
5	Datta, Nagendranath (e) (c)	Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

First Division.

1	Platel, J. (E.) (L)	St. Xavier's College.
2	Bhattacharyya, Mahimanath, (c) (s)	Presidency College.
3	Mukhopadhyay, Jahnabicharan (s)	Hughli College.

Second Division.

1	Sengupta, Prabodhprakas (e) (s)	Presidency College.
2	Das, Satyendranath (e)	Ditto.
3	Basu, Bijaykrishna	City College.
	De, Satischandra (e)	Presidency College.
5	Mukhopadhyay, Pramatha Nath (e). (s.)	Ditto.
6	Chattopadhyay, Phanindra Mohan (m.)	Ravenshaw College.
7	De, Haribushan (s.)	Presidency College.
8	Ghosh, Satischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
9	Sankhua, Daityariprasad	Ravenshaw College.
	Sen, Debendranath	General Assembly's Instn.
11	Bhattacharyya, Padmanath (e) (S)	Dacca College.
	Mitra, Asutosh (E)	Metropolitan Instn.
13	Mallik, Surendranath	Presidency College.
14	Atmaram Narayan Shrouty, (s)	Morris College.
15	Chaudhuri, Asitachandra	Presidency College.

PHYSICS.

First Division.

1 De, Kiranchandra (E) (M) . Presidency College.
2 Bhaduri, Jyotibhushan . . Ditto.

Second Division.

1 Niyogi, Bhabaniprasad (e) (M) Presidency College.
2 Biswas, Kunjabihari (e) . Ditto.
3 Raychaudhuri, Bipindrakumar (m) . . . . . Ditto.
4 Ghosh, Dasarathi . . . Ditto.
5 Ray, Jogindranath . . Ditto.
6 Datta, Nagendranath (e) (m) . Ditto.
7 Waman Vithal Kane . . Hislop College.
8 Sen, Kshirodlal (m) . . Presidency College.
9 Krishna Laxman Paonasker . Jabalpur College.

HISTORY.

First Division.

1 Sen, Bipinbihari (e) . . F. C. Institution and Duff College.

Second Division.

1 Mitra, Jatirindraprasad . . Dacca College.
2 Bandyopadhyay, Srischandra . L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
3 Mitra, Debendrakumar (e) . Dacca College.

SANSKRIT.

First Division.

1 Bhattacharyya, Asutosh . Presidency College.
2 " Padmath (e) (ph) . . . . . Dacca College.

Second Division.

1 Bhattacharyya, Mahimanath (e) (Ph) . . . . Presidency College.
2 Mukhopadhyay, Pramathanath (e) (ph) . . . . Ditto.
3 Chaudhuri, Surendranath (e) . Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
4 Mukhopadhyay, Jahnabicharan (Ph.) . . . Hughli College.
5 Niyogi, Sasikumar (e) . . Metropolitan Institution.
6 Atmaram Narayan Shrouty (ph) Morris College.
7 Sinha, Jyotindramohan (e) . General Assembly's Institution.
8 Sengupta, Prabodhprakas (e) (ph) . . . . . Presidency College.
9 De, Haribhushan (ph) . . Ditto.
10 Yadava Prabhakar, Watak . Hislop College.
11 Sarkar, Manmathanath . . Presidency College.
12 Bhattacharyya, Rampran . Ditto.
13 Bandyopadhyay, Harendranath (e) . . . . Ditto.
14 Mitra, Annadaprasad (e) . Metropolitan Institution.

LATIN.

First Division.

1 Platel, J. (E.) (Ph.) . . St. Xavier's College.
2 Holland, Florence (E.) . . Teacher.

Second Division.

1 Jayatileka, D. B. (e) . . Wesley College, Colombo
2 Pereira, J. E. F. (E) . . St. Xavier's College.

PERSIAN.

First Division.

1 Gholam Ghous . . . Presidency College.

Second Division.

1 Shaikh Muhammad Abdul Majid . . . . Patna College.
2 Shahabuddin Khan . . St. Xavier's College.
3 H. S. E. Carim . . . Ditto.
4 S. Z. Ahmed . . . Ditto.
5 Alimuddin Ahmed . . Presidency College.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 29th May, 1890.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

THE undermentioned Candidates have passed the B. L. Examination—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

1	Majumdar, Syamaprasanna	Ripon College.
2	Sen, Bipinbihari	Ditto.
3	Mitra, Amulyachandra	Ditto.
4	Sen, Mahendrachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Saradacharan	Ripon College.
6	Datta, Pramathanath	City College.
7	Mitra, Nagendranath, No. I	Ripon College.
8	Gopalji	Patna College.
9	Mukhopadhyay, Satischandra	City College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Lalitkumar	Ripon College.
1	Chakrabarti, Tarakchandra	Berhampur College.
2	Mitra, Adharchandra	Ripon College.
3	Chattopadhyay, Nilkanta, No. I	Ditto.
4	Datta, Baikunthanath	Ravenshaw College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
6	Chattopadhyay, Bidhubhushan	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Rajanikanta	Ripon College.
8	Das, Rajkisor	Ravenshaw College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bhubanmohan	Metropolitan Institution.
0	Chattopadhyay, Nilkanta, No. II	Ripon College.
1	Zahhadur Rahimzahid	Ditto.
2	Saha, Jogindralal	Metropolitan Institution.
	Goswami, Jagadischandra	Ripon College.
	Nag, Girischandra	Ditto.
25	Sinha, Jogindranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Saha, Gangadas	City College.
27	Mukhopadhyay, Gangaprasad	Hughli College.
28	Waliur Rahman	Dacca College.
29	Ghosh, Srischandra	Ripon College.
	Sarkar, Rajanikanta	Rajshahye College.
31	Chattopadhyay, Haraprasad	Ripon College.
32	Basu, Haridas	Metropolitan Institution.
33	Khastgir, Dhirendralal	Ripon College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of merit.

1	Sen, Satischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Basu, Upendranath	Ripon College.
	Das, Rasbihari	Ditto.
4	Shivanath Singh	Patna College.
	Das, Kailaschandra	Metropolitan Institution
	Mukhopadhyay, Tinkari	Ditto.
	Basu, Narayanchandra	Ditto.
8	Mukhopadhyay, Satyachandra	Agra College.
	Datta, Radhakrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ray, Brajendrachandra	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Mahimachandra	Ditto.
12	Dhar, Annadacharan	Ditto.
	Basu, Basantakumar	City College.
	Chaudhari, Kedarnath	Ripon College.
15	Bandyopadhyay, Bamandas	City College.
	Mitra, Nrityagopal	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Benimadhab	Berhampur College.
17	Gupta, Charuchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Purnachandra	City College.
	Bhaumik, Jajneswar	Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Gurudas	Ditto.
	Goswami, Sasibhushan	Rajshahye College.
23	Datta, Saratchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
24	Chaudhuri, Brajaraj	Metropolitan Institution.
	Gupta, Rajendranath	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Tarkeswar	Rajshahye College.
27	Abdul Aziz Khan	Ripon College.
28	Sen, Nagendrachandra	Metropolitan Institution
	Bandyopadhyay, Narayandas	Ripon College.
30	Bhattacharyya, Srigopal	Ravenshaw College.
	Ghoshal, Jyotikumar	City College.
32	Raichaudhuri, Kalidas	Ripon College.
33	Mukhopadhyay, Bhushanchandra	Ditto.
	Sen, Satischandra	Ditto.
	„ Sasikumar	Jagannath College.
36	„ Dinanath	Ripon College.
37	Mitra, Anandachandra	Ravenshaw College.
	Chattopadhyay, Jnanranjan	Ripon College.
39	Dasgupta, Jogeschandra	City College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Kumudbandhu	Dacca College.
41	Chakrabarti, Kartikchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
42	Bandyodadhyay, Binodlal	Ditto.
	Mandal, Haridas	Ripon College.
	Sil, Ramhriday	Ditto.
45	Bandyopadhyay, Dharmadas	Metropolitan Institution.
	Pal, Sarbeswar	Ditto.
47	Mitra, Jogindranath	Ripon College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Balaram	Ditto.
49	„ Satischandra	City College.
	Bhattacharyya, Bholanath	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra, No II	Ditto.
	Sen, Kaliprasanna	Ditto.
53	Bandyopadhyay, Amulyachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
54	Sen, Saratchandra	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Charuchandra	Ripon College.
	De, Bamacharan	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Rasiklal	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Rakhaldas	Rajshahye College.
59	Pal, Saradaprasanna	Metropolitan Institution.
	Datta, Pratapchandra	City College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Saradaprasad	Ripon College.
62	Dasgupta, Mathuranath	Patna College.
	Kumar, Dhirajchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bandyopadhyay, Annadaprasad	Ripon College.
	Datta, Kshetramohan	Ditto.
66	Ghosh, Kripanath	Ripon College.
67	Atma Ram	Patna College.
	Sen, Kasiswar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chaudhuri, Jogeschandra	Ripon College.
	Mitra, Kaliprasanna	Dacca College.
71	Ray, Manindrachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sen, Lalitmohan	City College.
73	Palit, Banabihari	Ravenshaw College.
	Mitra, Rasiklal	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bandyopadhyay, Ramkrishna	City College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Mahendranath	Ditto.
	Basu, Chandrasekhar	Ripon College.
78	Mukhopadhyay, Bamacharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Basu, Prasannakumar	City College.
	Bal, Dwijendranath	Ripon College.
	Mahanunda Sahay	Ditto.
82	Datta, Umacharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Das, Brajanath	Jagannath College.
	Nandi, Rajaninath	City College.
	Mitra, Nagendranath, No. II	Ripon College.

	Nandi, Rakhaldas	19-6	Metropolitan Institution, Barabazar Branch.
	Narain Singh	18	Multan C. M. High School.
	Narayan Parashuram Vaidya	20	City School, Nagpur.
	Narsing Prasad	18-6	Giridih H. E. School.
	Narsing Sahay	14-8	Patna City School.
	Naskar, Srimanta	20-8	Hatuganj M. N. K. H. E. School.
	Nath, Benwarinath	17	Krishnagar A. V. School.
850	Nath Sahay	16	T. N. Jubilee School Bhagalpur.
	Nathuram Sukul	18-2	Jubalpur Collegiate School.
	Naunidh Rai Sharma	15-5	Ludhiana M. B. School.
	Nawazeshali Kazee	16	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	Nayak, Padmanabh	16	Town H. E. School, Katak.
	Neyogi, Brajendranarayan	16	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
	„ Rajendrasundar	15	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	„ Rukminikanta	16	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
	„ Suratchandra	18-7	Victoria School, Comilla.
	Nural Huq	18	Kalighat H. E. School.
860	O' Collagham, H. B.	16-1	Lahore Boys' High School.
	Ohdedar, Matindranath	15-6	Arrah Zila School.
	Poddar, Sasibhusan	17	Maldah Zila School.
	Pal, Banamali	18	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	„ Benimadhab	16	Hindu School.
	„ Dineschandra	15	Dacca East Bengal Instn.
	„ Ganeschandra	17	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.
	„ Gopalchandra	14-2	Chinsurah F. C. Instn.
	„ Jogindranath	16	St Mary's Instn., Chandernagore.
	„ Lalitchandra	14	Shazadpur H. E. School.
870	„ Murarimohan	17	New Indian School.
	„ Piyarimohan	15	Dacca East Bengal, Instn.
	„ Ramrup	16-4	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Sisirkumar	13-8	Gya Zila School.
	„ Trailokyanath	18-2	Habiganj H. School.
	Paladhi, Bijaykumar	17-2	Rowile H. E. School.
	Palit, Akhilchandra	14	Nawab's H. School, Murshidabad.
	„ Haradhan	17	Metropolitan Instn., Bow Bazar Branch.
	„ Sibprasad	19	Harinavi A. S. School.
	„ Upendranath	15-6	Chaybasa Zila School.
880	Pande, Asutosh	13-6	Krishnagor Collegiate School.
	„ Bhubaneswar	16	T. K. Ghose's Academy, Bankipur.
	„ Brajamohan	15-2	Chapra Zila School.
	Pascal, H. A.	19	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Pathak, Ramprasad	17	Matihari Zila School.
	Patnaik, Radhamohan	16	Puri Zila School.
	Patra, Baikunthanath	14-9	Tamluk Hamilton School.
	Pattanaik, Bhagaban	16-2	Kendrapara H. E. School.
	Phul Chand	16	Ferozepur M. B. H. School.
	Pillai, V. S. V.	22-1	Private Student.
890	Pocock, R. L.	17-2	P. S. Institution, Mussoorie.
	Pramanik, Kartikchandra	18-6	Nawabganj Sridhur Bansidhur School.
	„ Parojmala	...	F. C. Normal School
	„ Tarakchandra	17-9	Magura H. E. School.
	Pratap Narayan	15	Gaya Sahibganj School.
	Pt. Harnarayan	17-8	Lahore Central Model School.
	Purkait, Baradaprasad	17-3	Hatuganj M. N. K. H. E. School.
	Purkayastha, Tarinicharan	20-6	Silchar H. School.
	Radha Mohan	17	Gaya Zila School.
	Ragho Bapurao Paithankar	20	City A. School, Nagpur.
900	Raghubar Sahay	17-10	Hoshiarpur M. B. School.
	Raghunandan Lall	15	Behar H. C. C. School.
	Raghunath Sahay	19-6	Matihari Zila School.
	Rahamet Ali	18-7	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Rakshit, Anandachandra	15	Comilla Zila School.
	„ Kummad Krishna	16	Simla Bengal Academy.
	Ramchandra Vasudes Paranjhe	16-8	City A. School, Nagpur.
	Ramcharit Singh	14	Private Student.
	Ramprasad Balmukund Dube	17	Indore English Madrasa.
	Ram Singhasun Lall	18	Arrah National Institution.
910	Ramniwaj Singh	18-4	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Rangadh Singh	18	Ludhiana M. B. H. School.
	Ranjit Singh	17	Sialkot M. B. H. School.
	Ratiram Manadhatta	17	Raipur H. School.
	Ratwatte, W.	17-3	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Ray, Abhay Kumar	19-4	Rajchandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	„ Abinaschandra	15	Purulia Zila School.
	„ Akhilchandra	16-4	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Amulyaratan	16	Hare School.
	„ Anandachandra	13-6	Ranchi Zila School.
920	„ Aswinikumar	15	Krisnagar Collegiate School
	„ Atulgopal	14-4	Ditto.
	„ Basantakumar	17	Calcutta Aryan Institution.
	„ Benimadhab	14-6	General Assembly's Instn.
	„ Bhupaticharan	17-2	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	Ray, Bipinbihari	14	Gauhati H. School.
	„ Chandrasekhar	17-6	Comilla Zila School.
	„ Charuchandra	15-6	General Assembly's Instn.
	„ Debkumar	18	Private Student.
	„ Debendranath	15	Dacca Jubilee School.
930	„ Debendranath	16-10	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Gokulchandra	16	City Collegiate School, S. Branch.
	„ Haradhan	17	Hare School.
	„ Harakumar	17	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Haranchandra	14	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Harendra Narayan	15	Lalgola Vic. Jubilee School.
	„ Harihar	18-3	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Indunath	15	Jara H. School.
	„ Jagaddiswar	16-6	Natore Municipal School.
	„ Jagatchandra	15	Metropolitan Instn., S. Branch.
940	„ Jitendranath	16-9	Hindu School.
	„ Jnanadaprasad	14-8	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Jogeschandra	16-4	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	„ Jogindranath	18	Garbeta H. C. E. School.
	„ Jyotischandra	15-7	Ranaghat H. A V. School.
	„ Kaliprasana	18	Mymensingh Zila School.
	„ Karunamay	19	Midnapur L. M. School.
	„ Kshitindradeb	13-10	Hugli Branch School.
	„ Kumarchandra	15-5	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Kunjabihari	15-8	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
950	„ Lalitkumar	15	Mudishanagar H. E. School
	„ Mahendranath	15-5	Mozufferpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	„ Narendrabhushan	17-11	Vic. Collegiate School Naral.
	„ Piyarimohan	19	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Rajendranath	14-4	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Ramanimohan	16-5	Ditto.
	„ Rameschandra	14-3	Hare School.
	„ Rammay	17-2	Kuchiakole Radhaballabh Institution.
	„ Rangalal	17	Private student.
	„ Rasikchandra	18	Mymensing Zila School.
960	„ Satindradeb	15-1	Hugli Branch School.
	„ Satischandra	17	F. C. Institution and Dul College.
	„ Satyamohan	18	Mymensing Zila School.
	„ Satyeswar	19-4	Town School, Midnapur.
	„ Surendranath	14-8	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sureschandra	17-6	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	„ Tinkari	16-6	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ U. Chandra Nath	24	Shillong Government High School.
	„ Upendranath	14-4	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Upendraprasad	15	Tangail Bindubasini School
970	Raymon, A. E.	18-5	Amritsar M. B. School.
	Reed, Kathleen		Roberts Collegiate School.
	Rostam Ali Khandkora	15-1	Tangail Bindubasini School
	Raychaudhuri, Ahinchandra	17	Mahespur School.
	„ Binodbihari	16	Monghyr Zila School.
	„ Birajmohan	17-2	General Assembly's Instn.
	„ Jadunath	18-2	Graduates' Institution.
	„ Manindrachandra	15	Rungpur Zila School.
	„ Mahendrakumar	15	Baripur H. E. School.
	„ Nagendranath	17-4	Jaynagar Institution.
980	Renny, C. A.	16-11	St Paul's School, Darjeeling
	Richard, S.	21-3	Private student.
	Rudra, Girischandra	16	Senhati High School.
	Rymer, L. F.	18-3	LaMartiniere College.
	Sadashiva Krishanji Tripurawar	17	City School, Nagpur.
	Sadashiva Srihari Phulkekari	17-8	Ditto.
	Saha, Asutosh	17-6	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Nandalal	15	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Panchanan	16-7	Sirajganj Barwar Zila School.
	„ Sudamchandra	16-5	Barisal Zila School.
990	Sahai Ram	16	Gaya Zila School.
	Sakharam Keshav Rao Bhowalkar	14	City School, Nagpur.
	Samanta, Tinkari	18-6	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	San Baw, U.	19	Armenian Collegiat School.
	Sant Prasad	14-3	Behar H. C. E. School.
	Sanyal, Brajagopal	16	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	„ Gopalgobinda	15	Dighapati H. C. E. School
	„ Jyotishchandra, I	16	New Indian School.
	„ Jyotishchandra	17	Midnapur Collegiat School.
	„ Kumudnath	17	Habiganj High School.
1000	„ Ramcharan	17	Nayagaon H. E. School.
	„ Sureschandra	15	Giridih H E. School.
	Sarbadhikari, Arunprasad	13-9	Hare School.

	Sardha Ram Bhalla	16-10	Lahore Mission School.
	Sarkar, Asutosh	16-8	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	„ Asutosh	16-5	Mozuffarpur Zila School.
	„ Bishnupada	16-6	Howrah Bible H. C. School
	„ Christabahan	14	Purulia Zila School.
	„ Girishchandra	16-6	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Harischandra	16-9	Kandi School.
1010	„ Jogindranath	18	Maju R. N Bose's School.
	„ Jogindranath	15-6	Bishenpur H E. School.
	„ Jugalkisor	14	Purulia Zila School.
	„ Kalikrishna	18-7	Burdwan New School.
	„ Lalitmohan	14	Ranaghat H. A V. School.
	„ Madhabchandra	15-6	Birbhum Zila School.
	„ Pryanath	15-4	Bongong H E. School.
	„ Saradakumar	18	Comilla Zila School.
	„ Saratchandra	16	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Sasibhushan	16	Simla Bengal Academy.
1020	„ Sashibhushan	14-6	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Trigunabhushan	14-9	Bunwaribad H. E. School.
	„ Upendranath	16-2	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Sarmabardolai, Probodhchandra	17	Tezpur H. School.
	Sarmaray, Kaminikumar	17	Sylhet Government H. School.
	Saville, H. F.	17-2	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Sayyed Abdus Satar	16-6	Balasore Zila School.
	Sen, Adharchandra	19	Contai H. E School.
	„ Asutosh	16-2	South Suburbhan School, Bhawanipur.
	„ Balaichand	17	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
1030	„ Banwarilal	16-4	Bhola H. E. School.
	„ Basantakumar	20	Rajchandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	„ Bijayprasad	18	New Indian School.
	„ Bimalananda	16	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bipinbihari	18-8	Brajamohan Instn., Barisal,
	„ Charuchandra	11-7	St. Mary's Instn., Chadannagor.
	„ Chintaharan	15-9	Rajchandra Collegiate School, Barisal.
	„ Dakshinaranjan	13-6	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Girindrakumar	16-2	Hindu School.
	„ Jagatchandra	17	Comilla Zila School.
1040	„ Jnanchandra	15-2	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Jogindrabhushan	16	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Jyotindramohan	14-9	Konnagar H. C. E. School.
	„ Karunakanto	16	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Kulakamal	14-6	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	„ Lakshmanchandra	20-5	Victoria School, Comilla.
	„ Lalitmohan	15	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Prasaddas	16-4	Hugli Collegiate School.
	„ Rajendranath	17	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Satischandra	17	Sylhet National Institution.
1050	„ Srischandra	15	Senhati High School.
	„ Tarinikanta	17	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Senati, Annadachandra	17	Amta H. E. School.
	Sengupta, Bipinbihari	17-3	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Gobindachandra	18	Narit H. E. School.
	Sengupta, Hemchandra	16-6	Jalpiguri Zila School.
	„ Mahendralal	15	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Manmathanath	16-9	Barasat Govt. School.
	„ Nibaran	17	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Pramathnath	15	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipore.
1060	Set, Binodbihari	18	Ripon Collegiate School, H. Branch.
	Shamlal	16-10	Jallandhar Mission H. School.
	Shankar Das	18	Multan M B. H. School.
	Sheo Prasad	19	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Shiv Ram	15-10	Multan M. B. H. School.
	Shiwa Prashad	18-5	Hatwa Eden School.
	Sil, Kunjabihari	16-4	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Silwant Sahay	16	Gya Zila School.
	Sinha, Asutosh	15	Hindu School.
	„ Jyotindranath	14	Magura H. E. School.
1070	„ Lalitnarayan	17-10	Purnia Zila School.
	„ Nilkanta	14	Tamluk Hamilton School.
	„ Purnachandra	17-6	Bardwan Municipal School.
	„ Radhasunoar	15	Lalgola Victoria Jubilee School.
	„ Satischandra	13-6	Albert Institution, Lucknow.
	„ Surendranarayan	16-2	Private Student.
	„ Taraknath	17	Dumka Zila School.
	Singhadeb, Gokulchandra	16-4	Kuchikole Radha Institution
	Som, Chapalacharan	16	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Saratchandra	16	Lauhajang H. C. E. School.
1080	„ Satyendranath	14-9	Hindu School.
	Sukul, Raghunath	15-9	Dighapati H. C. E. School.
	Sur, Subodhachandra	17	Lahore D. A. V. H. School.
	Surjan Das	16-4	Ditto ditto.
	Sutradhar, Durganath	18	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	Syed, Ahmad Shere	17-6	Calcutta, Madrasa.
	„ Ali Hasan	17-6	Ditto ditto.
	„ Mahammad Yakub	19	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Mahamed Wajih	17	T. K. Ghosh's Academy Bankipur.
	„ Nazir Ahmed	16	Calcutta Madrasa.
1090	Talukdar, Bhubanmohan	16-1	Ulipur M. S. H. A. V. School.
	Tambee, Sridhar Lukshman	16	Indore E Madrasa.
	Tampoe, D. P.	16-3	Wesley College, Colombo.
	Tilluck Dharee Lal	14-5	Buxar H. E. School.
	Trilokchand	18-4	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Tyrone, G.	16	St. Peter's College, Agra.
	U. Nissar Singh	18	Shillong M H. School.
	Vaman Narayan Date	19-4	City School, Nagpur.
	Vasudeo Ramchandra Bhutt	15-8	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Vinayek Balkrishna Chepey	20-2	City School, Nagpur.
1100	Waishno Das Bahri Sharma	19	Sealkot M. B. School.
	Wasiuddin	17-6	Lahore Central Model School.
	Wasudeo Ram Krishna Pandit	14-2	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Weer Singh S. P.	18-11	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Wilcox, H. F.	17-1	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Winfred, A. J.	17	Bishop Collegiate School.
	Yadao Sitarama Ratkay	18-3	F. C. Institution Nagpur.
	Zahirul Hak	14-7	Behar H. C. E. School.
	Zahurmul Haq	18	Ludhiana M. B. School.
1109	Zamier Muhammad	18-6	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE.
The 19th May 1890.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884.)

Register Number.	Description.	Metal.	Value of each coin. R.	a.	p.	Number of coins available for sale.	Remarks.
	Found in the Jubbulpore District.						
97	Coins of Hashang State of Malwah	Copper	0	2	0	160	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 25th Sep., 1890.
	Found in the Wardha District.						
103	Ahmad Shah Bahadur (Mint Katak)	Silver .	1	0	0	36	
104	Ditto (New Nagpur flag and 9).	Do. .	1	0	0	17	
105	Muhammad Shah (Old Nagpur Symbol—Mint Surat).	Do. .	1	0	0	47	Do. do. 14th Oct., 1890.
	Found in the Shapur District.						
106	Saifuddin Hosein Ourlah . .	Amalgam of silver & copper.	0	2	0	353	
	Found in the Sialkot District.						
108	Muhammad Shah, Emperor of Delhi.	Silver .	1	0	0	39	
	Found in the Shahpur District.						
111	Maizzuddin Muhammad bin Sani, Conqueror of India, A.D. 1193-1205.	Amalgam of silver & copper.	0	4	0	247	Do. do. 6th Nov., 1890.
	Found in the Sarun District.						
116	Alamgir Zani (date top right side)	Silver .	1	4	0	6	
	Found in the Jubbulpore District.						
	Coins of the Mugal Emperors of Delhi.						
122	Muhammad Shah	Silver .	1	4	0	9	
123	Ahmed Shah	Do. .	1	4	0	4	
124	Alamgir	Do. .	1	4	0	5	Do. do. 3rd Dec., 1890.
	Found in the Shapur District.						
127	Coins belonging to the reign of Ghiyasuddin Balbon Pathan, Sultan of Delhi.	Amalgam of copper & silver.	0	2	0	98	
133	Ditto ditto . .	Do. .	0	2	0	108	Do. do. 2nd May, 1891.
	Found in the Shahpur District.						
128	Saif-ud-din Hasan Karlagh, A.D. 1222.	Amalgam of silver & copper.	0	2	0	295	Do. do. 6th Feb., 1891.
	Found in the Tipperah District.						
129	Alamgir Zani Rupees . .	Silver .	1	4	0	55	
130	Shah Allam	Do. .	1	4	0	8	

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 28th May, 1890.

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notices of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Henry Norkett Thomas Taylor	Vergamont Farm, Naini Tal.	21st April, 1890	Commissioner of Kumaon Division, on the 29th April, 1890.	Intestate. No property at Naini Tal. Furniture and clothing at Cawnpur. Next-of-kin—Mr. H. Taylor Sherwood.
James McArdle	Meerut	2nd December, 1889.	District Judge, Meerut on the 8th May, 1890.	Will left. Assets about R1,377. Relict Mrs. M. A. McArdle has applied to the Court of the District Judge, Meerut, for Probate.
William Bonner	Ranikhet	15th April, 1890	Commissioner of Kumaon on the 10th May, 1890.	Will left. Assets about R300. Widow Mrs W Bonner, next-of-kin No application for Probate has been made.
C Blunt	Agra	29th March, 1890	Judge of Agra, on the 12th May 1890.	Will left. Assets about R1,400. Messrs T. A. Martin and R. Fernon, Executors, and Mrs. Annie Blunt, widow, Executrix, have applied to the Court of the Judge of Agra for Probate. Citations have been issued and 28th May has been fixed for the disposal of the application.
Mrs. Mary Roberts	Meerut	19th March, 1890	District Judge of Meerut, on the 10th May, 1890.	Will left. Assets about R9,200. Mr James Charles Roberts and Miss G. C. Roberts, son and daughter, have applied to the Court of the District Judge of Meerut for Probate.
William Redmond	Shahrig	29th March, 1890	Political Agent, Thal-Chotiali, on the 13th May, 1890.	Intestate A brother, Richard Redmond, in Ireland Property with District Judge, Shahrig No application for administration.
Mrs. Stewart	Giridih	22nd March, 1890	Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh, on the 15th May, 1890	Intestate. Assets R436-7. Property in charge of the Deputy Commissioner, Hazaribagh No application for administration
Mrs. Sarah McLaughlin	Chunar	12th April, 1890	District Judge of Mirzapur, on the 17th May, 1890.	Will left Assets about R9-4. Mrs. Clarke, Executrix and sole legattee, has not applied for Probate.
Mrs M A. Bock	Buxar	29th April, 1890	District Judge of Shahabad, on the 17th May, 1890.	Will and Codicils Assets about R22,000, and some zemindari account. No application for administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 28th May, 1890.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 21st May, 1890.

No. 2283.—Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I E., Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sibi and Harnai, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days under Articles 277 and 291, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd May, 1890.

Diwan Ganpat Rai, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Personal Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner of Sibi and Harnai, *vice* Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E, with effect from the same date.

Lala Tola Ram, Tahsildar, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner and as Personal Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, *vice* Diwan Ganpat Rai, with effect from the above date.

By order,

C. ARCHER, *Lieutenant,*
First Asst. to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 21st May, 1890.

No. 2338.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Ransford, Wing Commander and 2nd in-Command, Bhopal Battalion, held charge of the Bhopal (Sehore) Treasury from the afternoon of the 24th April, to the afternoon of the 14th May, 1890, during the temporary absence of Colonel G. R Peart, on duty.

By Order,

A. TUCKER,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 22nd May, 1890.

No. 541—327.—Moulvi Nizamuddin Hassan Khan, Judicial Assistant, Ajmere, is granted privilege leave for eighty-five days, with effect from the 7th May, 1890.

No. 542—327.—Mr. Govindrao Khandekar, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Ajmere, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant, *vice* Moulvi Nizamuddin Hassan Khan.

No. 543—327.—Munshi Balmokand Dass, Superintendent of the Commissioner's Office, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Treasury Officer, Ajmere, *vice* Mr. Govindrao Khandekar.

No. 544—327.—Under Section 37, Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), Mr. Govindrao Khandekar, Magistrate of the 1st class, is invested with power to try summarily the offences mentioned in Section 260 of the said Code, to be exercised during such time as he may officiate as Judicial Assistant, Ajmere.

No. 547—190.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest Munshi Balmokund Dass with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class for the period he officiates as Extra Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, to be exercised within the local limits of the Ajmere District.

No. 548—190.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 185-A. of Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure Code), and under the authority vested in him by Section 357 of Act X of 1882 (the Code of Criminal Procedure) the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify that in all civil cases in which an appeal is allowed, and in all criminal cases, to which the provisions of Section 356 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are applicable, tried by Munshi Balmokund Dass, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, the evidence of each witness shall be taken down by that officer in the English language only.

No. 551—327.—With reference to this Office Notifications, Nos. 541 and 542—327, dated the 22nd May, 1890, Mr. Govindrao Khandekar received charge of the Office of Judicial Assistant, Ajmere, from Moulvi Nizamuddin Hassan Khan, on the afternoon of the 6th idem.

No. 553—190.—With reference to this Office Notifications, Nos. 542 and 543—327, dated the 22nd May, 1890, Munshi Balmokund Dass received charge of the Office of Extra Assistant Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Ajmere, from Mr. Govindrao Khandekar, on the afternoon of the 6th idem.

No. 557—331.—Under Section 12 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), Lala Panna Lal, Naib Tahsildar of Ajmere, is invested, with effect from the date of assuming charge, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class, to be exercised within the limits of the Ajmere Tehsil.

No. 559—331.—Under Section 12, Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), Mir Abdul Aziz, Naib Tahsildar of Beawar, is invested, with effect from the date of assuming charge, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class, to be exercised within the limits of the Beawar Tehsil.

The 26th May, 1890.

No. 575—328-*V*.—ERRATUM.—In this Office Notification, No. 4—90—328-V (1), dated the 2 st. April, 1890, for "27th March, *1820*" read "27th March, *1890*."

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,

for *First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 19th May, 1890.

No. 1594—23090.—Surgeon-Major A. F. Dobson, M B., made over, and Surgeon D. S. E. Bain, I.M.S., took charge of the Office of the Residency Surgeon at Bangalore, on the forenoon of the 12th May, 1890.

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH,

Assistant to the Resident.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1890.

No. 16-*A*.—Lieutenant R. T. R. Lawrence, R.E., Assistant Engineer, held charge of the current duties of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works, from the 26th March, 1890, to the 2nd April, 1890 (both days inclusive)

No. 17-*A*.—Mr. E. G. Stanley, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Secunderabad Division, Military Works, with effect from the 29th April, 1890, *vice* Major H. C. Fox, R.E., Executive Engineer, proceeded on privilege leave.

G. E. SANFORD, *Brigdr.-Genl., R.E.*,

Inspector General of Military Works.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st May, 1890.

No. 17.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification, No. 216 of 8th May, 1890, Mr. L. C. D. Bean, class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, *vice* Mr. G. Hawkes, appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,

Director-General.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 28th May, 1890.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 21st May, 1890 . . .	58,21,351	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	6,56,173	
		64,77,524
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	60,044	
		60,044
		65,37,568
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	5,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	...	
		5,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 28th May, 1890 . .	...	60,37,568
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department .	54,45,329	
Ditto ditto Government	5,92,239	
		60,37,568
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . . .	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 28th May, 1890.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

The monuments numbered 5, 7, 12, 15, 16, 19, 36, 41, 45, 54, and 55, on the plan of the cemetery at Barisal being in a ruinous condition, notice is hereby given in accordance with Notification No. 103 Ecclesiastical, dated 20th June, 1885, Part I, Rule XIX, that if no person will undertake to restore the said monuments they will be levelled with the ground during the next repairs.

2. The monuments contain no slab or inscription and there is no record of the names of the persons in whose memory they were erected.

H. SAVAGE,
Offg. Magistrate,
in charge of Cemetery, Barisal.

BACKERGUNGE MAGISTRACY,
The 13th May, 1890.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 27th May, 1890.

Beecher, A. R.
Birksgate, Brothers.
De Jethiasis, M.
Harris, J.
Haselgrove, J.
Manure Co.
Newland, Surgeon F. R.
Oquaga Publishing Company.
Publisher of the Market Trade Journal.
Secretary to the Central Text Book Committee.
Superintendent. Government Book Depôt.
Tajmehal Preserves and Condiments Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Alcock, Miss.
Almon, C.
Andrews, S.
Atkinson, G. D.
Bernatcom, F.
Braham, F.
Brahazon, Lieut. A.
Brown, John D.
Brown, M. C.
Browne, A. D.
Bruce, R. G.
Burr, Thomas T.
Bush, W. J. & Co.
Cadogan, Mrs. H. G.
Cayley, H.
Charmetaut, Mr.
Chatterton, W.
Clark, F.
Clealt Madame.
Close, Henry.
Coggin, R. T.
Croasdale, Miss.
DaRocha, B. F.
Dunlo, Viscount.
Earl, T. S.
Fergusson, J. H. & Co.
Fleischhaker, F.
Forbes, James.
Francis, Mrs. R.
Freedman, J. J.
Galvin, Dr. J. E.
Gantzman, Charles.
Gatherer, Mrs. A. D.
Gibson, Peter.
Gifford, H. J.
Gold, Mrs. Marie.
Gorman, J. M.
Grunberg, H. M.
Handcock, J. P.
Harding, R. E.
Haskell, E. S. N.
Hay, John.
Heings, George.
Heller, Madame B.
Higgins, C. C.
Hinde, Alfred.
Howard, Dr. B.
Hume, Col.
Humphries, Mrs. H.
Hunter, H. C.
Irving, J. D.
Jackson, Mrs. C. N.
Jackson, J. A.
Jackson, S. D.
Johnson, Mrs. M. A. F.
Kennard, H.
Kobus, J. D.
Lascelles, Hon'ble G. A.
Latham, Mrs.
LaTouche, C. E.
Lawless, H. F.
Loudin, F. J.
Macdonald, W.
Madge, T. M. E.
Marion, Mrs.
Marsden, Miss Kate
Menexis, Mrs. C.
Mitchell, Mrs. H.
Moore, J. W.
Muirling, T. J. R.
Murray, Mrs. M. L.
Nangle, J.
O'Flaherty, P.
Paulone, A.
Payne, E. H.
Phillips, Thomas.
Pinhey, H. T.
Potokie, Count J.
Reichman, Maria.
Rendell, T. H.
Rishworth, Mrs.
Robertson, John.
Robinson, G.
Rosenstern, Otto.
Rowbotham, H. M.
Russell, Donald.
Rutter, D. G. H.
Samuel, Joseph.
Smith, Wm.
Sultana, W.
Taylor, J. L.
Templer, G. C.
Thimm, Captain F. K.
Thompson, D.
Triggs, W. T.
Troger, Otto.
Uphill, T.
Walter, F.
Warry, W.
Weatherels, Harry.
Webster, Mrs.
Wiener, L.
Wilson, R.
Witt, Miss.
Wyse, J.

Registered Letters.

Dickson, Mrs. L. E.
Hogan, J.
Gubboy, E. S.
Mendis, J. C.
Nakasehidze, N.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 19th May, 1890.

Butler, Murian S., Esq.
Carry, S. B., Esq.
Flischer, T.
Haddon, A., Esq.
Hartwings, J. S., Esq.
Hill, T., Esq.
Matheeson, J., Esq.
McNeill, J., Esq.
Newing & Co., Messrs.
Palmer, J. G., Esq.
Robinson, J., Esq.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 31st May, 1890.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1890	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	3rd June.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	2nd ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion.	3rd ,,	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies.	3rd ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan.	2nd ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.	2nd ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China.	8th ,,	Per French Str. *Niemen.*
Colombo	5th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Peshawar.*
Straits, China and Japan . .	7th ,,	Per Steamer *Japan.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	3rd ,,	Per Steamer *Patna*
Ditto ditto . .	6th ,,	Per Steamer *Goalpara.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon.	4th ,,	Per Steamer *Coconada.*
Port Blair	4th ,,	Per Steamer *Vid* Madras.
Colombo	31st May.	Per Steamer *Navigator.*
Mauritius	3rd June	Per Steamer *Loodiana.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *R7-4*; per pound tin, *R14*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *R9-4*; per pound tin, *R17-8*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کوئينائين کا عمده بدل هي اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد کرنے والا هو وه نقد خريد کرنے کي شرط پر نيچے کے لکهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد کرسکتا هي يعني — چار اونس کے ٹين کے تين روپي چوده آنے ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے سات روپي چار آنے ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے چوده روپي '

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد نيچے کے لکهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد کرسکتے هين يعني — چار اونس ٹين کے چار روپي چوده آنے ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے نو روپي چار آنے ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے سترا روپي آٹهه آنے '

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بکتي هي ماسواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس ٹين کے چار آنے ; اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کے آٹهه آنے ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کے باره آنے '

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, at the prices specified below :—

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1882, 4to, 152 pages text, 298 pages tables, 8 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1883, 4to, 150 pages text, 305 pages tables, 9 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1884, 4to, 153 pages text, 305 pages tables, 4 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1885, 4to, 202 pages text, 315 pages tables, 4 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1886, 4to, 228 pages text, 322 pages tables, 5 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1887, 4to, 274 pages text, 329 pages tables, 5 charts. R8.

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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates. R2-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages. R1-8.

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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part II, 4to, 138 pages, 12 plates. R2.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part III, 4to, 16 pages text, 353 pages tables. R4.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part IV, 4to, 34 pages with title page and table of contents for Vol. III. R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, complete in cloth. R10.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part I, 4to, 57 pages, 4 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part II, 4to, 80 pages, 4 plates. R2.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part III, 4to, 24 pages, 2 plates. R1-8.

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PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

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The Provincial Debt.

4 per cent., of the Cawnpore-000230, of the Sec-
tion of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, for
standing in the name of Jwala Pershad and Kannoo Lal, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and the application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietors, after two years from date of last advertisement.

KANNOO LAL, JWALA PERSHAD,

Bankers, Farukhabad.
Bazar, Kuwa, Ahmadganj.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 22.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1890.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Summary for April 1890.

The most important feature of the weather in the month of April is the increase of temperature. At the commencement of the month, the area of highest temperature covers the Central and North Deccan, in which the mean temperature of the day averages at that time 88°. Temperature increases during the month about 10° in Upper India, 5° in Central India and the Central Provinces, and is practically unchanged in Southern India. Hence the area of maximum temperature is slowly transferred northwards during the month, and at the end of the month covers the North Deccan, the Central Provinces, the south-western districts of the North-Western Provinces and Central India. The mean temperature in that area slightly exceeds 92°, and maximum temperatures exceeding 110° are usually registered in it before the end of the month.

The increase of temperature in Northern and Central India produces a corresponding change in the pressure distribution. Pressure falls steadily and rapidly in Northern India, and more especially in Upper and Central India. Hence the latter areas, which in January and February are the seat of the highest pressures in India, become in April the area of lowest pressure. Pressure is at the end of the month highest in the coast districts and adjacent sea areas, but the gradients are small, the difference of pressure between the coast districts and Upper India in the last week of the month averaging about an eighth of an inch.

Local sea winds or land and sea breezes prevail in the coast districts. In the interior in Northern India winds blow down the river plains and valleys. The westerly winds of the Gangetic plain are at this time usually of considerable

intensity and are of very high temperature and known as hot winds. The air motion over nearly the whole of the interior occurs almost entirely during the day hours, whilst the nights are generally calm.

One of the more remarkable features of the month is the hot weather depression area, which usually covers the eastern districts of the Central Provinces and Chutia Nagpur. It is more or less persistent during the month, and owes its formation to the action of the systems of winds in North-Eastern India, *viz.*, of the westerly winds in the Gangetic plain and Central Indian plateau, easterly winds in Assam and North Bengal, and southerly winds in South Bengal and Orissa.

The chief disturbances of the month belong almost exclusively to the class of hot weather storms. They are frequently accompanied with thunder, rain or hail in the coast districts and near the hills of Northern and Southern India. In North-Western India on the other hand they very rarely give rain and are known as duststorms. Thunderstorms are of most frequent occurrence at this time in Assam and Bengal (more especially the eastern and northern districts). These two Provinces hence receive a considerable amount of rain during the month. Southern India and Tenasserim also receive occasional and moderate rain during periods of thunderstorms and slightly disturbed weather. The rainfall in these areas appears to be chiefly due to slight temporary advances of southerly moist winds from the neighbourhood of the Equator. The chief effect of these hot weather storms in Northern India is to produce a large temporary reduction of temperature, more especially in the day temperature. This is in part due to cloud, but mainly to the direct and indirect cooling effect of the rainfall.

Temperature was generally slightly above the normal at the beginning of the month and increased more rapidly than usual. The second week of the month was hence marked by very high temperature. It was on the average of the week 5° hotter than usual in the Punjab and 4° in the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana. Weather became unsettled on the 16th and light showers occurred in many districts, which reduced temperature to some extent. Clear dry weather set in again, except in North-Eastern and Southern India, on the 19th and continued until the 24th, on which day weather again became generally unsettled. Thundershowers occurred in nearly every district of India, except the greater part of Rajputana and Lower Sind, during the next three days. They produced a very large and remarkable reduction of temperature. Thus on the 25th the maximum temperature at Seoni and Jubbulpore was 26° below the normal of the day, at Nagpur 25°, and at Sutna 21° below it. On the 26th it was 29° below the normal at Simla, 25° below at Patna, 23° below at Benares, and 21° below at Roorkee, Delhi, Sialkote and Ludhiána. This period of disturbed weather conditions and great coolness lasted until the 28th, when the skies cleared and the temperature increased very rapidly again. The temperature of the fourth week of the month was hence very considerably below the normal of the month—nearly as much as that of the second week was above it. In consequence of these opposite variations the mean temperature of the month differed only to a small amount from the normal and was generally in slight excess. The excess averaged 1½° for Rajputana and 1° in the Punjab and Central India, and was very small for other districts.

The following are the highest day temperatures (exceeding 110°) registered during the month:

Cuttack	113·4°	Delhi	111·0°
Akola	112·1°	Khandwa	110·7°
Kurnool	111·6°	Agra	110·5°
Deesa	111·5°	Malegaon	110·3°
Allahabad	111·4°	Benares	110·3°
Jhansi	111·0°	Cawnpore	110·1°

The majority of these highest maximum temperatures of the month were recorded on the 22nd and 23rd, immediately before the second disturbed period of the month.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal, week by week during the month, in the larger Provinces :

Provinces.	Difference of Mean Temperature from Normal for week ending April				Difference of Mean Temperature from the Normal for the Month.
	7th.	14th.	21st.	28th.	
Burmah	+ 0·6	— 0·7	+ 1·2	+ 0·1	+ 0·3
Bengal	+ 0·8	+ 1·0	— 0·4	+ 0·2	+ 0·3
North-Western Provinces .	— 0·6	+ 3·9	+ 0·3	— 1·6	+ 0·5
Punjab	+ 1·9	+ 4·8	+ 1·3	— 2·8	+ 0·9
Bombay	+ 0·7	+ 1·4	+ 0·6	— 1·0	+ 0·3
Central Provinces and Berar	+ 0·8	+ 3·0	+ 0·7	— 3·6	+ 0·1
Guzerat and Central India .	— 0·1	+ 3·3	+ 1·6	— 1·6	+ 0·8
Sind and Rajputana . .	+ 1·2	+ 3·9	+ 2·4	— 0·7	+ 1·5
Madras	+ 0·8	+ 0·4	+ 0·4	— 1·4	— 0·2

Pressure at the commencement of the month was highest in the North Punjab, but gradients were everywhere small. No change of importance occurred until the second week, when pressure decreased rapidly in Upper India and the distribution characteristic of the hot weather months was established, pressure being highest in the coast districts and adjacent sea areas and lowest in Northern India. On the 14th and 15th the barometer fell rather rapidly, and a low pressure area formed in the South-West Punjab. This accompanied slight general disturbance, which gave thundershowers in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Bengal, Assam, and Central and Southern India. It disappeared on the 18th, but thundershowers continued in Bengal and Assam and, to a less extent, in Southern India and Malabar until the 24th. In consequence of increasing temperature pressure had fallen considerably in Upper India and steepish gradients were established on the 24th. A low pressure area formed on that day in the Punjab and the weather became generally disturbed, and thunderstorms with more or less rain occurred in nearly every part of India, except Sind and Rajputana, during the next three days (*i.e.,* until the 27th). This disturbance also extended into the hill districts and gave a moderately heavy fall of snow in some parts of the Punjab Himalayas. On the 28th pressure was very uniform over the whole of India, temperature much below the average (especially in Upper India), and winds very light and irregular.

Although the pressure changes during the month were considerable, they were no larger than usually occur, and the mean pressure varied very little from the normal over the whole of India. The barometric anomalies of the month are small and indicated the presence at that time of normal and favourable conditions for the approaching south-west monsoon. The heavy snow in some parts of the Punjab Himalayas during the last week of the month was probably not large enough to produce any important permanent effect upon the distribution of pressure in May or to delay to any extent the establishment of the south-west monsoon.

Rain.—As already pointed out, the only areas which receive moderately heavy rainfall in this month are Ceylon and Assam. In the West Punjab, Bengal, Malabar, Mysore, and Lower Burma the rainfall of the month is moderate

in amount, varying from 1 inch in West Bengal to 6 inches in East Bengal. In all other districts it is small in amount, averaging not more than a few tenths. The first fortnight of the month under review was very dry over the whole of India. Frequent rain, chiefly during thunderstorms, fell in the areas of moderate or heavy rain during the latter half of the month. In the southern areas of Ceylon, Malabar, Mysore, and Burma the rainfall of the month was in excess. It was normal or slightly in defect in the West Punjab, Bengal, and Assam. In the remaining districts the rainfall occurred almost entirely during the two periods of disturbance, *viz.*, from the 16th to the 19th and from the 25th to the 28th. The latter was an unusually prolonged disturbance and gave more widely spread and heavier rainfall than is usual in April in Upper and Central India. Hence these districts received more than the normal amount of the month. In none of the rainfall districts in these areas, except the East Punjab and the adjacent hill districts, did the amount average as much as 1 inch.

The following table gives complete data and shows the actual average rainfall and the normal rainfall of the month of the twenty-one districts into which the country is divided, so far as it is indicated by the telegraphic reports of a few stations in each district:

DISTRICTS.	No. of Stations.	Normal average Rainfall in April.	Actual average Rainfall in April 1890.	Difference from the average in April 1890.
Punjab, West	7	1·42	1·48	+ 0·06
" East	4	0·87	1·07	+ 0·20
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	7	0·42	0·40	— 0·02
" " Cis-Gangetic	3	0·12	0·08	— 0·04
Behar	2	0·17	0·01	— 0·16
North Bengal	3	2·15	1·63	— 0·52
Assam—Cachar	3	9·58	8·86	— 0·72
Lower Bengal and Chutia Nagpur	8	2·38	1·93	— 0·45
Orissa—North Circars	5	0·40	0·47	+ 0·07
Central Provinces, South	7	0·18	0·46	+ 0·28
Berar—Khandeish	2	0·01	0·61	+ 0·60
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nerbudda	9	0·15	0·15	0
Sind—Cutch	3	0·17	0·02	— 0·15
Guzerat	3	0	0·04	+ 0·04
Konkan	4	0·05	0·05	0
Deccan—Hyderabad	5	0·72	1·05	+ 0·33
Malabar	5	1·87	3·82	+ 1·95
Mysore—Bellary	4	1·17	2·34	+ 1·17
Carnatic	6	0·79	1·23	+ 0·44
Lower Burmah	7	1·57	2·33	+ 0·76
Ceylon	1	11·28	14·25	+ 2·97

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *26th May, 1890.*

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, May 26th, 1890.

During the week under review the weather has progressed slowly but steadily from quiet and undisturbed conditions to unsettled and stormy. This change has been produced by the steady increase of heat which has occurred over North-Western India. Under the influence of this increase the barometric gradient between Ceylon and the Punjab has steadily risen. On the 20th the barometric difference between Colombo and Lahore was only 0·15″, on the 24th it was 0·31″, and on the 26th was 0·44″. Accompanying this increase of barometric difference occurred a general rise in the wind force and a strongly marked tendency to more unsettled weather. There has been so far no notice of the appearance of the monsoon in Southern India. Temporary incursions of what are practically monsoon winds have occurred at different times, but the advance has not lasted long, and what is popularly known as the burst of the monsoon has not so far occurred. In Burma more or less steady rain has fallen during the week, but the wind direction has been variable, and until quite the close of the week it was still doubtful whether the monsoon, properly so called, had commenced. The heavyish general rain and the southerly winds on the 26th showed however that the rains had to all appearance set in.

The chart of the 20th showed a low pressure area, over Lower Sind and a band of relatively low pressure extending eastward and south-eastward from the Western desert across Rajputana and the Gangetic plain as far as the east of the Central Provinces. The highest readings were reported from the Upper Assam Valley and the south of the Bay, but the barometric differences were everywhere slight. The winds were light or moderate in force and the weather fine in most parts of the country. Light general rain was however reported from Burma and scattered thundershowers from the other Provinces. On the following day the chart showed very little change in the general distribution of pressure. The winds were still very irregular and variable over a large part of the country, but a westerly current was reported from the central stations and an easterly current from Bengal and the North-West Provinces. The force was rising somewhat. The weather was unchanged. On the 22nd the only change of importance was that the barometer had given way decidedly over the north of the Punjab, and a large low pressure area overlay the whole of North-Western India. The wind continued irregular generally and the weather was still unaltered. The chart of the 23rd showed that pressure was falling over Northern India and rising over the Peninsula, so that the barometric gradient was increasing and the wind currents becoming more regular. Some increase in the extent and amount of the rainfall in Malabar was reported, but otherwise there was little alteration. The chart of the 24th showed a further change in the direction noticed on the 23rd, the barometric gradient becoming steeper and the wind circulation more regular. The rain had ceased again in the South of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the weather was the same as on the preceding day. On the 25th the barometric fall in the North-West became very brisk, and on the 26th a slight depression was shown over the Punjab and steep gradients all over the country. The wind circulation was very strongly marked and the wind force high very generally. Although duststorms and dusthaze were very prevalent, the general weather had not much changed, and except in Burma and Lower Bengal rain was light and scattered.

Temperature—During the first four days of the present week the mean temperature of all the Provinces was very nearly normal, there being a trifling excess on three days and a trifling deficiency on one day. On the 23rd the thermometer began to rise quickly, and on the following two days there was a general excess of heat over India. This excess was greatest over North-Western India and amounted to 10° in the Punjab, 6½° in the North-West Provinces,

and $5\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in Sind and Rajputana. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal according to Provinces for the present and for the past week:

PROVINCES.	Variation of Temperature from Normal for Past Week.	Variation of Temperature from Normal for Present Week.
Burma	— 1·1°	— 0·8°
Bengal	— 2·8°	— 0·2°
North-West Provinces	— 0·4°	+ 1·3°
Punjab	+ 2·7°	+ 2·7°
Bombay	+ 0·3°	+ 0·6°
Central Provinces	+ 1·8°	+ 2·2°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 0·5°	+ 1·8°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 1·7°	+ 2·5°
Madras	+ 1·4°	+ 0·5°

These figures show that during the past week there has been an excess of temperature in all Provinces except Burma and Bengal, the excess equalling about $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ over the north-western and central parts of the country. There has been a slight rise as compared with last week in most Provinces, but the changes are generally small.

Towards the close of the week the maximum temperatures were high all over North-Western India but, as was the case last week, the region of greatest heat held steadily over Upper Sind. The following is the record of the daily maximum temperatures:

May 20th	Hyderabad	113·2°
„ 21st	Jacobabad	115·6°
„ 22nd	Jacobabad	112·2°
„ 23rd	Jacobabad	115·6°
„ 24th	Jacobabad	120·0°
„ 25th	Jacobabad	121·5°
„ 26th	Jacobabad	122·5°

The final temperature (122·5°) is seldom exceeded in any part of India. At Jacobabad in 1888 123·0° was recorded and at Pachbudra in 1886 123·1°, but it is very seldom that the thermometer rises above the reading given above. In the south of the Punjab almost equally high temperatures were recorded on the 26th, while at Cochin the maximum on the same day was 84·2°, so that there was a variation between Southern and Northern India of nearly 40° in the heat.

Rain.—As stated above, the rainfall of India during the week was of two different types. Over Burma and part of Bengal there was steady general rain brought up by the southerly and south-easterly winds, which passed from the south of the Bay across those two Provinces, while in other parts of India the rainfall occurred mostly during local storms, either thunder or dust. The result of the two actions was however that rain fell in almost all the divisions of India during the week. Only in the Konkan, the central division of the Central Provinces, Guzerat, and Sind was there no rain; in all the rest more or less fell. The total of the week was however generally below the normal, the only divisions reporting an excess being Arakan, Deltaic and Central Bengal, Orissa, the North-West Provinces (Central), and Kattiawar; and of these divisions the only one where the excess equalled half an inch was Deltaic Bengal. These figures show that while the fall was general so far as the divisions were concerned, the total was light, and the records show that outside North-Eastern and Southern India the rainfall was due to heavyish rain in individual districts rather than to general light rain throughout the division.

In the returns of maximum falls Burma exhibits no amounts of importance, but in Bengal there were several moderately heavy falls; thus Kooshtea (Nuddea), Contai (Midnapur), and Jajpore (Cuttack) received about 4 inches, and Bissenpore (Bankoora) 5 inches. In Behar and Upper India there were no excessive falls, and in South-Western India the heaviest were $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches at Cochin and $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches at Quilon. In the central parts of the Peninsula and of India there were only moderate amounts recorded, and on the East Coast the heaviest fall was $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at Vellore.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall Data for week ending May 26th, 1890.			Rainfall Data from October 15th to May 26th, 1890.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, October 15th to May 26th.	Excess or Defect of (Seasonal) Rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	5·29	5·78	—0·49	36·08	22·51	+ 60
	Lower Burma	1·04	3·31	—2·27	15·33	15·52	— 1
	Central Burma	1·06	2·14	—1·08	13·45	10·78	+ 25
	Upper Burma	1·06	?	?	10·32	?	?
	Arakan	2·86	2·44	+0·42	13·39	20·01	— 33
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·03	2·18	—1·15	20·32	19·77	+ 3
	Assam (Surma)	2·21	3·96	—1·75	41·91	38·69	+ 8
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·45	2·34	—1·89	16·37	26·23	— 38
	Deltaic Bengal	2·05	1·48	+0·57	17·71	13·93	+ 25
	Central Bengal	1·30	1·25	+0·05	9·64	9·93	— 3
	North Bengal	1·36	3·42	—2·06	11·44	17·11	— 33
	Orissa	1·10	0·73	+0·37	19·75	12·04	+ 64
	Chota Nagpur	0·43	0·57	—0·14	5·99	6·73	— 11
	Behar (South)	0·13	0·38	—0·25	1·90	4·70	— 60
	Do. (North)	0·53	0·66	—0·13	2·66	5·72	— 53
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·01	0·09	—0·08	1·94	3·42	— 43
	Oudh (South)	0·17	0·22	—0·04	0·54	2·79	— 81
	Do. (North)	0·02	0·31	—0·29	0·29	3·74	— 92
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·20	0·12	+0·08	0·71	2·36	— 70
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·06	0·17	—0·11	0·79	2·80	— 72
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·10	0·27	—0·17	1·27	5·21	— 76
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·03	0·11	—0·08	0·99	3·27	— 70
	Do. (Central)	0·01	0·14	—0·13	1·44	4·00	— 64
	Do. (Submontane)	0·04	0·14	—0·10	2·54	6·62	— 62
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·31	0·88	—0·57	8·69	17·37	— 49
	Do. (North-West)	0·33	0·33	0	4·19	10·57	— 60
	Do. (West)	0·02	0·18	—0·16	1·27	3·55	— 64
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	2·11	3·16	—1·05	24·56	22·71	+ 8
	Madras (South Central)	0·82	0·92	—0·10	14·15	18·72	— 25
	Coorg	0·42	2·25	—1·83	21·71	16·91	+ 28
	Mysore	1·41	?	?	8·66	7·50	+ 15
	Konkan	0	0·47	—0·47	5·00	3·17	+ 58
	Bombay Deccan	0·27	0·61	—0·34	7·47	6·33	+ 18
	Hyderabad (North)	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·05	0·49	—0·44	1·52	4·50	— 66
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·01	0·11	—0·10	3·77	4·11	— 8
	Central Provinces (West)	0·01	0·18	—0·17	3·78	3·15	+ 20
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·20	—0·20	3·02	3·97	— 24
	Ditto (East)	0·04	0·20	—0·16	3·73	4·40	— 15
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·04	—0·04	0·02	1·12	— 98
	Kattiawar	0·19	0·04	+0·15	0·19	0·65	— 71
	Sind	0	0·03	—0·03	0·06	1·26	— 95
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·03	0·19	—0·16	0·52	2·14	— 76
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·09	0·24	—0·15	0·23	1·68	— 86
	Rajputana (West)	0·10	0·22	—0·12	0·17	1·35	— 87
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·53	0·95	—0·42	14·90	13·72	+ 9
	Ditto (a)	0·40	?	?	12·80	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·18	0·30	—0·12	3·61	4·64	— 22
	Madras (Central)	0·58	0·60	—0·02	7·86	7·23	+ 9
	East Coast (Central)	0·09	0·47	—0·38	11·50	17·12	— 33
	Ditto (South)	0·21	0·74	—0·53	13·60	22·43	— 40
	Madras (South)	0·36	0·40	—0·04	10·73	19·44	— 45

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *29th May, 1890.*

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 24th May.*—No rain in Madras; moderate in Anantapur, Nilgiris, Malabar and Travancore, slight elsewhere. Standing crops generally good, but suffering from want of rain in limited tracts in Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. Paddy blighted in parts of North Arcot. Outturn of sugarcane and tobacco good. Paddy and *cholum* middling to average. Other grains and cotton below average. Pasture and water-supply generally deficient. Prices steady. Prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 28th May.*—Rain in parts of Deccan, the Karnatic and Kathiawar. Standing late crops good. Preparations for early crops continue generally. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock healthy, except in a few talukas.

Bengal.—*For week ending 27th May.*—General rain has improved the prospects of the whole Province. Ploughing going on generally and early crop being sown in North and East Bengal, where sufficient rain had fallen previously. Jute and early rice sowings nearly finished and young plants coming up well. Sugarcane plantations and other crops on the ground doing well in Behar. Paddy and millets on low lands in good condition, and cultivation for *bhadoi* sowings begun. Indigo is a promising crop in the Behar and Jessore districts. Spring rice harvest almost over, with fair outturn on the whole. Prices of rice nearly stationary. 179 coolies employed daily on relief works in Balasore.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 28th May.*—Weather continues unsettled, with easterly winds and duststorms. Rain has fallen in several districts. The tobacco crop in the Farukhabad district and the mango crop in Karchana (Allahabad district) have been slightly damaged by hail. A slight shock of earthquake was felt in the Rae Bareli district. Sugarcane and indigo thriving and summer crops being irrigated. Markets are well supplied, but prices have slightly risen in a few districts; otherwise they are stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 28th May.*—Slight rain in all districts except Umballa, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar. Prices falling in Multan, fluctuating in Delhi; elsewhere stationary. Harvesting of *rabi* crops in progress and sowing of *kharif* commenced. *Rabi* outturn in Umballa very poor; in other districts below average, except in Jullundur, where it is good. Extra *rabi* crops in good condition. Prospects of *kharif* crop average. Fodder scarce in Hissar, Delhi and Sialkot; elsewhere sufficient. Opium produce average in Rawalpindi.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 28th May.*—Weather hot and occasionally cloudy, with duststorms and slight showers of rain in two or three districts. Winnowing of winter crops almost completed. Sugarcane crops doing well. Land being prepared for autumn sowing. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 24th May.*—Rain fell throughout Lower Burma. In Katha, Ruby Mines, Upper Chindwin, Pakokku, Magwe and Pyinmana districts in Upper Burma the rainfall was considerable. There was a fair rainfall in Shwebo, Yeu and Lower Chindwin, but in other districts of Upper Burma little

or no rain fell. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather crops is in progress, and ploughing has generally commenced. The price of paddy has risen considerably in Bassein and in a less degree in Rangoon, Thayetmyo, Shwegyin, Pakokku and Meiktila, while prices have fallen in Thongwa and Pyinmana.

Assam.—*For week ending 28th May.*—Weather fairly seasonable, but rainfall below average. Ploughing for winter paddy continues. Early rice and other crops doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For weeks ending 21st and 28th May.*—During the week ending 21st May the rainfall was general in Mysore and the crops thriving. Sowing operations begun in parts. Outturn of harvests full. Prices steady.

The rainfall was general and good in parts of Mysore during the week ending 28th May. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects fair. Prices risen in Kolar.

Seasonable showers have fallen in Coorg during the week ending 28th May. Prospects good.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 28th May.*—Weather hot. Fodder insufficient in Ellichpur, Daryapur, Yeotmal, Darwha, and Kelapur taluks. Water scarce in Amraoti and Murtizapur taluks and in the Wun district. Land under preparation for ensuing *kharif* crops. Prices almost stationary.

Rainfall moderate in Hyderabad. Harvesting of *tabi* crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 28th May.*—Some rain in Baghelkhand Agency. High westerly winds in Bhopawar Agency and Indore.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 28th May.*—Moderate rain in Marwar, Meywar, Harowti, Ajmere and Dholepore. Agricultural stock good, except in parts of Ajmere. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Marwar, Dholepore and parts of Ulwar. Prices rising in Meywar and Jhallawar; steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 22nd May.*—Slight rain fell during the week. Weather partially cloudy. *Ghaia* (early) rice and Indian corn progressing. Potatos are being harvested.

W. C. BENETT,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. V. of 1890-91.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 11th May 1889. Total mean length open.	Week ending 11th May 1889. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 11th May 1889. Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 10th May 1890. Total mean length open.	Week ending 10th May 1890. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 10th May 1890. Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 11th May 1889. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 11th May 1889. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 10th May 1890. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 10th May 1890. Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1890-91.	Total decrease in 1890-91.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
17th May 1890	East Indian (a)	1,526	10,06,775	660	1,526	9,15,250	600	56,20,547	629	54,33,786	623	...	1,86,761
17th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,980	157	57	9,997	175	57,948	174	62,121	190	4,173	...
17th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	4,61,683	277	1,672	3,60,000	215	28,21,524	290	21,60,516	226	...	6,61,008
17th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (b)	293	50,153	171	546	(c) 81,407	149	3,18,902	186	(c) 4,55,325	152	1,36,423	...
17th ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	857	1,07,072	125	979	90,207	92	5,42,156	108	4,99,142	89	...	43,014
17th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	219	16,171	74	296	19,160	65	84,119	66	1,05,588	62	21,469	...
17th ditto	Indian Midland (e)	587	60,641	103	752	69,794	93	3,94,535	115	4,17,384	97	22,849	...
10th ditto	Villupuram - Guntakal (Nellore Branch)	83	4,756	57	83	4,327	52	24,503	50	23,887	50	...	616
10th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	2,416	67	36	1,638	46	13,811	66	10,522	51	...	3,289
	Total	5,322	17,18,647	323	5,947	15,51,780	261	98,78,045	317	91,68,271	271	...	7,09,774
	State Lines worked by Government.												
10th May 1890	North Western	2,386	(f) 5,18,508	217	2,399	(g) 4,87,634	203	(f) 31,78,212	227	(g) 29,41,263	215	...	2,36,949
10th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,81,775	263	692	1,53,414	222	10,82,616	267	9,45,357	239	...	1,37,259
10th ditto	Bengal Central	125	13,833	111	125	12,490	100	77,859	106	71,316	100	...	6,543
10th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	14,042	312	45	22,274	495	1,18,629	450	1,19,432	464	803	...
10th ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	1,83,468	273	747	1,85,640	249	9,52,060	242	10,58,978	248	1,06,918	...
10th ditto	Nalháti	27	1,801	66	27	1,474	54	9,813	62	9,610	62	...	203
17th ditto	Tirhoot	273	41,529	152	273	47,039	172	2,25,485	141	2,77,687	178	52,202	...
10th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	105	6,514	62	105	10,174	97	39,320	64	37,976	63	...	1,344
10th ditto	Jorhát	31	1,188	38	30	860	29	6,473	36	4,805	28	...	1,668
10th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	32	4	7	225	32	233	5	1,343	31	1,110	...
10th ditto	Burma (h)	553	1,06,428	192	553	95,721	173	6,01,736	186	6,36,316	201	34,580	...
	Total	4,917	10,69,118	217	5,003	10,16,945	203	62,92,436	218	61,04,083	214	...	1,88,353
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
10th May 1890	Madras	840	1,89,741	226	840	1,68,417	200	10,40,948	211	9,87,067	206	...	53,881
10th ditto	South Indian	654	1,20,209	184	654	1,15,406	176	6,66,063	174	6,49,406	174	...	16,657
10th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula (i)	1,447	9,05,015	626	1,447	9,94,564	687	56,93,776	672	56,65,741	685	...	28,035
17th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (j)	461	3,32,106	720	461	3,59,000	779	20,46,655	758	21,45,330	814	98,675	...
	Total	3,402	15,47,071	455	3,402	16,37,387	481	94,47,442	475	94,47,544	486	102	...
GRAND TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)		13,641	43,34,836	318	14,352	42,06,112	293	2,56,17,923	320	2,47,19,898	302	...	8,98,025
Gross Estimated Expenses		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,15,22,671	144	1,11,23,954	136	...	3,98,717
Net Receipts		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,40,95,252	176	1,35,95,944	166	...	4,99,308
	Assisted Companies.												
17th May 1890	Tárakeshwar	22	6,418	292	22	5,601	255	43,174	330	41,395	325	...	1,779
3rd ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(k)	...	(l) 47,351	125	(m) 48,370	132	1,019	...
17th ditto	Bengal and North Western	376	67,676	180	376	62,180	165	3,53,395	160	3,12,030	145	...	41,365
10th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	8,355	125	67	7,763	116	52,389	134	49,218	129	...	3,171
	Total	465	82,449	177	465	75,544	162	4,96,309	156	4,51,013	146	...	45,296
	Native States.												
17th May 1890	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	42,019	119	354	48,919	138	2,65,188	128	2,94,844	146	29,656	...
17th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	2,853	49	59	4,160	71	21,253	61	29,960	89	8,707	...
17th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,788	66	27	1,100	40	8,621	55	6,870	45	...	1,751
17th ditto	Bhávanagar-Gond a l-Junágarh-Porbandar	260	37,013	142	332	48,688	147	2,28,924	150	2,79,872	147	50,948	...
17th ditto	Morvi	68	5,282	78	94	9,157	97	32,137	81	45,035	84	12,898	...
17th ditto	Jodhpore	124	7,007	57	124	7,400	60	44,510	61	50,657	71	6,147	...
10th ditto	Rájpura-Bhátinda	...	(n)	...	108	7,540	70	(n)	...	42,750	69	42,750	...
17th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlad	...	...	...	11	(o) 910	83	...	...	(o) 910	83	910	...
	Total	892	95,962	108	1,109	1,27,874	115	6,00,633	115	7,50,898	120	1,50,265	...

(a) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(c) Includes the Ásansol-Chakardharpore Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Bhátinda State Railways.
(g) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(h) Includes Toungoo-Mandalay.
(i) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(j) Includes Pátri Branch.
(k) Return not received.
(l) Total receipts from 1st April to 4th May 1889.
(m) Total receipts from 1st April to 3rd May 1890.
(n) Included with the North Western Railway.
(o) Total receipts from 5th to 10th May 1890.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

Simla, *29th May, 1890.*

The Gazette of India.

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No. 23.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 23.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 5th June, 1890.

No. 350.—Mr. T. E. Coxhead is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 1st July 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

MEDICAL.

The 4th June, 1890.

No. 385.—With effect from the date on which Brigade-Surgeon J. M. Coates retires from the service, Surgeon-Major E. A. Birch of the Bengal Establishment, Civil Surgeon of Hooghly, to be Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta.

POLICE.

The 4th June, 1890.

No. 431.—The services of Mr. S. N. Walker, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 5th June, 1890.

No. 436.—The services of Lieutenant C. C. Anderson, B.S.C., 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, Second-in-Command, Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from 25th May 1890.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 30th May, 1890.

No. 1110-*P*.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent

to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, at No. 13, Wood Street, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 84 *of* 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison of Llewellyn Park, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in phonographs and phonograms.

No. 86 *of* 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison of Llewellyn Park, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in methods and apparatus for recording and reproducing sounds, and for preparing surfaces for receiving sound records, and in materials or compositions for such surfaces.

No. 87 *of* 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison of Llewellyn Park, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in phonographs.

No. 88 *of* 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison of Llewellyn Park, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in apparatus for recording and reproducing sound, and in surfaces for receiving such sound record, and methods of making and using such surfaces.

No. 179 *of* 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison of Llewellyn Park, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in phonographs or apparatus for recording and reproducing sound in devices used in and in connection with such apparatus, and in phonogram blanks or surfaces for receiving the sound records, and in methods of making and using such surfaces.

No. 189 *of* 1889.—W. G. Lawrence, Engineer in charge, Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, 166, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, for an invention for the use of printers and book-binders, for effecting the several works of punching, eyeletting, stabbing, perforating, cutting, die-stamping and embossing, to be called "Printers and Book-binders' Multum in Parvo."

No. 210 *of* 1889.—Charles Jost of 16 and 18, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Mechanical Engineer, for automatically counting and at the same time registering the number of bales, bags, boxes and other articles taken into a warehouse or other place, or removed from the same.

No. 262 *of* 1889.—James Dewar of No. 1, Scroof Terrace, Cambridge, in the County of Cambridge, England, Professor of Chemistry, and Boverton Redwood of Ballard's Lane, Finchley, in the County of Middlesex, England, Analytical Chemist, for improvements in the distillation of mineral oils and like products, and apparatus for that purpose.

No. 266 *of* 1889.—Reginald Oswell Lees, Assistant Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department, Chupra, Sarun District, Bengal, for procuring fac-simile copies of writings or drawings by means of a copying pad, such as is commonly known at the present time as a "Gelatine pad."

No. 291 *of* 1889.—William Robb of Rungugora Estate, Debrughur, Assam, Tea Planter, for improvements in the manufacture of Sups for winnowing tea, rice, grain seeds, &c.

No. 30 *of* 1890.—William Jackson of Thorn Grove, Mannsfield, Aberdeen, North Britain, Gentleman, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea leaves, coffee, grain, or other produce.

No. 61 *of* 1890.—Brins Oxygen Company, Limited, of Connaught Mansions, Victoria Street, in the City of Westminster, England, for improvements in apparatus for the obtainment of oxygen and nitrogen gases from atmospheric air.

No. 89 *of* 1890.—James Samuel Burroughes of the firm of Burroughes and Watts, of Soho Square, London, in the County of Middlesex, and Kingdom of England, billiard table manufacturer, for an improvement in the construction of billiard tables.

W. C. BENETT,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st May, 1890.

No. 1800-*I*.—The Governor-General in Council has learned with great satisfaction that His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur has abolished all transit duties throughout the Jodhpur territory.

The 2nd June, 1890.

No. 905-*G*.—The following appointments are made in the Local Corps in Rajputana, with effect from the 15th April 1890:

Merwara Battalion.

Colonel N. R. Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander and Second-in-Command of the Meywar Bhil Corps, and Commandant, substantive *pro tempore*, to be Commandant, *vice* Major O'M. Creagh, V.C., appointed Commandant of the 29th Bombay Infantry.

Meywar Bhil Corps.

Major E. D. F. Bignell, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander and Second-in-Command, and 2nd Assistant to the Resident in Meywar, substantive *pro tempore*, to be Wing Commander and Second-in-Command, and 2nd Assistant to the Resident in Meywar, *vice* Colonel N. R. Stewart.

No. 908-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. S. T. Hedderwick as Consular Agent for the United States at Akyab, *vice* Mr. D. R. Cameron.

No. 911-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Emilio Baillon as Vice-Consul for Portugal at Karachi.

No. 915-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. F. C. Parkinson as in temporary charge of the Danish Consulate at Aden, during the absence of Mr. G. Gordon.

The 3rd June, 1890.

No. 919-*G*.—Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Commandant of the Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent in Western Malwa, with effect from the 14th April 1890.

No. 924-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Samuel Merrill as Consul-General for the United States of America at Calcutta, *vice* Mr. B. F. Bonham.

The 5th June, 1890.

No. 936-*G*.—Lieutenant D. G. Peart, Bombay Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer of the Bhopal Battalion, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant J. H Pollard, appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Corps.

No. 939-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Heinrich Schmidt to be in temporary charge of the Consulate for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bassein, during the absence of Mr. Frederick Eggena.

No 942-*G*.—The following promotions and appointments are made in the local Corps in Central India, with effect from the dates specified:

1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

Kote Duffadar Sardar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ressaidar Ganga Singh, deceased,—31st December 1889.

Jemadar Umar Ali Khan to be Woordie-Major from the same date, *vice* Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Dayal Singh, to command a troop.

Kote Duffadar Tulsi Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Ratan Singh, invalided,—1st January 1890.

Bhopal Battalion.

Havildar Imam Baksh Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Wahid Ali Khan, deceased,—16th January 1890.

The 6th June, 1890.

No. 952-*G*.—Lieutenant C. H. Pritchard, Bombay Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, Assistant to the Resident and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti at Hyderabad, is appointed temporarily to perform the duties of Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad and Assistant Secretary for Berar, and Superintendent of Residency Bazaars, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 18th April 1890.

No. 954-*G*.—Surgeon C. M. Thompson, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Madras), Secretary to the Surgeon-General and Acting Surgeon, 4th District, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon at Bangalore, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major A. F. Dobson, M.B., or until further orders.

No. 1153-*E*.—The following Order of Her Majesty in Council, published in the *London Gazette* of the 25th March 1890, is republished for general information:

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 21st day of March, 1890.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.
Duke of Rutland.
Lord Chamberlain.
Earl of Coventry.
Sir William Field.

Whereas by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, it was, amongst other things, enacted, that where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient; and that if, by any law made after the passing of the Act of 1870 by the Legislature of any British possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in such British possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Acts in the case of any foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, suspend the operation within any such British possession of the said Acts, or of any part thereof so far as it relates to such foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there and no longer:

And whereas by an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in 1886, and entitled "An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals," provision is made for carrying into effect within the Dominion the surrender of fugitive criminals:

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the seventeenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, it was directed that the operation of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, should be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as the provision of the said Act of the Parliament of Canada of 1886 should continue in force and no longer:

And whereas a Convention was concluded on the twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Convention is in the terms following:

"Whereas by the Xth Article of the Treaty concluded between Her Britannic Majesty and the United States of America on the ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, provision is made for the extradition of persons charged with certain crimes;

"And whereas it is now desired by the High Contracting Parties that the provisions of the said Article should embrace certain crimes not therein specified, and should extend to fugitives convicted of the crimes specified in the said Article and in this Convention;

"The said High Contracting Parties have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Convention for this purpose, that is to say,—

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: Sir Julian Pauncefote, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty to the United States;

"And the President of the United States of America, James G. Blaine, Secretary of State of the United States;

"Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

"ARTICLE I.

"The provisions of the said Xth Article are hereby made applicable to the following additional crimes:

"1. Manslaughter when voluntary.

"2. Counterfeiting or altering money; uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money.

"3. Embezzlement; larceny; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen, or fraudulently obtained.

"4. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director or member or officer of any Company, made criminal by the laws of both countries.

"5. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.

"6. Rape; abduction; child-stealing; kidnapping.

"7. Burglary; housebreaking or shopbreaking.

"8. Piracy by the law of nations.

"9. Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas, against the authority of the master; wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so; assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

"10. Crimes and offences against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading.

"Extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the crimes mentioned in this Convention or in the aforesaid Xth Article, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both countries.

"ARTICLE II.

"A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered, if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded be one of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

"No person surrendered by either of the High Contracting Parties to the other shall be triable or tried, or be punished for any political crime or offence, or for any act connected therewith, committed previously to his extradition.

"If any question shall arise as to whether a case comes within the provisions of this Article, the decision of the authorities of the Government in whose jurisdiction the fugitive shall be at the time shall be final.

"ARTICLE III.

"No person surrendered by or to either of the High Contracting Parties shall be triable or be tried for any crime or offence committed prior to his extradition, other than the offence for which he was surrendered, until he shall have had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered.

"ARTICLE IV.

"All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, whether being the proceeds of the crime or offence charged, or being material as evidence in making proof of the crime or offence, shall, so far as practicable, and if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place. Nevertheless, the rights of third parties with regard to the articles aforesaid shall be duly respected.

"ARTICLE V.

"If the individual claimed by one of the two High Contracting Parties, in pursuance of the present Convention, should also be claimed by one or several other Powers on account of crimes or offences committed within their respective jurisdictions, his extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is first received.

"The provisions of this Article, and also of Articles II to IV inclusive, of the present Convention, shall apply to surrender for offences specified in the aforesaid Xth Article, as well as to surrender for offences specified in this Convention.

"ARTICLE VI.

"The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of this Convention and of the said Xth Article shall be carried out in Her Majesty's dominions and in the United States, respectively, in conformity with the laws regulating extradition for the time being in force in the surrendering State.

"ARTICLE VII.

"The provisions of the said Xth Article and of this Convention shall apply to persons convicted of the crimes therein respectively named and specified, whose sentence therefor shall not have been executed.

"In case of a fugitive criminal alleged to have been convicted of the crime for which his surrender is asked, a copy of the record of the conviction, and of the sentence of the Court before which such conviction took place, duly authenticated, shall be produced, together with the evidence proving that the prisoner is the person to whom such sentence refers.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"The present Convention shall not apply to any of the crimes herein specified which shall

have been committed, or to any conviction which shall have been pronounced, prior to the date at which the Convention shall come into force.

"ARTICLE IX.

"This Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

"It shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties, and shall continue in force until one or the other of the High Contracting Parties shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

"In witness whereof, the undersigned have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their seals.

"Done in duplicate, at the city of Washington, this twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

"(L.S.) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

"(L.S.) JAMES G. BLAINE."

And whereas the ratifications of the said Convention were exchanged at London on the eleventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the said Acts shall apply in the case of the United States of America, and of the said Convention with the United States of America.

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered, that the operation of the said Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, shall be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so far as relates to the United States of America and to the said Convention, and so long as the provisions of the Canadian Act aforesaid of 1886 continue in force, and no longer.

C. L. Peel.

No. 1155-*E*.—The following Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 25th March 1890, is republished for general information:

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 21st day of March, 1890.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.
Duke of Rutland.
Lord Chamberlain.
Earl of Coventry.
Sir William Field.

Whereas, by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction in relation to Her Majesty's subjects and others in the Ottoman dominions:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf, by "The Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878," or otherwise, in Her Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. This Order may be cited as "The Ottoman Order in Council, 1890," and shall be construed as one with "The Ottoman Orders in Council, 1873 and 1882."

2. It shall be lawful, from time to time, for the Secretary of State, or for the Judge or Acting Judge of the Supreme Court, with the assent of the Secretary of State, to nominate and appoint some person qualified for the office of Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, to be and act as a Judge for the purpose of the trial of any crime or crimes committed, or alleged to have been committed, either before or after the making of this Order, in any part of the Ottoman dominions. A Judge so appointed shall, for the purposes for which he is appointed, have all the powers which could be exercised by the Judge of the Supreme Court upon a trial with a jury or assessors of the like crimes at Constantinople, and may, if in any case, in his opinion, a jury or assessors cannot be obtained, act without a jury or assessors.

The remuneration and expenses of a Judge appointed under this Order shall be paid as the Secretary of State, with the consent of the Treasury, directs.

And the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

C. L. Peel.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 31st May, 1890.

No. 2674.—Mr. W. H. Dobbie, Comptroller, Assam, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 29th June 1890.

Mr. H. J. Brereton, Deputy Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is posted as Comptroller, Assam.

Mr. R. A. Gamble, Officiating Assistant Comptroller of India Treasuries, is appointed to act as Deputy Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. I. C. Basu, Assistant Accountant-General, Bengal, is transferred to the Office of the Comptroller of India Treasuries.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

ASSESSED TAXES.

Income Tax

The 6th June, 1890.

No. 2762.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 38 of Act II of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, in supersession of the Notifications in the Department of Finance and Commerce,—

No.	579,	dated	the	3rd May 1886,
"	2003	"	"	16th July 1886,
"	2633	"	"	19th August 1886,
"	2929	"	"	3rd September 1886,
"	3920	"	"	29th October 1886,
"	4330	"	"	25th November 1886,
"	4010	"	"	26th July 1887,
"	6911	"	"	30th December 1887,
"	676	"	"	8th February 1888,
"	1650	"	"	27th March 1888,
"	1703	"	"	30th March 1888,
"	806	"	"	14th February 1889,
"	3065	"	"	20th June 1889,

(A) to exempt from liability to the tax payable, and to assessment, under the said Act—

(1) the income of persons (other than persons in the service of the Government) residing in—

(*a*) the scheduled districts of the Presidency of Madras;
(*b*) the Hill Tracts of Chittagong;
(*c*) the Mewas States under the Khandesh Political Agency;
(*d*) the Khondmals and the Mahal of Angul in Orissa;

(2) the income of Universities or other associations or bodies existing solely for educational purposes, and of local authorities as defined in section 3 of the Act, provided that the exemption shall not extend to interest payable on a Government security in respect of any period (the period running to date of payment of interest from last date of payment thereof) during which a transfer of the security has been effected;

(3) the official allowance which an Agent of a Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, who has been duly accredited to represent the Prince or State for political purposes in any place within the limits of British India, receives as such Agent in British India from the Prince or State;

(4) any capital sum paid in commutation of the whole or a portion of a pension;

(5) so much of the income of a person as is derived solely and directly from the production of indigo or the preparation thereof for the market: provided that nothing in this clause shall be construed to affect section 5, sub-section (2), of the Act with respect to the liability of an officer or servant of a person to whom this clause applies;

(6) such portion of any person's income as is paid to any Service Fund, Mutual Benefit Fund, Friendly Society, or other legally established Association, not being a company within the meaning of section 3, sub-section (2), of the Act, in respect of an insurance or deferred annuity on his own life or on the life of his wife, in the same way as if the payment were made to an Insurance Company;

(7) such portion of the income of any person in the service of the Government, or of any Local Authority, or of any Railway Company, as is paid into any Provident Fund established under the authority, or with the permission, of the Government, and as is not repayable to him at his option so long as he remains in such service:

Provided that the amount of income exempted under No. (6) and No. (7), together with the amount exempted under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (*g*), of the Act, shall not exceed one-sixth

of the whole income in respect of which the person would, but for these exemptions, be liable ;

(8) Interest on securities which are held by, or are the property of, a Service Fund or a Friendly Society, as defined below :

For the purposes of this exemption, a Service Fund is a fund established under the authority, or with the permission, of Government for the purpose of securing deferred annuities to the subscribers, or payments to them in the event of their resignation of or dismissal from the service in which they are employed, or provision for their wives or children after their death, or payments to their estate or their nominees upon their death, to which the servants of the Government, or of a Local Authority, or of a Railway Company, are alone admissible as subscribers or members, and the funds of which are either deposited with the Government or invested in Government Securities ; and a Friendly Society is a Mutual Association established for the purpose of securing deferred annuities to the subscribers, or provision for their wives or children after their death, or payments to their estate or their nominees upon their death, and in which the payment which may be made in respect of any one nominee does not exceed either a single payment of Rs. 3,000 or an annual payment of Rs. 500.

Note.—The East Indian Railway Savings Bank shall be deemed to be a Service Fund within the meaning of this clause.

(B) to rule—

(9) that a claim to exemption preferred under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (*g*), of the Act on that portion of income taxable under Part I of the second Schedule of the Act which is paid as a premium to an Insurance Company shall not be entertained if the claim is made after the expiration of six months from the last day of the financial year during which the premium was paid ;

(10) that officers and men of the Indian Marine Service shall not for the purposes of section 5, sub-section (1), clause (*i*), of the Act be treated as belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Forces ; and

(11) that for the purposes of the Act—

(*a*) the tentage allowance included in the pay and Indian allowances of an officer in military employ under Article 748 of the Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I, shall be deemed to be salary, unless the officer has provided and has in his possession the camp equipage of his rank in a serviceable condition ;

(*b*) the horse allowance shown as included in the consolidated or staff pay of the several appointments specified in Article 91 of the Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I, shall be deemed to be salary, unless the officer has provided and actually maintains the number of *bonâ fide* chargers prescribed for his rank.

No. 2763.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Act II of 1886, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, and in supersession of the Notifications in the Department of Finance and Commerce,—

No. 593, dated the 5th February 1886,
" 674 " " 7th May 1886,
" 2635 " " 19th August 1886,
" 3438 " " 30th September 1886,
" 2323 " " 5th May 1887,
" 4678 " " 31st August 1887,

the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules under the said Act :

1. The time within which amounts deducted from salary, annuity, pension, or gratuity paid by a Local Authority under section 8, sub-section (1), of the Act must be paid to the credit of the Government of India is fixed at one week from

the date of payment of the salary, pension, annuity, or gratuity. The payment to the credit of the Government shall be made by remitting the amount to the Collector with a statement giving the following particulars for each person from whom the tax has been realised:

(1) Name.
(2) Period for which the salary, pension, or annuity has been paid.
(3) Amount of salary, pension, annuity, or gratuity paid.
(4) Amount of tax.

2. The return required by section 10 of the Act shall be in Form A hereto appended.

The name of any person who is receiving, at the date of the return prescribed by section 10 of the Act, a salary, pension, or annuity which does not amount to Rs. 300 per annum, or has received during the year ending on that date a gratuity which does not amount to that sum, need not be shown in the return.

3. Any sums, such as payments to regimental mess or band funds or the like, compulsorily stopped from salary by the orders, or with the approval, of the Government, shall be deducted from the salary previous to assessment.

A portion of salary withheld in pursuance of an order of a Court is not a sum compulsorily stopped from salary within the meaning of this rule.

4. When a deduction is made from the amount of salary, pension, or annuity liable to assessment on account of a payment made to a Life Insurance Company, the sum deducted shall, if the premium is payable in sterling, be the actual cost of remittance as stated by the assessee; or, if the assessee is unable to state such actual cost, the equivalent in rupees of the sterling payment calculated at the official rate of exchange for the year in which the deduction is made.

5 A deduction such as is mentioned in the preceding rule must be supported either—

(1) by the original receipt of the Insurance Company; or
(2) (in the case of a deduction claimed by a servant of the Government or of a Local Authority) by a copy of the same presented, together with the original, to the officer who pays the salary, pension, or annuity, and attested by that officer, who should, after such attestation, return the original; or
(3) by a duplicate receipt given by the Insurance Company; or
(4) by a certificate of payment given by the Insurance Company.

In cases (1), (3), and (4), the receipt or certificate should be returned as soon as the fact of payment is admitted in the due course of audit.

Where the Collector is satisfied that none of the above prescribed documents can be produced without an amount of delay, expense, or inconvenience which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, he may accept such other proof of payment of the premium as he may deem sufficient.

6. The amounts exempted from the tax by section 5, sub-section (1), clause (*g*), of the Act, and referred to in rule 4 of these rules, shall not be deducted from income for the purpose of determining whether the income is liable to the tax, or of determining under Part I of the second Schedule of the Act the rate at which the tax shall be levied.

7. The amount to be assessed under section 24, sub-section (1), of the Act on account of a building occupied by the owner thereof shall not in any case exceed 10 per cent. of the aggregate income of the owner derived from all sources. It must not, however, be understood from this that a maximum of 10 per cent. of the aggregate income of the owner is to be assumed in every case as equivalent to the letting-value of his house. The letting-value should in all cases be ascertained on the best data available in view of the circumstances of the locality in which the house is situated.

8. After the close of the year of assessment, each Accountant-General or other auditing officer shall submit Return No. I, in the form hereto appended, to such officer as the Local Government may direct.

9. The certificates referred to in the second column of Part III of the second Schedule of the Act shall be in Form B or in Form C hereto appended.

10. Any claim under section 5, sub-section (1), clause (*e*), of the Act to exemption from the levy of the tax on the interest of securities employed solely for religious or public charitable purposes within the meaning of that clause

must be supported by a certificate from the Collector, which shall be in Form D hereto appended.

11. In the case of securities the interest on which is payable by the Government of India, the amount deducted on account of the tax under section 13, sub-section (1), of the Act shall be paid to the credit of the Government on the same day as the payment of the interest is made.

12. In the case of securities the interest on which is not payable by the Government of India, the amount so deducted shall be paid to the credit of the Government within one week from the date on which interest is paid. The person deducting the amount should pay it to the credit of the Government by remitting the amount to the Collector, with a statement showing the following particulars :

(1) Name of owner.
(2) Description of security.
(3) Number of security.
(4) Date of security.
(5) Amount of security.
(6) Period for which interest is drawn.
(7) Amount of interest.
(8) Amount of tax.

13. After the close of the year of assessment, each Accountant-General and Comptroller shall submit Return No. II, in the form hereto appended, to such officer as the Local Government may direct.

14. In calculating the amount of tax payable, the amount due on a fraction of a rupee shall be neglected. Thus the tax to be realised on a monthly salary of Rs. 166-10-8 is Rs. 4-5-2 only.

15. All public servants are forbidden to make public or disclose, except for the purpose of the working of the Act, any information contained in documents delivered or produced with respect to assessments under Part IV of the second Schedule of the Act, and any public servant committing a breach of this rule shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 166 of the Indian Penal Code.

All public servants are further enjoined to be most careful to regulate their proceedings as far as practicable in such manner as to prevent information which should be kept secret from becoming known. It should be noted that information of this nature is to be withheld by officers administering the Act from persons in the employment of assessees.

16. Power to make further rules is hereby delegated to the several Local Governments, and no rules already made by Local Governments, under authority given by the Governor-General in Council, shall be deemed to be cancelled by the supersession of any of the notifications quoted in the present Notification.

17. Each Local Government will prescribe forms of registers to be maintained by Collectors and others for the purpose of showing the demand and collections of the tax, the various classes of incomes assessed, and the working of the several provisions of the Act.

18. After the close of the year of assessment, each Local Government will submit to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department a report on the working of the Act.

19. The following returns in the forms hereto appended will be submitted with that report :

Return I } as received from the Accountant-General or Comptroller, or other auditing officer.
" II }
" III,
" IV,
" V,
and " VI.

E. J. SINKINSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FORM A.

(RULE 2.)

Return made by the Principal Officer of every Local Authority, Company, Public Body, or Association under Section 10 of Act II of 1886.

Designation of { Local Authority, Company, Public Body, or Association.

Name of employé, pensioner, annuitant, or receiver of gratuity.	ADDRESS.	SALARIES.			PENSIONS OR ANNUITIES.		GRATUITIES.	
		Employment.	Rate of salary.	Dates on which payable.	Rate of pension or annuity.	Dates on which payable.	Amount.	Dates on which paid.

FORM B.

(RULE 9.)

, Collector of , do hereby certify that the income of [*name*] owner of the security/securities specified below, including the interest on that security/those securities, but excluding income from agriculture, is less than Rs. 500 a year.

Dated

Collector of

Description of security.	Number.	Date.	Amount.

FORM C.

(RULE 9.)

I , Collector of , do hereby certify that the income of [*name*] owner of the security/securities specified below, including the interest on that security/those securities, but excluding income from agriculture, is less than Rs. 2,000 a year.

Dated

Collector of

Description of security.	Number.	Date.	Amount.

FORM D.

(RULE 10.)

I , Collector of , do hereby certify that the interest on the security/securities specified below, standing in the name of , is employed solely for religious/public charitable purposes.

Dated

Collector of

Description of security.	Number.	Date.	Amount.

RETURN No. I.

(RULES 8 AND 19.)

Statement showing the Collections of the Tax under Act II of 1886 from Salaries Pensions, Annuities, and Gratuities paid by the Government in the year 189 .

Class.	Income.	PAID BY THE GOVERNMENT.								Remarks.
		Salaries.		Pensions and Annuities.		Gratuities.		Total.		
		Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
	Rs. Rs.									
I	500, but less than 750									
II	750 " " 1,000									
III	1,000 " " 1,250									
IV	1,250 " " 1,500									
V	1,500 " " 1,750									
VI	1,750 " " 2,000									
	TOTAL I TO VI ...									
VII	2,000, but less than 2,500									
VIII	2,500 " " 5,000									
IX	5,000 " " 10,000									
X	10,000 " " 20,000									
XI	20,000 " " 30,000									
XII	30,000 " " 40,000									
XIII	40,000 " " 50,000									
XIV	50,000 " " 1,00,000									
XV	1,00,000 and more ...									
	TOTAL VII TO XV ...									
	GRAND TOTAL ...									

RETURN No. II.

(RULES 13 AND 19.)

Statement showing the Collections of the Tax under Act II of 1886 from interest on Securities in the year 189 .

CLASS.	RATE OF TAX.	SECURITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.		BONDS OR DEBENTURES CHARGED BY PARLIAMENT ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA.		SECURITIES OF LOCAL AUTHORITY OR COMPANY.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
		Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	Amount of securities.	Amount of tax.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
I to VI	At 4 pies in the rupee . .									
VII to XV . . .	At 5 pies in the rupee . .									
	TOTAL. . .									

RETURN No. III.

(RULE 19.)

Statement showing the Collections of the Tax under Act II of 1886 in the year 189 .

Class.	Amount of Income.	Salaries, Pensions, Annuities, and Gratuities paid by the Government.		Salaries, Pensions, Annuities, and Gratuities paid by Local Authorities.		Salaries, &c., paid by Companies, Public Bodies, Associations, and Private employers. Tax levied under Section 9 (1).		Tax levied under Section 9 (2).		Profits of Companies		Interest on Securities	Other Sources of Income.		Total Collection of Tax.		Penalties by Collector.	Fines by Magistrate.	Total of 17, 18, and 19	Refunds	Net Collections.	Remarks.
		Number of assessees	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Rs. Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
I	500, but less than 750																					
II	750 ,, ,, 1,000																					
III	1,000 ,, ,, 1,250																					
IV	1,250 ,, ,, 1,500																					
V	1,500 ,, ,, 1,750																					
VI	1,750 ,, ,, 2,000																					
	TOTAL I to VI .																					
VII	2,000, but less than 2,500																					
VIII	2 500 ,, ,, 5,000																					
IX	5,000 ,, ,, 10,000																					
X	10,000 ,, ,, 20,000																					
XI	20,000 ,, ,, 30,000																					
XII	30,000 ,, ,, 40,000																					
XIII	40,000 ,, ,, 50,000																					
XIV	50,000 ,, ,, 1,00,000																					
XV	1,00,000 and more . .																					
	TOTAL VII to XV .																					
	GRAND TOTAL .																					

RETURN No. IV.

(RULE 19.)

Statement showing the Original and Final Demands and Uncollected Balances of sums due under Act II of 1886 in the year 189 .

Part of the Act under which the Income is assessed.	Original Demand.		Revision by Collector.		Revision by Commissioner.		Final Demand.		Penalties by Collector.		Fines by Magistrate.		Arrears of previous year.	Total of columns 9, 11, 13 and 14.	Collections.						Remarks.
	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of petitions or objections.	Demand after disposal.	Number of petitions or objections.	Demand after disposal.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Amount.		Tax.	Penalties.	Fines.	Arrears.	Total.	Balance.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Chapter III A and Part I, Schedule II.																					
Chapter III B and Part II, Schedule II.																					
Chapter III C and Part III, Schedule II.																					
Chapter III D and Part IV, Schedule II.																					
TOTAL																					

RETURN

(RULE

Classified Statement of the Incomes on which the Tax was

Sources of income.	I. Rs. 500—750.		II Rs. 750—1,000.		III. Rs. 1,000—1,250.		IV. Rs 1,250—1,500.		V Rs. 1,500—1,750.		VI. Rs. 1,750—2,000.		Total. I—VI.		VII. Rs. 2,000—2,500.	
	No	Amount.	No	Amount.	No	Amount.	No	Amount.	No	Amount	No.	Amount.	No	Amount	No	Amount
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
PART I.—(Salaries.) (a) Paid by Govt.																
Salaries																
Pensions, &c.																
Gratuities																
TOTAL (a)																
(b) By Local Authorities.																
Salaries																
Pensions, &c.																
Gratuities																
TOTAL (b)																
(c) By Companies, &c.																
Managers, &c.																
Inspectors																
Clerks																
Shopmen																
Others																
TOTAL (c)																
GRAND TOTAL																
PART II.—(Companies.)																
Banking																
Building																
Cotton Spinning, &c.																
Gas																
Hotel																
Ice																
Insurance Fire																
Ditto Life																
Ditto Marine																
Land																
Press																
Railway																
Shipping &c.																
Telegraph and Telephone																
Trading																
Tramway																
Miscellaneous																
TOTAL II																
PART III.—(Securities.) From Return II.																
Securities of Government of India.																
Securities secured by Parliament on the revenues of India.																
Securities of Local Bodies																
Securities collected in District.																
TOTAL III																
PART IV.—(Other Sources.) (a) Professions.																
1. Religion																
2 Education																
3 Fine Arts																
4 Barristers, &c.																
5. Other Legal Practitioners																
6. Medicine																
7 Engineering																
8. Other Professions																
TOTAL (a)																
(b) Commerce.																
Agents																
Brokers																
Contractors																
Bankers																
Money-lending and changing																
General Merchants																
Piece goods ditto																
Grain ditto																
Salt ditto																
Other ditto																
TOTAL (b)																

No. V.

19)

collected for the year 189 *in* _____

VIII. Rs. 2,500—5,000		IX. Rs. 5,000—10,000		X. Rs. 10,000—20,000.		XI. Rs. 20,000—30,000		XII. Rs. 30,000—40,000		XIII. Rs. 40,000—50,000		XIV. Rs. 50,000—1,00,000		XV. Rs. 1,00,000 and over.		Total. VII—XV.		GRAND TOTAL.	
No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.

RETURN

Classified Statement of the Incomes on which the Tax was

Sources of Income.	I. Rs. 500—750		II. Rs. 750—1,000.		III. Rs. 1,000—1,250		IV. Rs. 1,250—1,500.		V. Rs. 1,500—1,750.		VI. Rs. 1,750—2,000.		Total I—VI.		VII. Rs. 2,000—2,500.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount	No.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
PART IV.—(Other Sources)—*cont.*																
(c) Transport, &c.																
Cart and carriage builders																
Cart and carriage owners																
Livery stable keepers																
Ship and boat owners																
Hotel and inn keepers																
TOTAL (c)																
(d) Trade.																
Dealers in animals																
Do. agricultural produce																
Do. animal and vegetable substances (not food)																
Do. food																
Do. books and stationery																
Do. building materials																
Do. fuel																
Do furniture																
Do. metals, &c.																
Do. precious stones, &c.																
Do. salt																
Do. spirits, &c.																
Do. opium																
Do. dress, &c.																
Do. other articles																
TOTAL (d)																
(e) Manufacture.																
Cotton goods																
Builders																
Artisans																
Indigo																
Metals, &c.																
Silk																
Spirits, &c.																
Sugar																
Woollen goods																
Others																
TOTAL (e)																
(f) Property.																
House proprietors																
Newspaper proprietors																
Printing Press proprietors																
Taxable estate-holders																
TOTAL (f)																
ABSTRACT.																
I.—SALARIES.																
Paid by Government																
Others																
II.—COMPANIES.																
III.—SECURITIES—																
Head Office																
Other Treasuries																
IV.—OTHER SOURCES.																
TOTAL, EXCLUDING RETURNS I and II																
GRAND TOTAL																

NO. V—*continued.*

collected for the year 189 *in*_____continued.

VIII. Rs 2,500—5,000.		IX. Rs. 5,000—10,000.		X. Rs. 10,000—20,000		XI. Rs. 20,000—30,000		XII. Rs. 30,000—40,000		XIII. Rs. 40,000—50,000		XIV. Rs. 50,000—1,00,000		XV. Rs. 1,00,000 and over.		Total. VII—XV.		GRAND TOTAL.	
No.	Amount.	No	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.

RETURN No. VI.

(RULE 19.)

Statement of Expenditure incurred in the assessment and collection of the Tax under Act II of 1886 in the year 189 .

HEAD.	Amount.	Remarks.
1	2	3
Establishment		
Travelling Allowance . . .		
Contingencies		
TOTAL .		

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th June, 1890.

ORGANIZATION.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 505.—In modification of the orders promulgated in G. G O. Nos. 231 and 251 of 1890, it is notified that the local regiments recently formed for service in Burma shall be numbered and designated as follows:

I.—The regiment formed from the Kubo Valley Police Battalion to be "THE 1ST REGIMENT OF BURMA INFANTRY."

II.—The regiment formed from the Chin Levy to be "THE 2ND REGIMENT OF BURMA INFANTRY."

III.—The regiment formed from the Shan States Levy to be "THE 3RD REGIMENT OF BURMA INFANTRY."

2. The three regiments of Burma Infantry will take rank in the above order next after the 32nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 506.—Surgeon Harry William Elphick, appointed to the Bengal Establishment in G. G. O. No. 232 of 1890, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 5th April 1890.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 507.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second Lieutenant Montagu Gifford James, Cheshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 42nd (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry,—17th August 1888.

Second Lieutenant Henry Montgomery Grove, Devonshire Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Bengal Cavalry,—1st November 1888.

Second Lieutenants James and Grove will rank as Lieutenants in the Bengal Staff Corps from the above dates, subject to Her Majesty's approval

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 508.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:

Colonel T. Walker, Royal Artillery, Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, (m. c.) for six months, under Article 689, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I.

Captain C. B. D. Michel, Middlesex Regiment, Aide-de-Camp to the General Officer Commanding Allahabad District, (m. c.) for six months, under Article 689, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I.

Lieutenant A. E. J. Perkins, Royal Artillery, Subaltern, No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, (u. p. a.) for 121 days, under rule XI of the regulations of 1868.

No. 509.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Captain M. L. Shipley, Bengal Staff Corps, 13th (Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, for 152 days. Pension service—13th year commenced 30th January 1890.

No. 510.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps—the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Lieutenant A. Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for 182 days. Pension service—10th year commenced 11th August 1889. (This cancels the leave notified in G. G. O. No. 369 of 1890.)

No. 511.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bartholomew, General List, Cavalry, (m. c.) for five months.

Lieutenant H. E. Boileau, Bengal Staff Corps, (m, c.) for three months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 512.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 6th May, 1890, page 2616.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 6th May, 1890.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * *

Deputy-Commissary and Honorary-Lieutenant Philip J. Ryan, Bengal Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 1st October 1889.

INDIAN LOCAL FORCES.

Major-General Griffith T. Jones, Bengal Infantry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 22nd April 1890.

PENSIONS.

No. 513.—Conductor William Jolly, of the Public Works Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 514.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November 1881, the name of Colonel H. P. Hawkes, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major-Generals on the Indian Gradation List, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List on the 22nd April 1890 of Major-General G. T. Jones, Bengal Infantry.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 515.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit No. 2720, HAVILDAR ABDULLAH KHAN, 20TH (PUNJAB) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY, to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry on the 23rd February 1890, during the attack on a stockade near Lienpunga's village, in the Lushai country, on which occasion, although wounded in the cheek, he set an admirable example of coolness and bravery under fire.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 516.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. James Alexander Clarke to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 517.—*Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Thomas Rowland Wyer to be Lieutenant, *vice* Hooper, transferred to the supernumerary list.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 518.—The undermentioned officers are transferred from the Public Works to the Military Works Department:

Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Cole, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st grade.
Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cunningham, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.
Captain P. E. Dixon, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.
Lieutenant E. Houston, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.
Lieutenant J. H. S. Murray, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

No. 519.—Major J. M. T. Badgley, Royal Engineers, attached to the Madras Sappers and Miners, is appointed to the Military Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.

No. 520.—Lieutenant F. Baylay, Royal Engineers, Supernumerary Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Military Works Department in the same position.

No. 521.—The undermentioned officers, who are employed on submarine mining duty, are graded in the Military Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, supernumerary, with effect from the dates specified:

Lieutenant G. F. H LeBreton-Simmons, Royal Engineers,—17th October 1887.
Lieutenant E. A. T. Jones, Royal Engineers, —7th October 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 522.—The promotion of Sub-Conductors Michael Walsh and Louis Murray to the rank of Assistant Barrack Master, notified in G. G O. No. 92 of 1890, is antedated to the 1st October 1889.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th June, 1890.

Under clause 25 of the regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 24th May and the 6th June 1890:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
3rd Bengal Infantry .	Major J. E. Barr . . .	22nd May 1890 .	Rangamutti.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 17th May and the 6th June 1890.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Osmond Mourant Slaughter.	Lieutenant.	Royal Engineers.	15th August 1889.	Intestate .	1,236 3 6	...	...

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd June, 1890.

No. 255.—Mr. A. W. Rendell, Class I, Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is permitted to resign the service of Government at his own request.

The 3rd June, 1890.

No. 256.—Mr. C. L. Biscoe, Class III, Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is promoted to Class II, Grade 4, with effect from 28th January 1890.

No. 257.—Mr. C. S. Harris, Storekeeper, Class III, Grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director-General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal.

This cancels Public Works Department notification No. 243, dated 23rd May 1890.

No. 258.—Mr. C. A Walsh, Candidate in Class III, Grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director-General of Railways to that under the Government of Bengal.

The 5th June, 1890.

No. 260.—Mr. R. T. Denne, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub *pro tem.*, State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, has been granted by the Agent and Chief Engineer of that Company special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from the 30th May 1890.

No. 261.—Mr. H. W. James, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as an Executive Engineer for the period he holds charge of the Meiktila Division.

The 6th June, 1890.

No. 262.—With reference to Foreign Department notification No. 858-G., dated 27th May 1890, Surgeon-Major T. F. Mullen, M.D., is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer, Chaman Extension, North-Western Railway, during the absence of Surgeon A. Pierson, or until further orders.

No. 263.—Mr. R Ewing, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajputana and Central India, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th February 1890.

TELEGRAPH.

The 4th June, 1890.

No. 259.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following officiating promotions in the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department with effect from the 20th November 1887 :

Names.	From	To	Remarks.
J. R. Preece	Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.	Officiating Superintendent .	*Vice* Mr. F. T. B. Daniell, Supernumerary Superintendent, on furlough.
J. J. Fahie	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade.	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.	*Vice* Mr. J. R. Preece, temporarily promoted.
J. Fargues	Signaller, 1st Grade . .	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade.	*Vice* Mr. J. J. Fahie, temporarily promoted.

This cancels Public Works Department notification No. 239, dated the 17th August 1888.

The 6th June, 1890.

No. 264.—Mr. H. F. Stevens, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 11th May 1890.

No. 90 T.E., dated 2nd June 1890.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Grant of special increments for approved service to Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 1st Grade, in the Indian Telegraph Department.

Read—

Letter from the Director-General of Telegraphs, No. 47 E.T., dated the 21st September 1889.

Financial Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 17, dated the 21st January 1890.

Public Works Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 11, dated the 13th March 1890.

RESOLUTION.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India having approved of a proposal, put forward by the Government of India, for improving the

emoluments of Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 1st Grade, in the Indian Telegraph Department, of long and meritorious service, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following rules :

I.—An increment of Rs. 50 may be given by the Director-General of Telegraphs to Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 1st Grade, who have more than five years' continuous service in that grade.

II.—A second increment of Rs. 50 may be given to officers of the above grade who have more than ten years' continuous service in that grade.

III.—In neither case is the increment to be granted to more than two-thirds of the number who may be eligible by length of service in the grade. One extra will be counted for a fraction in each case.

IV.—These increments are not to be given merely on account of long service, but only on special recommendations to the Director General of Telegraphs in each case, on account of exceptionally good service.

The concession herein sanctioned will come into effect from the date (5th April 1890) when the Secretary of State's sanction was received, and will remain in force for a period of five years, after which the matter will again come under review.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of Telegraphs and to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India.*

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 29th March, 1890.

From the 12th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 5th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr No.	No. of Note.	Value R	Name of Claimant.
1885 1888.			
W197 & H41	096—88838	100	Babu Abhoya Charan Guha, Village Banoripara, Post Office Banoripara Chhoto Paschimerbari, District Burrisal.

H. KEENE,
Asst. Comptroller Genl., in charge, Paper Currency.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th June, 1890

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

THE undermentioned Candidates have passed the B. A. Examination—

This List is arranged in Alphabetical order.

	Abdul Aziz	Presidency College.
	Abdul Hamid	St. Zavier's College.
	Abdul Lateef	Hughli College.
	Acharyya, Ramchandra	Teacher.
	Afsaruddin Mahomed	Presidency College.
	Bagchi, Brajanath	Ripon College.
	" Girijakanta	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Manaranjan	Krishnagar College.
	" Nagendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
10	" Satyendranarayan	Presidency College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar.	Ripon College.
	" Asutosh	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Bamacharan	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Banamali	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Charuchandra.	Krishnagar College.
	" Dinanath	Teacher.
	" Haridas	Patna College.
	" Haripada	Ripon College.
	" Kshitischandra.	Teacher.
20	" Parbaticharan.	Dacca College.
	" Rakhaldas	Ripon College.
	" Ramchandra	Ditto.
	" Saradaprasad.	Ditto.
	" Saradaprasad.	Presidency College.
	" Sasibhushan	Ripon College.
	" Satinath	Presidency College.
	" Satischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Banik, Rakhalchandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Baruya, Kailasnath	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
30	Basu, Asutosh	Hughli College.
	" Girischandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	" Haricharan	City College.
	" Hiralal	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Lalitkisor	Ripon College.
	" Manmathanath	City College.
	" Nagendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Pramadakumar	St. Xavier's College.
	" Surendrachandra	Ripon College.
	" Surendranath	City College.
40	" Syamacharan	General Assembly's Institution.
	Basudeva Narayan	Patna College.
	Bejbaruya, Lakshminath	General Assembly's Institution.
	Bhabani Sahay	Teacher.
	Bhar, Benimadhab	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhattacharyya, Benimadhab	Ripon College.
	" Karunanath	Ditto.
	" Kesabchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Narayanchandra.	City College.
	" Ramdas	Berhampur College.
50	" Ramakanta	Rajshahye College.
	Bhattasali, Akshaychandra	Dacca College.
	Bhaumik, Rasiklal	Ripon College.
	Bhaya, Lalitmohan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Biswas, Jagatballabh	Presidency College.
	" Lalitkrishna	Ditto.
	" Taraprasad	Dacca College.
	Buchanon, W. J.	Rangoon College.
	Chakrabarti, Aswnikumar	Dacca College.
	" Banamali	City College.
60	" Brajendrakumar	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Chintaharan	Dacca College.
	" Girischandra	Ripon College.
	" Haricharan	Dacca College.
	" Jajneswar	Ditto.
	" Kalikumar	Metropolitan Instn..
	" Kalichandra	Dacca College.
	" Maheswar	Teacher.
	" Mahimachandra	City College.
	" Rajanikanta	Ripon College.
70	" Saratchandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Chandra, Atulchandra	Presidency College.
	" Matilal	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Rasmohan	General Asssmbly's Instn.
	Chanmukam, J. K.	Teacher.
	Chattopadhyay, Abinaschandra.	General Assembly's Instn.
	" Adharnath	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Anantanath	City College.
	" Bipinbihari	Hugli College.
	" Chintaharan	Presidency College.
80	" Debendranath	General Assembly's Instn.
	" Haripada	Teacher.
	" Khagendranath.	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Narendranath	St. Xavier's College.
	" Prabodhchandra	Presidency College.
	" Sabasiba	Berhampur College.
	" Sasibhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Sitanath.	Ditto.
	" Sriram	City College.
	" Surendranath, No. 1	Metropolitan Institution.
90	Chaudhuri, Asutosh	L. M. S. Instn, Bhowanipu
	" Chandrakisor	Patna College.
	" Madanmohan	City College.
	" Surendranath	Ripon College.
	Dajee Jayram Panday	Hislop College.
	Das, Amritalal	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Annadacharan	Ripon College.
	" Benimadhab	General Assembly's Instn.
	" Bidhubhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Bipinchandra	City College.
100	" Chittaranjan	Presidency College.
	" Damodar	Teacher.
	" Jnanendramohan	Presidency College.
	" Kaminikumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Madhusudan	Ripon College.
	" Maheshchandra	Ditto.
	" Mihirlal	Hughli College.
	" Padmanath	Victoria College, Cooc Behar.
	" Radhasundar	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Rakhalchandra	Presidency College.
110	" Ramprasanna	Berhampur College.
	" Upendranath	F. C. Institution and Du College.
	Dasgupta, Asutosh	St. Xavier's College.
	" Manaranjan	Ditto.
	Dassinha, Bipinbihari	General Assembly's Institution.
	Datta, Anandamohan	Ditto
	" Annadacharan	Metropoletan Institution.
	" Aswinikumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Bhubanmohan	Teacher.
	" Jogeschandra	Ditto
120	" Jyotilal	St. Xavier's College.
	" Krishnamadhab	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Nabagopal	Ripon College.
	" Narendranath	Patna College.
	De, Atindranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Brajendrakumar	Presidency College.
	" Brindabanchandra	Dacca College.
	" Debendranath	Hughli College.
	" Gopendralal	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Harischandra	Dacca College.
130	" Khagendranath	Presidency College.
	" Pratulchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	DeSilva, S. T.	Wesley College, Colombo.
	Devakar Dutta Misra	Teacher.
	Enayet Karim	St. Xavier's College.
	Fakhruddin	Patna College.
	Gangopadhyay, Bamacharan	Ripon College.
	" Nanigopal	Ditto.
	" Nisikanta	City College.
	" Rajendranath	Krishnagar College
140	" Sasibhushan	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Siddheswar	Hughli College.
	Ghosh, Anangamohan	City College.
	" Anukulchandra	Dacca College.
	" Asutosh	Ripon College.

	Ghosh, Atulchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Brajendrakumar	Dacca College.
	„ Debendranath	Ripon College.
	„ Dharmadas	Teacher.
	„ Girijabhushan	City College.
	„ Gopalchandra, No. I	Metropolitan Institution.
150	„ Gopalchandra, No. II	Ditto.
	„ Gopalchandra	Berhampur College.
	„ Harigopal	Presidency College.
	„ Harendrakumar	Dacca College.
	„ Hemantakumar	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Hiralal	City College.
	„ Hridaynath	Teacher.
	„ Jnanendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kisarilal	Teacher.
160	„ Kumudbandhu	Dacca College.
	„ Lalgopal	Teacher.
	„ Maheschandra	City College.
	„ Mohinimohan	Presidency College.
	„ Nakurchandra	City College.
	„ Narayanchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Narendranath	City College.
	„ Prasannakumar	Presidency College.
	„ Rajanikanta	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Rajanikumar	City College
170	„ Surendrachandra	Presidency College.
	„ Surendranath	Ditto.
	„ Umeschandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	Ghoshal, Gopalchandra	Ripon College.
	„ Phakirchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Surendranarayan	Ripon College.
	Ghatak, Ganeschandra	City College.
	Girijananda	Patna Collage.
	Gopal Shridhar Gadgil	Hislop College.
	Goswami, Naityagopal	Ripon College.
180	Gun, Tarakanta	Teacher.
	Gupta, Bhupendanath	Presidency College.
	„ Haricharan	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Kalimohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rajendrakisor	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Satyendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Habibullah Kaderbhoi M.	Jabalpur College.
	Hajra, Amritalal	Ripon College.
	Haldar, Manmohan	Victoria College Cooch Behar.
	Harbans Sahay	Patna College.
190	Har Prasad Agnihotry	Jabalpur Colege.
	Harris, H. W.	Agra College.
	Hart, G. W,	Teacher.
	H. Po Saw	St. Xavier's College.
	Heera Jha	Patna College.
	Hui, Nibaranchandra	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Jagannath Saran	Patna College.
	Jagarnath Sahay	Ditto.
	Kar, Gopalgabinda	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Keshi Misra	Patna College.
200	Khan, Saradanath	City College.
	Konar, Syamacharan	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Krishna Ballabh	Patna College.
	Kuldip Sahay	Ditto.
	Mahanti, Harakrishna	Ravenshaw College.
	Maharana, Chandramohan	Ditto.
	Maitra, Hemantakumar	Presidency College.
	„ Piyarimohan	Ripon College.
	„ Radhikakrishna	Ditto.
	„ Umeschandra	Ditto.
210	Majumdar, Bankimchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bidubhusan	Ripon College.
	„ Bhupendranath	Patna College.
	„ Probodhchandra	Ripon College.
	„ Priyasankar	Presidency College.
	Mirza Wazahat Hossain	Teacher.
	Mithila Saran	Patna College.
	Mitra, Abinaschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Amarendrachandra	Presidency College.
	„ Hemchandra	City College.
220	„ Kiranlal	Presidency College.
	„ Nagendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nilkrishna	Presidency College.
	„ Rameshchandra	Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satischandra	General Assembly's Instn.
	„ Srikanta	Presidency College.
	„ Surendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mockbul Ali	Dacca College.
	Mohiuddin Ahmad	St Xavier's College.
230	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	Ripon College.
	Bagalananda	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bhabataran	Patna College.
	„ Bipradas	Ripon College.
	„ Girijabhushan	Patna College.
	„ Haricharan	City College.
	„ Hariprasanna	Dacca College.
	„ Jogindranath	City College.
	„ Jyotindranath	Ripon College.
	„ Kanailal	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
240	„ Kedarnath	Teacher.
	„ Mahendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nabagopal	City College.
	„ Nalinikanta	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Nilratan	Berhampur College.
	„ Paradakinkar	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Saratkinkar	Presidency College.
	„ Satyaprasanna.	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Srinath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Suranath	Hughli College.
250	„ Surendranath	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Upendranarayan.	Presidency College.
	Mustafi, Asutosh	Ripon College.
	Nag, Matilal	Ditto.
	Nanabhoy Nowrajee Burjorjee	Rangoon College.
	Nandi, Jagatchandra	Dacca College.
	„ Sureschandra	Presidency College.
	Niyogi, Brajanandan	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jasadanandan	Teacher.
	Pal, Asutosh	Hughli College.
260	„ Chandranath	Dacca College.
	„ Gopallal	Ripon College.
	Qasemuddin Khan	Patna College.
	Raha, Abhaycharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Prasannakumar	City College.
	„ Upendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ray, Abinaschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Anukulchandra	Ditto.
	„ Baidyanath	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Bijaygopal	Ripon College.
270	„ Brajendranath	Ditto.
	„ Brajendranath	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Dolgobinda	City College.
	„ Girindralal	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Harinath	Presidency College.
	„ Jadabchandra	Ditto.
	„ Jnanendramohan	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Kasiswar	Berhampur College.
	„ Kumudnath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Lalitmohan	Teacher.
280	„ Mahimchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Manaranjan	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Matilal	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Nabakrishna	Berhampur College.
	„ Nirmalchandra	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Nityananda	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Paramesprasanna	City College.
	„ Pulinchandra	Dacca College.
	„ Rajendrachandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Rajendramohan	Presidency College.
290	„ Rajendranarayan	Ripon College.
	„ Ramanikanta	Presidency College.
	„ Srigobinda	Rajshahye College.
	„ Srischandra	City College.
	„ Sureschandra	Krishnagar College.
	„ Surendranath, No 1	Ripon College.
	„ Tarasundar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Raichaudhri, Asutosh	Berhampnr College.
	„ Girijaprasanna	Presidency College.
	„ Sibadas	Ditto.
300	Sadhu, Krisnalal	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Saha Fazaruddin	Rajshahye College.
	Samanta, Kaliprasanna	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Sanyal, Janakinath	City College.
	Sarkar, Akshaykumar	Bishop's College.
	„ Ekkarinath	Teacher.
	„ Kalikrishna	Ravenshaw College.
	„ Saratkumar	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Satyasaran	Berhampur College.
	„ Tarinicharan	Krishnagar College.
310	Sarkhel, Harakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Satiar, Radhikalal	Teacher.
	Sayyid, Abdul Gaffur	Ravenshaw College.
	Sen, Annadacharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bilaschandra	Presidency College.
	„ Bipinbihari	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Brajalal	Ripon College.

	Sen, Grischandra	Ripon College.
	„ Gokulnath	Presidency College.
	„ Jnanendrakumar	Ripon College.
320	„ Mahendrakumar	Dacca College.
	„ Mahendrakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satyendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Tattwes Kamal	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Upenranath	Teacher.
	Sengupta, Kalikumar	General Aseembly's Institution.
	„ Krishnakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Surendranath	Ditto
	„ Taraprasad	Hughli College.
	Shuk Deo Tewari	Jabalpur College.
330	Sinha, Dwijadas	Patna College.
	Sinha, Karunasindhu	Ravenshaw College.
	„ Kumar Pramod Chandra	Presidency College.
	„ Lalitmohan	Teacher.
	„ Raghuhath	Agra College.
	Sobhakar, Kshetranath	Ripon College.
	Soobh Narayan	Patna College.
	Syed Ali Hassan	Hughli College.
	Tajammal, Ali	Ravenshaw College.
	Tagore, Kshitindranath	Presidency College.
340	„ Sudhindranath	Ditto.
	Thakur Prasad	Morris College.
	Thoy, C	Hislop College.
	Venkatesh Govind Daoo	Morris College.
	Vinayek Anant Pardhu	Hislop College.
345	Wahiduddin Ahmad	St. Xavier's College

The undermentioned Candidates have obtained Honours in the B A. Examination :—

These lists are arranged in order of merit.

(C) indicates 1st division in Chemistry and Physics.
(E) „ „ „ „ English.
(H) „ „ „ „ History.
(M) „ „ „ „ Mathematics.
(P) „ „ „ „ Persian.
(L) „ „ „ „ Latin.
(Ph) „ „ „ „ Mental and Moral Science.
(S) „ „ „ „ Sanskrit.
(c) „ 2nd „ „ Chemistry and Physics.
(e) „ „ „ „ English.
(h) „ „ „ „ History.
(m) „ „ „ „ Mathematics.
(p) „ „ „ „ Persian.
(l) „ „ „ „ Latin.
(ph) „ „ „ „ Mental and Moral Science.
(s) „ „ „ „ Sanskrit.

ENGLISH.

First Division.

1	Bandyopadhyay, Satischandra	Agra College.
2	Platel, J (Ph) (L)	St. Xavier's College.
3	Holland, Florence (L)	Teacher.
4	Pereira, J. E. F. (l)	St. Xavier's College.
5	Mitra, Asutosh (ph)	Metropolitan Institution.
6	De, Kiranchandra (M.) (C.)	Presidency College.

Second Division.

1	Gangopadhyay, Gopalchandra	Presidency College.
	Manikji Merwanji Mullna	Morris College.
3	Bhattacharyya, Mahimanath (Ph) (s)	Presidency College.
4	Das, Gopalchandra	Dacca College.
5	De, Bipinbihari	Metropolitan Institution.
	Niyogi, Bhabaniprasad (M) (c)	Presidency College.
	Raphael, Ethel	Bethune College.
8	Mukhopadhyay, Pramathanath (ph) (s)	Presidency College.
9	Gangopadhyay, Jaygopal	Patna College.
	Mandal, Gokulchandra	Presidency College.
11	Ghosh, Manmathanath	Metropolitan Institution.
12	Bandyopadhyay, Sasisekhar	Ditto.
13	Sinha, Jyotindramohan (s)	General Assembly's Institution.
14	Ghoshal, Sarala	Bethune College.
	Gupta, Mohinimohan	General Assembly's Institution.
16	Bagchi, Jyotindramohan	Presidency College.
	Biswas, Kunjabihari (c)	Ditto.
18	Nag, Girischandra	City College.
19	De, Satischandra (ph)	Presidency College.
20	Datta, Nagendranath (m) (c)	Ditto.
	Goswami, Purnachandra	Ripon College.
22	Basu, Binodbihari	Metropolitan Institution.
	Jayatileka, D. B. (l).	Wesley College, Colombo.
	Niyogi, Hemkumar	General Assembly's Institution.
25	Janaki Sahay	Patna College.
26	Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhushan	Presidency College.
	Niyogi, Sasikumar (s)	Metropolitan Institution.
28	Sengupta, Prabodhprakas (ph.) (s)	Presidency College.
29	Bandyopadhyay, Bhubaneswar	City College.
30	Mitra, Annadaprasad (s)	Metropolitan Institution.
31	Chaudhuri, Surendranarayan (s)	Victoria College, Cooch Behar
32	Bandyopadhyay, Harendranath (s)	Presidency College.
	Chackrabarti, Bankimchandra	Free Church Institution and Duff College.
34	Chackrabarti, Shorat	Bethune College.
	Das, Rebatimohan	Presidency College.
36	Chattopadhyay, Amritalal	Ditto.
	Sen, Bepinbihari (H)	Free Church Institution and Duff College.
38	Chackrabarti, Amritalal	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ray, Jyotindramohan	Presidency College.
40	Bandyopadhyay, Pannalal	Ditto.
	Ray, Abinaschandra	Ditto.
42	Das, Satyendranath (ph.)	Ditto.
43	Mallik, Jnanendranath	St. Xavier's College.
44	Basu, Jnanendranath	Presidency College.
	Chakrabarti, Manmohan	Ripon College.
	Mitra, Upendramohan	Presidency College.
47	Adhikari, Kesablal	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Ambujkumar	Ditto.
	Deb, Anandakisor	Ripon College.
	Ray, Dewanchandra	Hughli College.
51	Ghosh, Nabakrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mitra, Debendrakumar (h)	Dacca College.
53	Bhattacharyya, Padmanath (ph) (S).	Ditto.
	Datta, Atulchandra	Hughli College.

MATHEMATICS.

First Division.

1	De, Kiranchandra (E) (C)	Presidency College.
2	Niyogi, Bhabaniprasad (e) (c)	Ditto.

Second Division.

1	Chattopadhyay, Phanindramohan (ph).	Ravenshaw College.
2	Raychaudhuri, Bipindrakumar (c).	Presidency College.
3	Chakrabarti, Akshaykumar	Teacher.
4	Sen, Kshirodlal (c)	Presidency College.
5	Datta, Nagendranath (e) (c)	Ditto.

PHILOSOPHY.

First Division.

1	Platel, J. (E.) (L)	St. Xavier's College.
2	Bhattacharyya, Mahimanath, (e) (s)	Presidency College.
3	Mukhopadhyay, Jahnabicharan (s)	Hughli College.

Second Division.

1	Sengupta, Prabodhprakas (e) (s)	Presidency College.
2	Das, Satyendranath (e)	Ditto.
3	Basu, Bijaykrishna	City College.
	De, Satischandra (e)	Presidency College.
5	Mukhopadhyay, Pramatha Nath (e). (s.)	Ditto.
6	Chattopadhyay, Phanindra Mohan (m.)	Ravenshaw College.
7	De, Haribushan (s.)	Presidency College.
8	Ghosh, Satischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
9	Sankhua, Dattyariprasad	Ravenshaw College.
	Sen, Debendranath	General Assembly's Instn.
11	Bhattacharyya, Padmanath (e) (S)	Dacca College.
	Mitra, Asutosh (E)	Metropolitan Instn.
13	Mallik, Surendranath	Presidency College.
14	Atmaram Narayan Shrouty, (s)	Morris College.
15	Chaudhuri, Asitachandra	Presidency College.

PHYSICS.

First Division.

1 De, Kiranchandra (E) (M) . Presidency College.
2 Bhaduri, Jyotibhushan . . Ditto.

Second Division.

1 Niyogi, Bhabaniprasad (e) (M) Presidency College.
2 Biswas, Kunjabihari (e) . Ditto.
3 Raychaudhuri, Bipindrakumar (m) . . . . . Ditto.
4 Ghosh, Dasarathi . . . Ditto.
5 Ray, Jogindranath . . Ditto.
6 Datta, Nagendranath (e) (m) . Ditto.
7 Waman Vithal Kane . . Hislop College.
8 Sen, Kshirodlal (m) . . Presidency College.
9 Krishna Laxman Paonasker . Jabalpur College.

HISTORY.

First Division.

1 Sen, Bipinbihari (e) . . F. C. Institution and Duff College.

Second Division.

1 Mitra, Jatirindraprasad . . Dacca College.
2 Bandyopadhyay, Srischandra . L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
3 Mitra, Debendrakumar (e) . Dacca College.

SANSKRIT.

First Division.

1 Bhattacharyya, Asutosh . Presidency College.
2 ,, Padmath (e) (ph) . . . . . Dacca College.

Second Division.

1 Bhattacharyya, Mahimanath (e) (Ph) . . . . Presidency College.
2 Mukhopadhyay, Pramathanath (e) (ph) . . . . . Ditto.
3 Chaudhuri, Surendranath (e) . Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
4 Mukhopadhyay, Jahnabicharan (Ph.) . . . Hughli College.
5 Niyogi, Sasikumar (e) . . Metropolitan Institution.
6 Atmaram Narayan Shrouty (ph) Morris College.
7 Sinha, Jyotindramohan (e) . General Assembly's Institution.
8 Sengupta, Prabodhprakas (e) (ph) . . . . . Presidency College.
9 De, Haribhushan (ph) . . Ditto.
10 Yadava Prabhakar, Watak . Hislop College.
11 Sarkar, Manmathanath . . Presidency College.
12 Bhattacharyya, Rampran . Ditto.
13 Bandyopadhyay, Harendranath (e) . . . . Ditto.
14 Mitra, Annadaprasad (e) . Metropolitan Institution.

LATIN.

First Division.

1 Platel, J. (E.) (Ph.) . . St. Xavier's College.
2 Holland, Florence (E.) . . Teacher.

Second Division.

1 Jayatileka, D. B. (e) . . Wesley College, Colombo.
2 Pereira, J. E. F. (E) . . St. Xavier's College.

PERSIAN.

First Division.

1 Gholam Ghous . . . Presidency College.

Second Division.

1 Shaikh Muhammad Abdul Majid . . . . Patna College.
2 Shahabuddin Khan . . St. Xavier's College.
3 H. S. E. Carim . . . Ditto.
4 S. Z. Ahmed . . . Ditto.
5 Alimuddin Ahmed . . Presidency College.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 29th May, 1890.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

THE undermentioned Candidates have passed the B. L. Examination—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

1	Majumdar, Syamaprasanna	Ripon College.
2	Sen, Bipinbihari	Ditto.
3	Mitra, Amulyachandra	Ditto.
4	Sen, Mahendrachandra	Metropolitan Institution
	„ Saradacharan	Ripon College.
6	Datta, Pramathanath	City College.
7	Mitra, Nagendranath, No. I	Ripon College.
8	Gopalji	Patna College.
9	Mukhopadhyay, Satischandra	City College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Lalitkumar	Ripon College.
11	Chakrabarti Tarakchandra	Berhampur College.
12	Mitra, Adharchandra	Ripon College.
13	Chattopadhyay, Nilkanta, No. I	Ditto.
14	Datta, Baikunthanath	Ravenshaw College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
16	Chattopadhyay, Bidhubhushan	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Rajanikanta	Ripon College.
18	Das, Rajkisor	Ravenshaw College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bhubanmohan	Metropolitan Institution.
20	Chattopadhyay, Nilkanta, No. II	Ripon College.
21	Zahhadur Rahimzahid	Ditto.
22	Saha, Jogindralal	Metropolitan Institution.
	Goswami, Jagadischandra	Ripon College.
	Nag, Girischandra	Ditto.
25	Sinha, Jogindranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Saha, Gangadas	City College.
27	Mukhopadhyay, Gangaprasad	Hughli College.
28	Waliur Rahman	Dacca College.
29	Ghosh, Srischandra	Ripon College.
	Sarkar, Rajanikanta	Rajshahye College.
31	Chattopadhyay, Haraprasad	Ripon College.
32	Basu, Haridas	Metropolitan Institution.
33	Khastgir, Dhirendralal	Ripon College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of merit.

1	Sen, Satischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Basu, Upendranath	Ripon College.
	Das, Rasbihari	Ditto.
4	Shivanath Singh	Patna College.
	Das, Kailaschandra	Metropolitan Institution
	Mukhopadhyay, Tinkari	Ditto.
	Basu, Narayanchandra	Ditto.
8	Mukhopadhyay, Satyachandra	Agra College.
	Datta, Radhakrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ray, Brajendrachandra	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Mahimachandra	Ditto.
12	Dhar, Annadacharan	Ditto.
	Basu, Basantakumar	City College.
	Chaudhuri, Kedarnath	Ripon College.
15	Bandyopadhyay, Bamandas	City College.
	Mitra, Nrityagopal	Ditto
	Chakrabarti, Lemmadhab	Berhampur College.
17	Gupta, Charuchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Purnachandra	City College.
	Bhaumik, Jajneswar	Ripon College.
	Ghosh, Gurudas	Ditto.
	Goswami, Sasibhushan	Rajshahye College.
23	Datta, Saratchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
24	Chaudhuri, Brajaraj	Metropolitan Institution.
	Gupta, Rajendranath	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Tarkeswar	Rajshahye College.
27	Abdul Aziz Khan	Ripon College.
28	Sen, Nagendrachandra	Metropolitan Institution
	Bandyopadhyay, Narayandas	Ripon College.
30	Bhattacharyya, Srigopal	Ravenshaw College.
	Ghoshal, Jyotikumar	City College.
32	Raichaudhuri, Kalidas	Ripon College.
33	Mukhopadhyay, Bhushanchandra	Ditto.
	Sen, Satischandra	Ditto.
	„ Sasikumar	Jagannath College.
36	„ Dinanath	Ripon College.
37	Mitra, Anandachandra	Ravenshaw College.
	Chattopadhyay, Jnanranjan	Ripon College.
39	Dasgupta, Jogeschandra	City College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Kumudbandhu	Dacca College.
41	Chakrabarti, Kartikchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
42	Bandyodadhyay, Binodlal	Ditto.
	Mandal, Haridas	Ripon College.
	Sil, Ramhriday	Ditto.
45	Bandyopadhyay, Dharmadas	Metropolitan Institution.
	Pal, Sarbeswar	Ditto.
47	Mitra, Jogindranath	Ripon College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Balaram	Ditto.
49	„ Satischandra	City College.
	Bhattacharyya, Bholanath	Ripon College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra, No II	Ditto.
	Sen, Kaliprasanna	Ditto.
53	Bandyopadhyay, Amulyachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
54	Sen, Saratchandra	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Charuchandra	Ripon College.
	De, Bamacharan	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Rasiklal	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Rakhaldas	Rajshahye College.
59	Pal, Saradaprasanna	Metropolitan Institution
	Datta, Pratapchandra	City College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Saradaprasad	Ripon College.
62	Dasgupta, Mathuranath	Patna College.
	Kumar, Dhirajchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bandyopadhyay, Annadaprasad	Ripon College.
	Datta, Kshetramohan	Ditto.
66	Ghosh, Kripanath	Ripon College.
67	Atma Ram	Patna College.
	Sen, Kasiswar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chaudhuri, Jogeschandra	Ripon College.
	Mitra, Kaliprasanna	Dacca College
71	Ray, Manindrachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sen, Lalitmohan	City College.
73	Palit, Banabihari	Ravenshaw College.
	Mitra, Rasiklal	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bandyopadhyay, Ramkrishna	City College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Mahendranath	Ditto.
	Basu, Chandrasekhar	Ripon College.
78	Mukhopadhyay, Bamacharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Basu, Prasannakumar	City College.
	Bal, Dwijendranath	Ripon College.
	Mahanunda Sahay	Ditto.
82	Datta, Umacharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Das, Brajanath	Jagannath College.
	Nandi, Rajaninath	City College.
	Mitra, Nagendranath, No. II	Ripon College.

86	Mukhopadhyay, Rakhalchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Phalaram	City College.
	Mahmud	Ripon College.
89	Gangopadhyay, Priyanath	Berhampur College.
	Datta, Jogindralal	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ray, Jagadischandra	Ripon College.
92	Sailoja Prasad	Patna College.
	Biswas, Dhankrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosh, Banamali	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Srikanta	City College.
96	Latfur Rahman	Patna College.
	Ghosh, Girischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Biswas, Kailaschandra, No. I	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Nogendranath	City College.
	Basu, Jyotindranath	Ripon College.
	Chattopadhyay, Prabhatchandra	Ditto.
	Datta, Gurudas	Jagannath College.
103	Bandyopadhyay, Jogindranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Kshetrachandra	City College.
	Chattopadhyay, Rajendranath, No. I	Ripon College.
	Acharyya, Panchanan	Krishnagar College.
107	Mirza Bedar Bukht	Hughli College.
108	Jharkhandi Prasad	Patna College.
109	Ray, Santoskumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Raichaudhuri, Tejendranath	Ripon College.
111	Marik, Amritalal	Metropolitan Institution.
112	Chattopadhyay, Sasibhushan	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Umeschandra	Ditto.
	" Rakhalchandra	Ditto.
115	Biswas, Gurudas	Jagannath College.
	Mitra, Nirmalchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Guha, Janakinath	City College.
	Mitra, Harakumar	Ripon College.
	Percival, J. R.	Ditto.
120	Basu, Atuleswar	Patna College.
	Ghosh, Asutosh	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chaudhuri, Annadacharan	Ditto.
	Gopal Ganesh Ranadi	Morris College, Nagpur.
124	Lakshmi Narayana	Patna College.
	Ghosh, Umeschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Jogindrachandra	Ditto
	Ray, Jadunath	Ripon College.
128	Sanyal, Rajanikanta	City College.
129	Ray, Chandrasekhar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosh, Rajendranath	Ditto.
	Gupta, Kaminimohan	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Kaminimohan	Ripon College.
	Chakrabarti, Durgadas	Ditto.
	Mitra, Debendranath	Ditto.
135	Chakrabarti, Debendranath	Ditto.
136	Datta, Radhakanta	Patna College.
	" Gobindakisor	City College.
138	Sinha, Bidyaprasad	Patna College.
	Chattopadhyay, Chintamani	Ripon College.
	Mitra, Haridas	Ditto.
141	Datta, Madhusudan	City College.
	Basu, Rameschandra	Ripon College.
143	Ray, Mahendralal	Ditto.
144	Chandra, Abinaschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Debendrachandra	City College.
146	Som, Gopalchandra	Hughli College.
	Barma, Kshetranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bandyopadhyay, Baradakanta	Ripon College.
149	Das, Jogindramohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	De, Kumudnath	Ditto.
	Zahural Haq	Dacca College.
152	Das, Manmathalal	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sanyal, Banichandra	Ditto.
154	Bandyopadhyay, Nrityagopal	Ditto.
	Majumdar, Banamali	Ditto.
	Bhaduri, Jagatchandra	Ripon College.
157	Khastgir, Saradacharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhattacharyya, Nayananjan	City College.
	" Bishnuchandra	Krishnagar College.
160	Majumdar, Indrabhushan	Ripon College.
	Raychaudhuri, Akshaykumar	Ditto.
162	Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath	Ripon College.
	Dasgupta, Anantakumar	Jagannath College.
164	Bhattacharyya, Kedarnath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sen, Ekkari	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Sureschandra	Ditto.
	Basu, Chandrakumar	Ditto.
	Bhanja, Srischandra	Ripon College.
169	Ghosh, Akshaykumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Gupta, Rasiklal	Dacca College.
171	De, Kailaschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sinha, Jogeswarprasad	Patna College.
173	Sarkar, Jogindranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ray, Syamacharan	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Biharilal	Krishnagar College.
176	Ray, Durgakanta	Ripon College.
177	Sen, Kaminikamal	Metropolitan Institution.
	Raychaudhuri, Jadabkrishna	Presidency College.
179	Chakrabarti, Mahendranarayan	Ripon College.
180	Mitra, Bejaykesab	Metropolitan Institution.
	Biswas, Kailaschandra, II	Ditto.
	Majumdar, Debendranarayan	Ripon College.
183	" Ramdurlabh	Dacca College.
	Bhattacharyya, Kartikchandra	Ripon College.
185	Mitra, Kalicharan	City College.
	Guha, Prasannakumar	Ripon College.
	Lahiri, Bankimchandra	Krishnagar College.
188	Sinha, Mathuranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ray, Gaurpada	Ditto.
	Sanyal, Saratchandra	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh	Ripon College.
192	Sen, Upendranath	Canning College.
193	Saha, Nibaranchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Das, Matilal	Ditto.
	Sen, Pranhari	City College.
196	Ray, Kshetraprasad	Metropolitan Institution.
	Majumdar, Charuchandra	Ripon College.
198	" Prasannakumar	Ditto.
199	Mitra, Prabodhchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ray, Harikrishna	City College.
	" Madhusudan	Rajshahye College.
202	Mallik, Debendrachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
203	Datta, Srischandra	Ripon College.
	Sanyal, Hemchandra	Ditto.
205	Chakrabarti, Debendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Satischandra	Ripon College.
	Bhabani Sahay	Ditto
208	Basu, Bipinbihari	Metropolitan Institution.
209	Kar, Nabinchandra	Ripon College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Durganath	Ditto.
211	Mukhopadhyay, Kaliprasanna	Metropolitan Institution.
212	Raychaudhuri, Jadunath	Ditto.
	Bandyopadhyay, Sasikumar	City College.
214	Bhattacharyya, Krishnanath	Rajshahye College.
215	Datta, Saratchandra	Ripon College.
216	Bhattacharyya, Priyanath	City College.
	Ghosh, Atalbihari	Ripon College.
218	Palit, Purnachandra	Ravenshaw College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Sriharsha	Ripon College.
	Nandi, Abinaschandra	Ditto
221	Sarkar, Paresnath	Metropolitan Institution
	Mukhopadhyay, Matilal	Ripon College.
223	Bhattacharyya, Chandrakanta	City College.
	Biswas, Paramananda	Dacca College.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE, *the 26th May* 1890.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following candidates have passed the First Examination in Arts.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit

1	Dasgupta, Kumudbandhu	...	Presidency College.
2	Sen, Jyotischandra	...	Ditto.
3	Sinha, Hemendralal	...	St. Xavier's College.
4	Pal, Asutosh	...	Hughli College.
5	Basu, Prabodechandra	...	City College.
6	Chakrabarti, Hrisikes	...	Presidency College.
7	Chattopadhyay, Atulchandra	...	Hughli College.
8	Das, Bhusanchandra	...	Presidency College.
9	Bandyopadhyay, Haripada	...	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Matilal	...	Ditto.
11	Maung Bah, I	...	Rangoon College.
	Shivnandan Sahay	...	Patna College.
13	Gangopadhyay, Rajmohan	...	Dacca College.
14	Bhattacharya, Upendranath	...	Ripon College.
	Mallik, Satyendrachandra	...	St. Xavier's College.
16	Gangopadhyay, Kaliprasanna	...	Hughli College.
17	Sarkar, Sasibhushan	...	Ditto.
18	Das, Kaliprasanna	...	Ripon College.
19	Mitra, Sureschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
20	Majumdar, Haripada	...	General Assembly's Institution.
21	Ray, Mahimchendra	...	Presidency College.
22	Mandal, Mathuranath	...	Hughli College.
	Maulik, Purnachandra	...	Presidency College.
24	Bandyopadhyay, Upendralal	...	Krishnagar College.
25	Chattopadhyay, Jyotirmay	...	Free Church Institution and Duff College.
	Philipe, G. W. D. deR	...	LaMartinière College.
	Sen, Satyendranath	...	Albert College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Acharyya, Satischandra	...	City College.
	Adhya, Amulyadhan	...	Presidency College.
	Aikath, Saratchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Aung Thein	...	Rangoon College.
	Bagchi, Jagadbandhu	...	Ripon College.
	Balkrishna Narhar Mulkar	...	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Bandyopadhyay, Dhanapati	...	Presidency College.
	,, Jagadischandra	...	Krishnagar College.
	,, Kshetranath	...	Patna College.
10	,, Kshetranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Nanigopal	...	Ripon College.
	,, Nirmalchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Ramdas	...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	,, Saratchandra		City College
	Barat, Bhabanicharan	...	Ripon College.
	,, Rajanikanta	...	Hughli College.
	,, Syamlal	...	Ditto.
	Bardhan, Balaichand	...	Albert College.
	Basu, Akshaykumar	...	City College.
20	,, Asutosh	...	Naral Victoria College.
	,, Girischandra	...	Jagannath College.
	,, Jitendralal	...	Presidency College.
	,, Jogindranath	...	Uttarpara College.
	,, Jyotindranath	...	Presidency College.
	,, Kaminikumar	...	Jagannath College.
	,, Kumudkanta	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Mahendranath	...	Uttarpara College.
	,, Nandalal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Piyarimohan	...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
30	,, Pratapchandra	...	Jagannath College.
	,, Pulinbihari	...	Ripon College.
	,, Upendranath	...	Presidency College.

	Batabyal, Bibhucharan	... Dacca College.
	Bhadra, Satyendranath	... Chittagong College.
	Bhattacharyya, Debabrata	... Sanskrit College.
	,, Pramathanath (No. 1)	... Ripon College.
	,, Tarinicharan	.. Hughli College.
	Bishnu Prasad	... Patna College.
	Biswas, Anukulchandra	... Utterpara College.
40	,, Rakhalraj	... Krishnagar College.
	,, Saratchandra	... Hughli College.
	Bose, M. M.	... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Chakrabarti, Basantakumar	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	,, Gaganchandra	... Dacca College.
	,, Ganeschandra	... City College.
	,, Jogindrachandra	... Ripon College.
	,, Lalmohan	... Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Rebatimohan	... Dacca College.
	,, Saratchandra	... Ripon College.
50	,, Satischandra	... Presidency College.
	,, Srischandra	... Ripon College.
	,, Sudhansunath	... City College.
	,, Suranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	... Ditto.
	,, Jnanendranath	... Hughli College.
	,, Jogeschandra	... Presidency College.
	,, Jyotischandra	... Rajshahye College.
	,, Latitkumar	... Ripon College.
	,, Punchanan	... Metropo itan Institution.
60	,, Pramathanath	... Ditto.
	,, Srinarayan	... Hughli College.
	Chattoraj, Srimadhab	... Ripon College.
	Chaudhuri, Dwijendranath	... Presidency College.
	,, Girischandra	... Dacca College.
	,, Kalidas	... Hughli College.
	,, Kisoriballabh	... Ripon College.
	,, Kumudnath	... Ditto.
	,, Saratkumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Das, Lalitmohan	... Ditto.
70	,, Madhusudan	.. Ravenshaw College.
	,, Nilambar	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	,, Sudarsan	... Ravenshaw College.
	Datta, Abinashchandra	... Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Amarnath	... Midnapur College.
	,, Bipinbihari	... Rajshahye College.
	,, Gopalchandra	... Jagannath College.
	,, Jogeschandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Mahendranarayan	... Ravenshaw College.
	,, Manmohan	... Ripon College.
80	Dattagupta, Upendranarayan	... Ravenshaw College.
	De, Bishnucharan	... Dacca College.
	,, Chandrakumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Krishnakumar	... Dacca College.
	,, Prabodhchandra	... City College.
	,, Prabodhchandra	... Albert College.
	,, Surendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Syamacharan	... Presidency College.
	Deb, Ramdhan	... Ditto.
	,, Saratchandra	... Ripon College.
90	Dhar, Batakrishna	... Metropolitan Institution.
	DeMonte, Ellen	... Doveton College.
	Ekanayaka, H. J. V.	... Wesley College, Colombo.
	Eshan Ali	... Calcutta Madrasa.
	Gangopadhyay, Bijaykumar	... Uttarpara College.
	,, Kshetramohan	... Presidency College.
	Ghosh, Atulkrishna	.. Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Jyotischandra	... Berhampur College.
	,, Kaminikumar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Kshetranath	... City College.
100	Ghoshal, Chandicharan	... Ripon College.
	,, Jyotsnanath	... St. Xavier's College.
	Goswami, Banwarilal	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Nalinimohan	... Ditto.
	,, Rohinimohan	... Jagannath College.
	Guha, Dineschandra	... Dacca College.

	Guha, Rajanikanta	... Dacca College.
	Gupta, Brajabhushan	... Berhampur College.
	„ Sureschandra	... Patna College.
	Hardinge, B. H.	... Rangoon College.
110	Kar, Nabinchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Karmakar, Purnachandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	Krishna Rao Anterker	... Jabalpur College.
	Kundu, Mahendranath	... Presidency College.
	Lala Damodarprasad	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Haragauri Sankar Sinha	... Midnapur College.
	Maji, Iswarchandra	... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Majumdar, Rajanikanta	. Rajshahye College.
	Mallik, Surendranath	... Presidency College.
	Mitra, Harendralal	... Ditto.
120	Moro Venkatesh Gharpure	... Morris College.
	Moses, O.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Muhammad Yusuf Ali	... Patna College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bamandas	... City College.
	„ Bhupendranath	... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Bipinbihari	... Dacca College.
	„ Bipinchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Jogindranath	... Patna College.
	„ Purnachandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sannyasicharan	... Ditto.
130	„ Surendramohan	... Presidency College.
	Mukindraghoba Pathak	... Hislop College.
	Munna Lall, B ...	... Jabalpur College.
	Nag. Kamakhyacharan	... Bangabasi College.
	Namdeo Madhao Hastak	... Morris College.
	Narayan Keshao	... Hislop College.
	O'Langhlen, J.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Pal, Manmathanath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Ratanchandra	... Albert College.
	Paul, S C.	... Wesley College, Colombo.
140	Pereira, C. V.	... Trinity College, Kandy.
	Perma Nanda	... Patna College.
	Pramanik, Nanilal	... Ripon College.
	Ray, Adharchandra	.. Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Asutosh, I	... Albert College.
	„ Charuchandra	... Hughli College.
	„ Kumudnath	... Presidency College.
	„ Lalitmohan	... Jagannath College.
	„ Matilal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Nepalchandra	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
150	„ Purnachandra	... Patna College.
	„ Rakhalraj	... Berhampur College.
	„ Sasisekhar	... Presidency College.
	„ Upendranath	... Ripon College.
	Raychaudhuri, Kshirodchandra	... City College.
	Revie, Annie	... LaMartinière College.
	Saha, Gokulchandra	... Albert College.
	„ Madanmohan	... Dacca College.
	„ Satischandra	... Rajshahye College.
	Sanyal, Chittasukh	... Metropolitan Institution.
160	Sarbadhikari, Kiranprasad	... Presidency College.
	Sarkar, Haradhan	... Ripon College.
	„ Jogindranath	... Krishnagar College.
	„ Siddheswar	... Hughli College.
	Sen, Chintaharan	... Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Jagatchandra	... Chittagong College.
	„ Jamini	... Bethune College.
	„ Janendramohan	... Dacca College.
	„ Kalimohan	... Patna College.
	„ Lalitkumar	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
170	„ Nagendranath	... Presidency College.
	Set, Nripendranath	... Ditto.
	Shwe Zan Aung	... Rangoon College.
	Sil, Balaichand	... Hughli College.
	Sinha, Basantakumar	... Berhampur College.
	„ Satischandra	... City College.
	Stotesbury, Ida	... Allahabad Girls' High School.
	Tagore, Indira	... Private student.
	„ Surendranath	... St. Xavier's College.

	Tripati Rajkisor	General Assembly's Institution.
180	Vishwanath Ganesh Gharpure	Morris College.
	Vithal Bhasker K.	Jabalpur College.
	Watson, Amelia	LaMartiniére College.
183	Zobel, S.	St. Xavier's College.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdool Gafur	Patna College.
	Abdul Hamid, No. 1	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Abdul Mojid	Hughli College.
	Abdul Quadir	Patna College.
	Abdus Samad	Jagannath College.
	Aboo Mohammad	Patna College.
	Abul Hayat	Calcutta Madrasa.
	„ Moqsud	Ditto.
	Acharyya, Bijaykisor	Midnapur College.
10	„ Dwarkanath	Jagannath College.
	„ Jyotischandra	Presidency College
	„ Subodhchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	Adhikari, Amritabhushan	Ditto.
	„ Brindabanchandra	Rajshahye College.
	Aditya, Ramkumar	Ripon College.
	Afsaruddin Ahmad	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	Ahmud Hassain	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Akbar Ali	Chittagong College.
	Alauddin Ahmad	Dacca College.
20	Annajie Gannesh	Bishop's College.
	Anund Bihari	Patna College.
	Asaf Khan	City College.
	Ayodhyaprasad	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Azizul Huq	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Bachmann, E	Teacher.
	Bagchi, Priyambada	Bethune College.
	Baksi, Prangopal	Rajshahye College.
	„ Rasbihari	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Tarinikanta	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
30	Bal, Harendranath	Ripon College.
	Baladeo Narayan Singh	St. Xavier's College.
	Balkrishna Anandrao Gupty	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	Bangabasi College.
	„ Banabihari	Dacca College
	„ Bankimnarayan	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Barunchandra	Dacca College.
	„ Binodbihari	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Brajendranath	Ripon College.
	„ Chintanaran	Jagannath College.
	„ Debeschandra	Sanskrit College.
40	„ Dhirendranath	City College.
	„ Dindayal	Presidency College.
	„ Haridas	Bangabasi College.
	„ Haridas	Sanskrit College.
	„ Harimay	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Hariprasanna	Jagannath College.
	„ Jnanadacharan	Ripon College.
	„ Jogindranath	City College.
	„ Kalidas	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
50	„ Krishnachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kunjabihari	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Madhusudan	Dacca College.
	„ Madhusudan	Jagannath College.
	„ Mahendralal	Ditto.
	„ Makhanlal	Ditto.
	„ Makhanlal	City College.
	„ Manmohan	Bangabasi College.
	„ Maniindranath	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Nabakshetra	City College.
60	„ Nalinimohan	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Nimchand	Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Pramathanath	Uttarpara College.
	„ Rajanikanta	Patna College.

	Bondyopadhyay, Rajanikanta, No. II.	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Saradaprasad	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	,, Sasibhushan	Teacher.
	,, Suprasanna	Presidency College.
	,, Surendranath	Hughli College.
	,, Sureschandra	Dacca College.
70	,, Tarabhushan	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	,, Tulsicharan	Ripon College.
	,, Umapada	Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Upendrachandra	Presidency College.
	,, Upendranath	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Banik, Rasikchandra	Chittagong College.
	Bapu Wamon	Jabalpur College.
	Baral, Syamakanta	Jagannath College.
	Bardolai, Jajneswar	City College.
	Barman, Ramanath	Albert College.
80	Barmanray, Girijasankar	Jagannath College.
	Barori, Debendranath	Ditto.
	Basak, Baidyanath	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Nandalal	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	,, Ratanlal	Ditto.
	,, Sasimohan	Jagannath College.
	Basu, Amalananda	Presidency College.
	,, Amritalal	Ripon College.
	,, Amritalal	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	,, Anilnath	Metropolitan Institution.
90	,, Atulchandra	Presidency College.
	,, Basantakumar	Ditto.
	,, Bhabanath	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Bipinbihari	Presidency College.
	,, Chunilal	Patna College.
	,, Debendranath	Jagannath College.
	,, Girindralal	Presidency College.
	,, Hemchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Hemprabha	Bethune College.
	,, Jadubhushan	Victoria College, Naral.
100	,, Jayantikumar	Presidency College.
	,, Jnanendranath	Midnapur College.
	,, Jogindranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Kalidas	Presidency College.
	,, Kaliprasanna	Hughli College.
	,, Kedarnath	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Kshetranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Manmohan	Jagannath College.
	,, Matilal	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	,, Mobinimohan	Burdwan Raj College.
110	,, Nakuleswar	L. M. S. Institution Bhowanipur.
	,, Nandakumar	Jagannath College.
	,, Rajendralal	General Assembly's Institution
	,, Ramanimohan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	,, Ramgopal	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Rohinikumar	Jagannath College.
	,, Sachidananda	Uttarpara College.
	,, Sailendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Saradindu	Victoria College, Naral
	,, Sasisekhar	L. M. S. Institution, Bhownipur.
120	,, Satinath	Victoria College, Naral.
	,, Satischandra	St. Xavier's College.
	,, Surendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Surendranath	Hughli College.
	,, Surendranath	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	,, Syamlal	Krishnagar College.
	,, Tarapada	Metropolitan Institution.
	Bhaduri, Surendranath	Berhampur College.
	Bhagawat Prasad Ray	Patna College.
	Bhanja, Asutosh	General Assembly's Institution.
130	Bhaiyalal Piyasi	Jabalpur College.
	Bhattacharyya, Baradanath	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	,, Bisweswar	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Durgadas	Rajshahye College.
	,, Dwarkanath	Ditto.
	,, Gaurmohan	Uttarpara College.
	,, Gopalchandra	Jagannath College.

	Bhattacharyya, Haranath	...	Teacher.
	,, Harasankar	...	Chittagong College.
	,, Hiralall, No. I	...	Metropolitan Institution.
140	,, Hiralal, No. II	...	Ditto.
	,, Jajneswar	...	Ditto.
	,, Jogindronath	...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	,, Kuladaprasad	.	Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Narendrachandra	...	Jagannath College.
	,, Pramathanath, No. II	...	Ripon College.
	,, Pratapchandra	...	Teacher.
	,, Ramgopal	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Ramrup	...	Hughli College.
	,, Surendranath	...	Presidency College.
150	,, Surendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
	,, Susilchandra	...	Ripon College.
	,, Susilkumar	...	Midnapur College.
	,, Tarakdas	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Taraknath	...	Rajshahye College.
	,, Umacharan	...	Jagannath College.
	Bhaumikya, Manikyachandra	...	Ditto.
	Bhavaniprasad	...	Presidency College.
	Bhawani Sahay	...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Bidnarayanchandra	...	Burdwan Raj College.
160	Bir, Mohinimohan	...	Jagannath College, Dacca.
	Biswas, Aughornath	...	Ripon College.
	,, Atulkrishna	...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	,, Bipinbihari, No. I	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Chandicharan	...	City College.
	,, Gaganchandra	...	Teacher.
	,, Hemchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Radhabinod	...	Rajshahye College.
	,, Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
	,, Upendranath	...	Bangabasi College.
170	Bomon Bozorjie Mehta	...	St. Francis De Sales' School, Nagpur.
	Bunneyad Ali	...	Patna College.
	Chaitnaravan	...	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Abhaynath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Annadachandra	...	Teacher.
	,, Anukulchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Basantakumar	...	Ripon College.
	,, Babulal	...	Teacher.
	,, Bhabaniprasad	...	City College.
	,, Bipinchandra	...	Berhampur College.
180	,, Chandrakumar	...	Chittagong College.
	,, Gaganchandra	...	Jagannath College.
	,, Gangadas	...	Rajshahye College.
	,, Girischandra	...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	,, Girischandra	...	Dacca College.
	,, Girischandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Gobindadas	...	Chittagong College.
	,, Gopalchandra	...	Krishnagar College.
	,, Jajneswar	...	Rajshahye College.
	,, Jaminikanta	...	Jagannath College.
190	,, Jogindranath	...	Albert College.
	,, Kaliprasanna	...	Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Krishnachandra	...	City College.
	,, Manmathanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Manmohan	...	Morris College, Nagpur.
	,, Mathuramohan	...	Dacca College.
	,, Nibaranchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Nilkamal	...	Jagannath College.
	,, Purnachandra	...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	,, Prakaschandra	...	Albert College.
200	,, Pramathanath	...	Ditto.
	,, Rajendranath	...	Dacca College.
	,, Rakhaldas	...	Hughli College.
	,, Ramcharan	...	Dacca College.
	,, Saratchandra	...	Jagannath College.
	,, Sasibhushan	...	Midnapur College.
	,, Satiprasanna	...	Patna College.
	,, Satischandra	...	Dacca College.
	,, Srigopal	...	Krishnagar College.

	Chakrabarti, Susilchandra	...	Krishnagar College.
210	„ Syamacharan	...	Dacca College.
	„ Syamakanta	...	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Umacharan	...	Jagannath College.
	Chanda, Ambikacharan	...	Ditto.
	Chandra, Hemendranath	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Amalchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Ambikacharan, No. I	...	Ditto.
	„ Balailal	...	Presidency College.
	„ Bankimchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
220	„ Basantalal	...	Ripon College.
	„ Bijaybihari	...	Presidency College.
	„ Binodbihari	...	Uttarpara College.
	„ Chunilal	...	Ditto.
	„ Gaurangaprasad	...	Patna College.
	„ Gauriprasanna	...	Ripon College.
	„ Harendrachandra	...	Berhampur College.
	„ Haricharan	...	Ripon College.
	„ Haripada	...	City College.
	„ Haripada	...	St. Xavier's College.
230	„ Haripada	...	Albert College.
	„ Jogindranath	...	Presidency College.
	„ Kalipada	...	Albert College.
	„ Khagendranath	...	Presidency College.
	„ Makhanlal	...	Krishnagar College.
	„ Manmathanath, No. I	...	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Manmathanath, No. II	...	Ditto.
	„ Mohinimohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nagendranath	...	City College.
	„ Narayandas	...	Uttarpara College.
240	„ Pramathanath	...	Presidency College.
	„ Purnachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rakhalchandra	...	Ditto.
	„ Ramaprasad	...	Ripon College.
	„ Satischandra	...	Patna College.
	„ Surandranath	...	Krishnagar College.
	„ Sureschandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Tinkari, No. I	...	Ditto.
	„ Upendranath	...	Jagannath College.
	Chattoraj, Bahuballabh	...	Berhampur College.
250	Chaturbhuj Sahay	...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Chaudhuri, Baradakanta	...	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Banwarilal	...	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Charuchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Dasarath	...	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Debendranath	...	City College.
	„ Durlabhchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Harakanta	...	Behar National College.
	„ Kisorimohan	...	Ripon College.
	„ Krishnakisor	...	Ditto.
260	„ Patitpaban	...	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Pramathanath	...	Ripon College.
	„ Prasannakumar	...	Jagannath College.
	„ Rajanikanta	...	Ditto.
	„ Rajaniranjan	...	Midnapur College.
	„ Rukminikanta	...	Hughli College.
	„ Sasimohan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Surendranath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Sureschandra	...	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Suryyakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
270	„ Tarapada	...	Burdwan Raj College.
	Chomdar, Akshaykumar	...	Sanskrit College.
	Collins, M. R.	...	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Damodur Dajiba Akhotkar	...	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Dan, Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Das, Ajayachandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Anandachandra	...	Ravenshaw College.
	„ Anantakumar, No. II	...	Dacca College.
	„ Aswinikumar	...	Presidency College.
	„ Bankabihari	...	Berhampur College.
280	„ Baradamohan	...	Dacca College.
	„ Basantakumar	...	Midnapur College.

	Das, Bijaychandra	... Presidency College.
	,, Chandrakanta	... Ripon College.
	,, Debendranath	... Ravenshaw College.
	,, Gangacharan	... Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	,, Gurucharan	... Jagannath College.
	,, Guruprasad	... Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Harekrishna	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Harendrakumar	... Dacca College.
295	,, Harischandra	... Jagannath College.
	,, Isanchandra	... Ripon College.
	,, Jadabkrishna	... Bangabasi College.
	,, Kalicharan	... City College.
	,, Kanailal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Kisorimohan	... Presidency College.
	,, Kisorimohan	... Ravenshaw College.
	,, Mohinimohan	... Dacca College.
	,, Nilkanta	... Jagannath College.
	,, Nitaichandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
300	,, Nityananda	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	,, Parbaticharan	... Ravenshaw College.
	,, Piyaricharan	... Dacca College.
	,, Prasannakumar	... Berhampur College.
	,, Ratikanta	... Ditto.
	,, Ramanikanta	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Sasibhashan	... Ditto.
	,, Sasikumar	... Ditto.
	,, Surendrachandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Umeshchandra	... Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
310	Dasgupta, Anathnath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Jogeschandra	... Berhampur College.
	,, Jyotindrachandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Nisikanta	... Rajshahye College.
	,, Sarojmohan	... Berhampur College.
	,, Srimohan	... Ditto.
	,, Syamasankar	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Daspanja, Bishnupada	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Datta, Akhilchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Barunchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
320	,, Benimadhab	... Ripon College.
	,, Benimadhab	... Presidency College.
	,, Bipinbihari	... Ditto.
	,, Bipinkrishna	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Chunilal	... Ripon College.
	,, Dasarathi	... Hughli College.
	,, Debendrachandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Debendranath	... Presidency College.
	,, Haridas	... City College.
	,, Haridas	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
330	,, Hiralal	... Teacher.
	,, Jnanendranath	... Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Jogeschandra	... Presidency College.
	,, Lalgopal	... Krishnagar College.
	,, Lalitmohan	... Jagannath College.
	,, Mahendrachandra	... Krishnagar College.
	,, Maheschandra	... Ripon College.
	,, Manindrachandra	... Ditto.
	,, Mrigendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Nandalal	... Presidency College.
340	,, Nadiachand	... Patna College.
	,, Nagendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Nakulchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Nalinikumar	... Ditto.
	,, Narayanchandra	... Ditto.
	,, Pannalal	... Ditto.
	,, Purnachandra	... Chittagong College.
	,, Radhesyam	... Ravenshaw College.
	,, Rajanikanta	... Ripon College.
	,, Ramaprasad	... Burdwan Raj College.
350	,, Ramkanta	... Dacca College.
	,, Rasmohan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Saradakumar	... Chittagong College.
	,, Sambhuchandra	... Midnapur College.
	,, Saratchandra	... Ripon College.

	Datta, Saratchandra	... Hughli College.
	„ Sasimohan	... Presidency College.
	„ Satischandra	... Jagannath College.
	„ Satischandra	... Hughli College.
	„ Surendrakrishna	... Presidency College.
360	„ Surendranath	Midnapur College.
	„ Syamacharan	... Jagannath College.
	Dattagupta, Rasikchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Davey, C. J.	... LaMartinière College.
	De, Apurbakrishna	... Ripon College.
	„ Bankubihari	... Krishnagar College.
	„ Bhabendranath	... Ripon College.
	„ Bipinchandra	. Jagannath College.
	„ Brajendranath	... Jabalpur College.
	„ Chunilal	... Metropolitan Institution.
370	„ Ganeschandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Haramohan	. Chittagong College.
	„ Krishnalal	... City College.
	„ Kshirodprasad	... Albert College.
	„ Mahendrachandra	... Ripon College.
	„ Mukundalal	... Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Nripendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Purnachandra	... Uttarpara College.
	„ Sitanath	... Ripon College.
	Deb, Bhubanmohan	... City College.
380	„ Jnanendranath	... Ditto.
	„ Kailaschandra	... Jagannath College.
	„ Kedarnath	... Dacca College.
	„ Lakshminath	... Jagannath College.
	DeCosta, D. M.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Dhar, Pannalal	... Hughli College.
	„ Rajanikumar	... Ripon College.
	„ Saradacharan	... Dacca College.
	Dineswar Prasad	... Patna College.
	Durga Prasad	... Ditto.
390	Efazuddin Ahmed	... Hughli College.
	Evatt, E. J.	... Teacher.
	Ewing, S.	... Doveton College.
	Fazlat Hossain	... Patna College.
	Gangopadhyay, Atulchandra	... Krishnagar College.
	„ Hiralal	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jnanendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Surathnath	... Ditto.
	„ Taraknath	... Ditto.
	Ganpati Sadashio Panday	... Morris College, Nagpur.
400	Ganpat Rao Sheorey	... Jabalpur College.
	Ghanasham Laksham Densker	... Morris College, Nagpur.
	Ghosh, Aghornath	... Presidency College.
	„ Akshaychandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Anandakumar	... Victoria College, Naral.
	„ Banwarilal	... Berhampur College.
	„ Bijaygopal	Victoria College, Naral.
	„ Bisweswar	... Berhampur College.
	„ Durgaprasad	... Hughli College.
	„ Jajneswa	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
410	„ Jitendramohan	... Presidency College.
	„ Jnanendranath	... Bangabasi College.
	„ Jyotiprasad	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kanailal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kesablal	... Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Lalitmohan	... Jagannath College.
	„ Mahendranath	... Hughli College.
	„ Matilal	... Presidency College.
	„ Nabinchandra	... Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Nagendrachandra	... Uttarpara College.
420	„ Narasinhachandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nisikanta	... Ripon College.
	„ Purnachandra	... Jabalpur College.
	„ Purnachandra	... St. Xavier's College.
	„ Rajanikanta	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Rajendranath	... Bangabasi College.
	„ Ramlal	... Albert College.
	„ Saratchandra	... Presidency College.

	Ghosh, Sitanath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Surendrakumar	... Midnapur College.
430	,, Tarinicharan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Tinkari	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Upendranath	... Patna College.
	,, Upendranath	... St. Xavier's College.
	Ghoshal, Ambikacharan	... Ripon College.
	,, Baidyanath	... Ravenshaw College.
	,, Purnananda	... St. Xavier's College.
	Gorakhnath	... Patna College.
	Goswami, Biharilal	... City College.
	,, Hemchandra	... Presidency College.
440	,, Nrisinhaprasad	... Berhampur College.
	Guha, Apurbakumar	... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	,, Asutosh	... Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	,, Haridas	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Kedarnath	.. Ripon College.
	,, Manomohan	... Jagannath College.
	,, Niradranjan	... Dacca College.
	,, Nisikanta	... Jagannath College.
	,, Pabitrakumar	... Dacca College.
	,, Rajkumar	... Ditto.
450	Guha, Saratchandra	... Rajshahye College.
	Gunga Vishnu	.. Patna College.
	Gupta, Binodbihari	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Binaychandra	... Presidency College
	,, Haralal	... Jagannath College.
	,, Nalinibhushan	... Presidency College.
	,, Srinath	... Ravenshaw College.
	,, Srinath	... Dacca College.
	,, Sasibhusban	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Habeeb Ahsan	... Patna College.
460	Hajra, Achyutananda	... Teacher.
	,, Gurudas	... Dacca College.
	,, Rakhalchandra	... Albert College.
	,, Surendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Haldar, Aghornath	... Berhampur College.
	,, Amritalal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Anathnath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Benimadhab	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Kisorilal	... City College.
	,, Manibhushan	... General Assembly's Institution.
470	Hamilton, C. G.	... St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Haranath Sahay	... Patna College.
	Haribansa Narayan	.. Ditto.
	Harihar Prasad	... Teacher.
	Hari P. Kalamkar	... Morris College, Nagpur.
	Hatem Ali Khan	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Hazarilal, K.	... Jabalpur College.
	Heefke A. G.	... Ravenshaw College.
	Hill, J.	... St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	H. M. Abdul Gany	... Teacher.
480	Hor, Kesabchandra	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Hurjewan Lall	... Patna College.
	Jairam Raghunath Dingunkar	... Jabalpur College.
	Janki Prasad	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Janki Prasad	... Patna College.
	Janki Sinha	... Behar National College.
	Kabiraj, Baradaprasad	... Burdwan Raj College.
	Kabiruddin Mahammed	... Ravenshaw College.
	Kanjilal, Haridas	... Ripon College.
	Kar, Jnanendramohan	... Bangabasi College.
490	,, Mathuranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Karmakar, Raicharan	... Teacher.
	,, Rasiklal	... City College.
	,, Taraknath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Khalil Ahmad	... Patna College
	Khan, Hridayranjan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Kantichandra	... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	K. M. Ismail	.. Patna College.
	Krishnabihary	... Behar National College.
	Krishna Das	... Patna College.
500	Kundu, Haridhan	... F. C. Institution and Duff College.

	Laha, Bharatbandhu	... Dacca College.
	,, Brajanath	... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	,, Purnachandra	... Presidency College.
	,, Gopeschandra	... Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Srirangabihari	... City College.
	Lamb, A. R.	... Doveton College.
	Latif Husain	... Patna College.
	Lehuraux, A. P. A. J.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Macvoy, P. J.	... LaMartinière College.
510	Mahabir Prasad	... Patna College.
	Maharaj Sahay	... St. Xavier's College.
	Mahboob Ali	... Ravenshaw College.
	Mahboob Hosain	... Calcutta Madrasa.
	Maitra, Satischandra	... Burdwan Raj College.
	Majumdar, Abhaynath	... Ripon College.
	,, Adwaitachandra	... Ditto.
	,, Bhupalchandra	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	,, Bidhubhushan	... Presidency College.
	,, Charu Chandra	... St. Xavier's College.
520	,, Gobindabandhu	... Jagannath College.
	,, Iswarchandra	... Ditto.
	,, Jadunath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Jyotindranath	. Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Kedarnath	... Rajshahye College.
	,, Mahendranath	... Jagannath College.
	,, Rajendranath	... Ditto.
	,, Ramgopal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Saratchandra	... Rajshahye College.
	,, Saratchandra	... St. Xavier's College.
530	,, Sibchandra	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	,, Tarapada	... Albert College.
	Mallik, Akshaykumar	... Presidency College.
	,, H. K.	... St. Xavier's College.
	,, Kailaschandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Pannalal	... Presidency College.
	Mandal, Natabar	... Uttarpara College.
	Maung Ba, No. II	... Rangoon College.
	Maung Gno	... Ditto.
	M. Chainuddin	... Rajshahye College.
540	Misra, Ramchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Mitra, Abinaschandra	... L M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Anupkrishna	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Asutosh	... Presidency College.
	,, Baburam	... Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Basantakumar	... Teacher.
	,, Brajendralal	... Bangabasi College.
	,, Debendranarayan	... Rajshahye College.
	,, Haripada	... Albert College.
	,, Jogindranath	... Ripon College.
550	,, Jogindranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Kiransasi	... Ripon College.
	,, Manmathachandra	... Hughli College.
	,, Manmathanath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Nagendranath, No. II.	... Ripon College.
	,, Nilgirindra	... Presidency College.
	,, Piyarikanta	... Jagannath College.
	,, Raimohan	... Ditto.
	,, Srikanta	... Albert College.
	,, Subodhchandra	... Presidency College.
560	,, Umapada	... Patna College.
	Moinul Haq	... Ditto.
	Muhammad Hussain	... Ditto.
	Muhammad Kazim Shirazi	... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Muhammad Khan	... Teacher.
	Muhammad Quiuq Alam	... Calcutta Madrasa.
	Muhammad Solyman	... Patna College.
	Muhammad Sulaiman	... Calcutta Madrasa.
	Muhammad Wasiuddin	... Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra	... Ripon College.
570	,, Adharchandra	... Albert College.
	,, Amulyakumar	... Presidency College.
	,, Annadaprasad	... Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Anukulchandra	... Berhampur College.

	Mukhopadhyay,	Bankimchandra	... Presidency College.
	,,	Bankimchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,,	Bankimchandra	... Hughli College.
	,,	Baradakanta	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,,	Baradakanta	.. Jagannath College.
	,,	Brendranath	... Albert College.
580	,,	Brajendranath	... Hughli College.
	,,	Brajagopal	... Burdwan Raj College.
	,,	Charuchandra	... Presidency College.
	,,	Debabrata	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,,	Debraj	... Burdwan Raj College.
	,,	Dwijendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,,	Harakumar	... F. C. Institution and Duff College
	,,	Haridas	... Ripon College.
	,,	Haripada	... Uttarpara College.
	,,	Haripada	... General Assembly's Institution.
590	,,	Hemchandra	. Ripon College.
	,,	Jogindranath	... Albert College.
	,,	Jyotindranath, No. II	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,,	Karalicharan	... Presidency College.
	,,	Krishnadhan	... Teacher.
	,,	Kshetramohan	... Bangabasi College.
	,,	Kumudnath	... Hughli College.
	,,	Lalitmohan	... Krishnagar College.
	,,	Manmathanath	... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	,,	Manmathanath	... Metropolitan Institution.
600	,,	Nalinimohan	... Presidency College.
	,,	Pasupati	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,,	Priyanath	... Jagannath College.
	,,	Radhabinod	... Berhampur College.
	,,	Radhikalal	... Presidency College.
	,,	Radhikaprasad	... Ditto.
	,,	Rajanikanta	... Ripon College.
	,,	Ramprasanna	... Ditto.
	,,	Sadhuchandra	... City College.
	,,	Saratchandra	.. Metropolitan Institution.
610	,,	Sitalchandra	... Ditto.
	,,	Sripaticharan	... Teacher.
	,,	Srischandra	... Sanskrit College.
	,,	Surendrakrishna	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,,	Surendranath, No. I	... Ditto.
	,,	Surendranath, No. II	... Ditto.
	,,	Sureschandra	... Ripon College.
	,,	Sureschandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,,	Syamapada	... Krishnagar College.
	,,	Taraknath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
620	,,	Taritchandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Mukhoty,	Mahendrachandra	... Jagannath College.
	Nag,	Abinaschandra	... Presidency College.
	,,	Upendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,,	Upendranath	... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Naha,	Iswarchandra	... Jagannath College.
	Nandakumar	Lall	... Patna College.
	Nandi,	Akinchan	... Burdwan Raj College.
	,,	Jyotindranath	... Hughli College.
	Nandkishore	Prasad	... Patna College.
630	Narain	Manohar	... Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Nasirul	Haq	... Patna College.
	Niles,	C. A.	... Trinity College, Kandy.
	Nilkanth	Ganpat Rao Subhedar	... Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Nilkanti	Sadasiva Deshmook	... Morris College, Nagpur.
	Niyagi,	Pipinbihari	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,,	Prasannakumar	... Ditto.
	,,	Prasannakumar	... City College.
	Noorul	Hosein, No. I	... Patna College.
	Owen,	J.	... LaMartinière College.
640	Pal,	Asutosh	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,,	Basantakumar	... Presidency College.
	,,	Brindabanchandra	... Hughli College.
	,,	Indusekhar	... Ditto.
	,,	Mathuranath	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	,,	Nilmani	... Rajshahye College.
	,,	Srischandra	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.

	Panigrahi, Dasarathi	... Ravenshaw College.
	Parnaik Lakshman Vyan Katesh	... Canadian Mission College, Indore.
	Pathak, Debendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
650	Pattanayak, Banamali	... Ravenshaw College.
	„ Lachmanprasad	... Midnapur College.
	Perera, J. S.	... Trinity College, Kandy.
	Phatak Konda Mahadeo	... Canadian Mission College, Indore.
	Piri, Saratchandra	... Presidency College.
	Radhakrishna	... Patna College.
	Raghubar Dyal Agnihotri	... Jabalpur College.
	Raghunath Balwant Gharpure	... Morris College, Nagpur.
	Raghunandan Prasad	... Patna College.
	Raha, Sasadhar	... Rajchandra College, Barisal.
660	Rahimuddin	... Jagannath College.
	Rai, Gopikrishna	... Patna College.
	Rakshit, Rameschara	... Chittagong College.
	Ram Chandra Moreshwar	... Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Ramlal Dinanath	... Ditto.
	Ran Bahadur Lal	... Patna College.
	Raow, A.	... Lahore Mission College.
	Ray, Abinaschandra	... Albert College.
	„ Akshaychandra	... Teacher.
	„ Akshaynarayan	... Burdwan Raj College.
670	„ Ambikacharan	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Anukulchandra	... Presidency College.
	„ Anukulchandra	... St. Xavier's College.
	„ Asutosh	... Krishnagar College.
	„ Aswinikumar	... Patna College.
	„ Aswinikumar	... Albert College.
	„ Baijadhar	... Ravenshaw College.
	„ Bairabnath	... Albert College.
	„ Debendraprasad	... Ripon College.
	„ Hemchandra	... Jagannath College.
680	„ Jagadananda	... Krishnagar College.
	„ Kalipada	... Presidency College.
	„ Kaliprasanna	... Rajshahye College.
	„ Kaminikumar	... Jagannath College.
	„ Kesabchandra	... Ditto.
	„ Kesablal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kuladaprasad	... Ripon College.
	„ Lalitmohan	... Presidency College.
	„ Mahendrachandra	... Krishnagar College.
	„ Mangobinda	... Burdwan Raj College.
690	„ Manmathanath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nalinikanta	... Krishnagar College.
	„ Nalinimohan	... Ripon College.
	„ Nripendranath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Pramathanath	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Raicharan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rakhalraj	... Albert College.
	„ Ramchandra	... Bangabasi College.
	„ Ramsaran Lall	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Ratikanta	... Jagannath College.
700	„ Rupendranarayan	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Sambhunath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sarasimohan	... Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	... St. Xavier's College.
	„ Saratchandra	... City College.
	„ Saratkumar	... Presidency College.
	„ Satischandra	... City College.
	„ Satyendranath	... Presidency College.
	„ Suryyakanta	... St. Xavier's College.
	„ Syamacharan	... Ripon College.
710	„ Syamapada	... Presidency College.
	„ Tarakumar	... Chittagong College.
	„ Taranath	... Jagannath College.
	„ Taraprasanna	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Umeschandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Upendranath	... Burdwan Raj College.
	Raychaudhuri, Bagalacharan	... Bangabasi College.
	„ Lalbihari	... Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Nilmadhab	... St. Xavier's College.
	„ Nripendranarayan	... Metropolitan Institution.

720	Raychaudhuri, Radhikaprasad	... Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Taradas	... Presidency College.
	Rudra, Rameschandra	... Chittagong College.
	Sadhu, Taraknath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Sadhukhan, Narayanchandra	... Uttarpara College.
	Saha, Amarnath	... Albert College.
	,, Gobindachandra	... Rajshahye College.
	,, Jnananjan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Lakshmikanta	... Ditto.
	,, Manohar	... Jagannath College.
730	Sakharam Gopal Nisal	... Jabalpur College.
	Samanta, Binodkisor	... Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Jogindranath	... Ditto.
	,, Rasbihari	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Sanyal, Bankimchandra	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Gobindanath	... Ditto.
	,, Kalinath	... Rajshahye College.
	,, Rajendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Satischandra	... Hughli College.
	,, Trailokyasaran	... Rajshahye College.
740	Sarbadhikari, Nagendraprasad	... Presidency College.
	Sarkar, Annadaprasad	... Bangabasi College.
	,, Bankimbihari	... Metropolitan Institution
	,, Bipinbihari	... Dacca College.
	,, Chunilal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Debendranath	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	,, Haripada	... Burdwan Raj College.
	,, Hemendra Nath	... Berhampur College.
	,, Jyotindramohan	... Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	,, Nrityagopal	... City College.
750	,, Rebatikanta	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Srinibas	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Surendranath	... Ditto.
	Sarkar, Suryyakumar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Taraprasanna	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Upendrachandra	... Burdwan Raj College.
	Sarkies, W. A.	... LaMartinière College.
	Sarma, Jajneswar	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Lakshipati	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Satyanarayan Lal	... Patna College.
760	Savielle, Antoinette	... Allahabad Girls' High School.
	Sayad Mushin Ali	.. Hughli College.
	Sen, Basantakumar	... Ripon College.
	,, Bipinbihari	... Dacca College.
	,, Bipinchandra	... Ditto.
	,, Debendrachandra	... Ditto.
	,, Durgaprasanna	... Ripon College.
	,, Dwarkanath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Girischandra	... Ripon College.
	,, Gopinath	... Ditto.
770	,, Gosthabihari	... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	,, Hemchandra	... Dacca College.
	,, Jadunath	... Presidency College.
	,, Kailaschandra, No. II	... Jagannath College.
	,, Kailaschandra	... Ripon College.
	,, Kalachand	... Ditto.
	,, Kalidas	... General Assembly's Institution.
	,, Kalikrishna	... Metropolitan Institution.
	,, Kalinarayan	... Ditto.
	,, Kamakhyacharan	... Dacca College.
780	,, Kaminikumud	... Presidency College.
	,, Kusumkumar	... Ditto.
	,, Lalitmohan	... Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	,, Manilal	... Presidency College.
	,, Mohinimohan	... Ditto.
	,, Prasannachandra	... Jagannath College.
	,, Prasannakumar	... Chittagong College.
	,, Priyanath	... Ravenshaw College.
	,, Rajanikanta	... Jagannath College.
	,, Rajmohan	... Berhampur College.
790	,, Rakhalchandra	... Jagannath College.
	,, Ramchandra	... Presidency College.
	,, Sasibhushan	... Chittagong College.

	Sen, Satischandra	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Srischandra	... City College.
	„ Surendranath	... Ditto.
	„ Syamacharan	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Upendranath	... Dacca College.
	Sengupta, Ambikakumar	... Ditto.
	„ Debendranath	... Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Jyotindramohan	... Hughli College.
	„ Lalitmohan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Nagendranath	... Victoria College, Narail.
	„ Nagendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Priyakanta	... Jagannath College.
	„ Priyanath	... Albert College.
	„ Saradakumar	... Chittagong College.
	„ Tinkari	... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Set, Nanigopal	... Burdwan Raj College.
	Shahamat Hossain	... T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
0	Shaikh Abdur Rahman	... Jabalpur College.
	Shaikh Salaman	... Krishnanagar College.
	Shamsul Haq	... Calcutta Madrasa.
	Sankar Laxman Gokhale	... Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Sheikh Kader Baksh	... Hughli College.
	Sheo Nandan Prasad	... Patna College.
	Sheoram Ram Shastry	... Morris College, Nagpur.
	Shore, L. C.	... St. Peter's College, Agra.
	Siddhanta, Nrisinhaprasad	... Berhampur College.
	„ Nabinchandra	... Rajshahye College.
820	Sikdar, Madhabchandra	... Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Nityagopal	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Sil, Goshthabihari	... Hughli College.
	„ Radnaballabh	... Ditto.
	Simlai, Dasarathi	... Sanskrit College.
	Sinha, Bholanath	... Ravenshaw College.
	„ Bhubanmohun	... Rajshahye College.
	„ Darpanarayan	... Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Debendranarayan	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Haridas	... Albert College.
830	„ Indranarayan	... St. Xavier's College.
	„ Jagannath	... Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Kalikumar	... Patna College.
	„ Kaliprasanna	... Berhampur College.
	„ Manindranath	... Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Manmathanath	... Presidency College.
	„ Nagendranath	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rameschandra	... Chittagong College.
	„ Sasibhushan	... Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.
	„ Srinibas	... Ravenshaw College.
840	„ Surendranath	... General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sinheswarprasad	... Patna College.
	„ Sitaram Krishna Joshi	... Teacher.
	Sivaji Bhowani Singt	... Jabalpore College.
	Sivapratap Narayan	... Patna College.
	Som, Anukulchandra	... Albert College.
	„ Bimalacharan	... Jagannath College.
	„ Kaminikumar	... Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	Soorya Bhanulal	... Patna College.
	Srikrishna Lal	... Ditto.
850	Sripati Balwant Rao Gharpure	... Morris College, Nagpur.
	Sriramchandra Bhanjdeo	... Ravenshaw College.
	Stephen, R. A.	... St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Sur, Annadaprasad	... Metropolitan Institution.
	Syamsundar Nand	... Ravenshaw College.
	Syed Abdul Majid	... Dacca College.
	Syed Abdur Rahman	... St. Xavier's College.
	Syed Ali Ashraf	... Patna College.
	Syed Ali Mohsen	... Hughli College.
	Syed Mahamood Ismail	... Patna College.
860	Syed Maruf Husain	... Ditto.
	Syed Noorul Hasan, No. II	... Ditto.
	Talataff Hosain	... Dacca College.
	Tarafdar, Praphullachandra	... Burdwan Raj College.
	Timur Muhammad	... Hughli College.
	Tiwaree Shiva Gobind Danee	... Patna College.

	Tuloram Pitamber	... Jabalpur College.
	Ulfat Hosein	... Patna College.
	Vinayak Moreshwar Khare	... Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Vinayak Chiunajee Bhagawat	... Jabalpur College.
870	Vishnu Madhao Jakatdar	... Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Vishwanath Damodher Salpeka	... Morris College, Nagpur.
	Vithal Lakshman Bakshu	... Ditto.
	Wahed Husain	... Calcutta Madrasa.
	Wahiden Nabi	... Ditto.
	Wali Azam	... St. Xavier's College.
	Wali Muhammad	... Patna College.
	Wasudeo Waman Mooley	... Jabalpur College.
	Wiekremesinghe, J. E.	... Trinity College, Kandy.
879	Zainuddin Ahmed	... Patna College.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th May 1890.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. The following works have been prescribed as text-books in Burmese for the Entrance Examination of 1893 and subsequent years:—

Prose.

Zanaka Jataka. | Withandya Jataka.

Poetry.

Lanka thara Son-ma-sā. | Am-tha-thā-sin-ma-sā.

The spelling required of the candidates, who present themselves for examination in Burmese, should be in accordance with—

(*a*) The Thatpôn published by the Text-book Committee;

(*b*) Judson's Dictionary; and

(*c*) The revision made by the Text-book Committee of the words of disputed spelling in Judson's Dictionary.

2. The L. E. and B. E. Examinations of the current year will be held on Monday, the 11th August, 1890, instead of on Monday, the 7th July, as previously announced.

By order of the Vice-Chancellor,

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th May, 1890.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Candidates have passed the F. E. Examination —

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Das, Girischandra	Civil Engineering College.
2	Sengupta, Madhusudan	Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Sedgley, G. J. St. C.	Civil Engineering College.
2	Bond, C. H.	Ditto.
3	Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath	Ditto.
4	Mitra, Saradacharan	Ditto.
5	Chattopadhyay, Nilmani	Ditto.
6	Sen, Mahatapchandra	Ditto.
7	Chattopadhyay, Mohitkumar	Ditto.
8	Das, Basantakamal	Ditto.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 4th June, 1890.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st May, 1890.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879. Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	Total.			
Balance of 15th May, 1890 .	54,700	11,99,787	25,25,600	2,45,24,000	98,98,900	3,96,22,200	1,96,48,700	9,74,19,187	39,500	69,33,800	11,14,12,600	11,83,85,900	1,33,800	32,200	21,60,25,787
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st May, 1890 . . .	...	...	...	1,58,000	...	...	...	1,58,000	...	25,000	43,700	68,700	...	...	2,26,700
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st May, 1890 . . .	...	...	...	3,49,400	1,000	6,500	...	3,56,900	...	1,000	59,000	60,000	...	...	4,16,900
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st May, 1890 . . .	...	...	1,400	10,20,500	500	2,22,800	2,000	12,47,200	...	39,500	2,25,100	2,64,600	...	...	15,11,800
	54,700	11,99,787	25,27,000	2,60,51,900	99,00,400	3,98,51,500	1,96,50,700	9,91,81,287	39,500	69,99,300	11,17,40,400	11,87,79,200	1,33,800	32,200	21,81,81,187
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	500	2,88,800	500	4,56,000	6,300	7,52,100	...	5,000	2,000	7,000	...	...	7,59,100
Balance on 31st May, 1890	54,700	11,99,787	25,26,500	2,57,63,100	98,99,900	3,93,95,500	1,96,44,400	9,84,29,187	39,500	69,94,300	11,17,38,400	11,87,72,200	1,33,800	32,200	21,74,22,087

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Mar., 1890, enfaced from India 6,222 lakhs, re-transferred from London 5,420 lakhs.
" 1st Apl., 1890, to 15th Apl. " " " 11 " " " 13 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " " 14 " " " 21 "
" 1st May " to 15th May " " " 19 " " " 9 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 21 " " " 7 "

6,287 lakhs. 5,470 lakhs.
5,470 "

Balance against India . 817 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 2nd June, 1890.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th May, 1890.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.				ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	64,26,202	8	0
							Other authorised Investments	85,33,876	0	0
Reserve Fund				58,00,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,32,21,569	0	10
							Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	95,44,068	10	7
Public Deposits at Head Office	84,40,943	4	7				Bills discounted and purchased	1,79,10,956	7	2
							Balances with other Banks	3,12,197	2	4
				1,79,38,168	12	10	Bullion	3,044	4	0
Public Deposits at Branches	94,97,225	8	3				Dead Stock	12,34,334	13	5
							Stamps	11,843	1	0
							Sundries	2,81,263	10	5
								5,74,79,355	9	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,35,63,477	13	7				
							Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,11,43,612	0	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.				3,13,556	3	3				
							Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,01,98,677	15	1
								2,13,42,290	0	0
Sundries				12,06,442	12	1				
RUPEES				7,88,21,645	9	9	RUPEES	7,88,21,645	9	9

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 30th May, 1890.

F. T. LEWIS,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.

Percentage 40·2.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd June, 1890.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.				ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	74,67,105	0	0
							Other authorized Investments	85,45,186	0	0
Reserve Fund				58,00,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,23,59,224	2	10
							Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	90,26,995	4	1
Public Deposits at Head Office	76,22,995	7	4				Bills discounted and purchased	1,67,44,828	6	0
							Balances with other Banks	4,13,670	4	2
				1,83,21,673	0	1	Bullion	3,058	4	0
Public Deposits at Branches	1,06,98,677	8	9				Dead Stock	12,34,364	5	5
							Stamps	12,248	9	0
							Sundries	2,93,898	7	4
								5,61,00,578	10	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,35,19,360	14	11				
							Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,14,93,175	1	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.				2,61,514	5	11				
							Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,15,24,646	2	9
								2,30,17,821	4	7
Sundries				12,15,851	10	6				
RUPEES				7,91,18,399	15	5	RUPEES	7,91,18,399	15	5

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 5th June, 1890.

F. T. LEWIS,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.

Percentage 43·1.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 3rd June, 1890.

No. 2.—Mr. H. G. Shaw, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months under the provisions of Section ii, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from this or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

G. STRAHAN, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Depy. Surveyor General,
In charge Trigonometrical Branch.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 31st May, 1890.

No. 2073-*G*.—Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley, Residency Surgeon, Jeypore, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 26th May, 1890, of the privilege leave granted him in Foreign Department Notification, No. 714-G., dated 3rd idem.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.,*
for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 31st May, 1890.

No. 1730-*S*.—The Head Quarters of the amalgamated offices of the Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General for Rajputana and Central India having been fixed at Indore, it is hereby notified for general information that all correspondence, &c., intended for this office, which cannot reach Abu on the 25th June, 1890, should be despatched to Indore.

By Order,

G F. L. MARSHALL, *Lt.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. to the Agents to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana & Central India, P. W. D.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 28th May, 1890.

No. 587—370.—Mr. B. Egerton, District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 14th May, 1890, of the three months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 418—370, dated the 22nd ultimo, making over charge of the duties of District Superintendent of Police to Mr. A. D. Collis, Inspector.

The 2nd June, 1890.

No. 2-*VI*.—190.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation (I of 1877), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to appoint Munshi Balmokand Dass, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, to be a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class in the District of Ajmere, during such time as he holds the appointment of Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, or until further orders.

No. *VI*-331.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation (I of 1877), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to invest Lala Panna Lal, Naib-Tahsildar of Ajmere, with the powers of a Munsiff, to be exercised within the Ajmere-Merwara District.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.,*
for *First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd June, 1890.

No. 164.—Mr. J. Bolster, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab Mines Division, is granted two months' privilege leave under Articles 277 and 291, Section ii, Chapter xii, of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 165.—Mr. G. F. Buckley, Superintendent, Agra Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Bolster, and posted to the Punjab Mines Division.

A. D CAREY,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th May, 1890.

No. 18-*A*.—Captain M. L. Tuke, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Agra Division, Military Works, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd March, 1890.

The 30th May, 1890.

No. 19-*A*.—Lieutenant W J. Dundee, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to the charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Jubbulpore Division, Military Works, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th May, 1890.

G. E. SANFORD, *Brigdr.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspector General of Military Works.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd May, 1890.

No. 11.—Third grade Assistant Surgeons Gobind Ram and Ramzan Baksh, of the Punjab Provincial Establishment, have been removed from the service, owing to their having failed to pass the Septennial Professional Examination.

W. R. RICE, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on or about the 24th day of September, 1889, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles, valued at R100, was found hidden in a patta land belonging to one Arunachella Aiyar, in the village of Lattiamangalam, in the Vellore Taluq, North Arcot District :—

Description of Article.	Value. R a. p.
Three copper plates, with inscriptions in Nagaram, relating to the gift of a village to a number of Brahmins by Devarayed	100 0 0

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot, at his office, on the 22nd day of November, 1890, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

W. LEFANU,
Collector of North Arcot.

CAMP PALMANER,
The 26th May, 1890.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on or about the 22nd October, 1889, the undermentioned articles, valued at R30-12, were found by one Vemayya, in a heap of stones freshly dug from a place called Gacha Chetla daddi, near Cherolapalle, of Pulenguda Taluq, Cuddapah, in the Presidency of Madras :—

Articles.	Annas weight.	Estimated value. R a. p.
Two golden suratees . .	$11\frac{5}{8}$ . .	30 12 0
Two gold ear ornaments, bagadalu . . .	3 . .	
One gold flat bead, called palakalagindu . .	$1\frac{3}{8}$ . .	
One bead, called chikkampusa	$3\frac{5}{8}$ . .	

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of Cuddapah, at his office, on Monday, the 15th September, 1890, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the law.

E. J. SEWELL,
Acting Collector of Cuddapah.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

In accordance with Government Order No. 141, dated 17th July, 1885, Rule XIX, the Acting Chaplain of Poonamallee gives notice that certain tombs in the Church of England Cemetery at Poonamallee (Madras Presidency), some of which bear inscriptions, as undermentioned, and others none, are in a very dilapidated state and need repair at once. Relatives or friends of the deceased wishing to undertake the repair of the same are called to do so immediately, otherwise they will be dealt with in accordance with Government Order :—

Inscriptions.

Dan. O. Leesse, Musician in Her Majesty's 57th Regiment, obiit 24th May, 1831, aged 30 years.

James, son of Store-Sergeant Cuthbert and Margaret Pease, Her Majesty's 48th Regiment, died 30th December, 1830, aged 2 years.

Margaret, wife of Store-Sergeant W. Haynes, Her Majesty's 13th Lt. Dis., 2nd December, 1829, aged 42.

Mary, wife of Quarter Master Sergeant P. McBain, Her Majesty's 45th Regiment, died 4th October, 1829, ætat 32 years.

George Smith, late Store-Sergeant, Her Majesty's 39th Regiment of Foot, died 1833, aged 40.

Br. J. Walters, late Sergeant-Major, Her Majesty's 39th Regiment, died 11th October, 1832, aged 37.

Anthony, son of Captain Sedley, Her Majesty's 63rd Regiment, — March, 1845.

Color-Sergeant Willm. Naylor, late of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, departed 18th May, 1823, aged 36.

Charlotte Diana Lynsdale, daughter of Sam. Susanna Lynsdale, died 25th May, 1832, aged 8 years.

C. H. RICHARDS,
Acting Chaplain of Poonamallee, (Madras Presidency).

The 27th May, 1890.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 4th June, 1890.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 28th May, 1890 . . .	54,45,329	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	5 92,239	60,37,568
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	54,430	54,430
		60,91,998
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	3,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	...	3,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 4th June, 1890 . .	...	57,91,998
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	50,36,464	
Ditto ditto Government	7,55,534	57,91,998
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . . .	1,545	
Ditto ditto Government	...	1,545

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E., Master of the Mint.*

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 5th June, 1890.

TINNEVELLY CHANK FISHERY.

The annual sale by public auction of Chank Shells fished during the season ending 30th April, 1890, will take place at Tuticorin, on Friday, the 15th August, 1890.

All particulars can be obtained by addressing the Superintendent of Pearl Fisheries, Tuticorin, Madras Presidency.

C. MURUGESSEN,
for *Collector*.

TINNEVELLY,
The 27th May, 1890.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 3rd June, 1890.

Alex. Fletcher & Co.
Bennett, C. F.
Gedtke, Herman.
Greig, John.
Harris, J.
Hopkins, C.
Learward, G. A.
Manure Co.
Nightingale, H. A.
Poffz, P.
Schwarz, M.
Scott, Bell & Co.
Secretary of the Journal of Indian Art.
Secretary to the Central Text Book Committee.
Tajmehal Preserves and Condiments Co
Winall, J. & Co.
Watson, G. H.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Almon, C.
Andrews, S.
Atkinson, G. D.
Bailey, H. F.
Bernafcom, F.
Braham, F.
Brahazon, Lieut. A.
Braidwood, L. D.
Brown, John D.
Brown, M. C.
Browne, A. D.
Burr, Thos. T.
Bush, W. J. & Co.
Cadogan, Mrs. H. G.
Cayley, H.
Charmetaut, Mr.
Chatterton, W.
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Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

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No. $\frac{15 \text{ Pub.}}{1070-71}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 31st May 1890.

Read—

Home Department Notification No. 1817, dated 3rd July 1888, publishing rules for the regulation of appointments in the Secretariat clerical service of the Government of India and attached offices.

RESOLUTION.

As the Bengal Circle of the Ordnance Department in India has been divided into two Circles from April 1st, 1890, the Governor General in Council directs that the words "The Inspectors-General of Ordnance, Eastern and Western

Circles," be substituted for the words "The Inspector-General of Ordnance" in the list of offices appended to paragraph 18 of Notification No. 1817 of 3rd July 1888 regarding the Secretariat clerical service of the Government of India and attached offices.

2. The Governor General in Council has also decided that three appointments in the Office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Eastern Circle, and two in that of the Inspector-General, Western Circle, shall be reserved for soldier clerks possessing technical knowledge of Ordnance duties. A note to this effect will be added to paragraph 18 of the Notification cited.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded* to the Military Department for information; and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

* Original papers returned.

[True Extract.]

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Memorandum on the Snowfall in the Mountain Districts of Northern India and Afghanistan and the Abnormal Features of the meteorology of India during the period January to May 1890.

The following memorandum includes—*1st*, a statement of the whole of the information relating to the winter snowfall of 1889-90 in the Afghan Mountain districts and Himalayan area; *2nd*, a statement of the chief peculiarities in the meteorology of India during the past five months; *3rd*, a forecast of the probable character of the approaching south-west monsoon rains based on this information.

A brief preliminary statement appears to be desirable in order to explain the principles upon which the forecast is based. The greatest part of the rainfall of India occurs during the south-west monsoon and is brought up by humid winds from the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. The two sets of winds or air currents from these two seas form the two branches of the monsoon current or circulation. The Bay of Bengal current prevails exclusively in Burmah, Bengal and Assam, and more or less in the North-West Provinces. The Bombay or Arabian Sea current obtains in the peninsula and in Central and North-West India. During nearly the whole of the rains there is a narrow belt of country separating the areas in which these currents prevail. It usually stretches from the South-West Punjab to Orissa and is characterized by very variable winds and by lower pressure than in districts either to the north or south. This permanent trough of low pressure is a feature of great importance, as there is a very marked tendency for any cyclonic storms which advance from the Bay in the months of June, July, August and September to run along it and to discharge cyclonic rainfall along this trough.

The south-west monsoon winds are undoubtedly the continuation of the south-east trades winds of the Indian Ocean. In the cold and hot weather these winds only extend northwards as far as the equator. In the latter part of May or the beginning of June they are impelled northwards and eastwards and rapidly extend over the greater part of the interior of India, and produce an almost complete reversal of the previous weather conditions. The primary cause of the extension of this wind system into India is undoubtedly the rapid heating of Central and Northern India in April and May. It however acts indirectly rather than directly. The indraught does not commence at the hot area and extend outwards and increase in intensity with the progress and intensification of hot weather conditions. The advance of the monsoon in the Arabian Sea and along the West Coast of India commences on the Malabar Coast and is occasionally completed in three or four days (as in June 1889). Hence the advance or extension (or burst of the monsoon) takes place from south to north, and therefore cannot be explained as a mere indraught to a hot area. The phenomena rather indicate that there is a vast resistance or obstruction to be overcome, and that when this is overcome by a force from the rear (*vis a tergo*) the massive air current moves forward comparatively rapidly and invades India and the Burmese peninsula. It may also be noted that after the current is once fully established, it is chiefly maintained at the expense of its internal energy, *viz.*, the energy set free during the process of condensation and rainfall.

The motion of this vast air current will evidently obey the ordinary laws of fluid motion. The conditions in India and the adjacent seas before and at the time of its advance differ from one year to another. It is evident that these pre-existing conditions will modify and determine the extension at the time of the advance or give a certain set to the current. Also in virtue of the known laws of air motion the current by its own subsequent action will tend during its

continuance to maintain the peculiarities set up by the conditions in existence at its commencement. The forecast in the final paragraphs is hence based on the important principle indicated above, *viz.*, that the meteorological conditions prevailing in India before and at the commencement of the monsoon mainly determine the character and extension of the current, and thus impress upon it features which are more or less permanent throughout its whole period of prevalence and are largely influential in determining the accompanying rainfall, and may therefore be used as indications of the probable distribution of that rainfall.

It is however necessary to point out that such a forecast is a statement of probabilities and not of certainties and that it is liable to error from the limitation and uncertainty of part of the data on which it is based. The monsoon forecasts as at present issued necessarily leave out of consideration two important points on which the agricultural value of the monsoon rainfall largely depends, *viz.* :

(1) The probability of the occurrence of a prolonged break in the rains in July or August.

(2) The probability of unusually early termination of the rains in Upper India or Bengal.

The chief features or conditions which appear to influence and determine the extension and general strength of the south-west monsoon current are as follows:

1st.—The amount and time of occurrence of the cold weather snowfall in the mountain districts adjacent to Northern India.

2nd.—The local peculiarities of the weather in India itself immediately antecedent to the advance of the monsoon currents across the coast of India into the interior, and which it is found are generally impressed upon it during the hot weather and are frequently more or less persistent in character. These abnormal features are on the whole best estimated by means of the variations of pressure from its normal value in different parts of India.

3rd.—Local peculiarities in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea over which the monsoon currents pass before they reach India.

The first of these conditions or factors appears to be mainly influential in determining the northern limits of the monsoon rains, heavy and prolonged snowfall in the Western Himalayan area either preventing or delaying the extension of the monsoon current over Upper India during the rainy season. Heavy and untimely snowfall in April and May appears especially to exercise a very powerful influence in this way.

The second factor appears to determine those large local district or provincial variations of rainfall during the monsoon, which are evidently due to persistent local conditions or peculiarities and not to general causes influencing the whole of India more or less. As a recent example, may be given the prolonged drought in Ganjam in 1888-89.

The third and last factor is almost certainly of equal importance with the preceding two, but it is that on which information is most difficult to obtain and is least in amount and longest in being received. In fact, hitherto information respecting the weather conditions in the Arabian Sea or Bay of Bengal has rarely been received in time to be utilized in drawing up the annual forecasts.

Snowfall Information.—The whole of the information received referring to the snowfall of the past cold weather (up to the end of May), in the mountain districts bordering Northern India is given in the following paragraphs:

I.—AFGHAN HIGHLANDS.

(*a*) Hills West of Dera Ismail Khan.

The Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, states that there was a copious fall of snow towards the close of January on the Takht-i-Sulaiman and

neighbouring peaks which gradually melted away in February and March. Notwithstanding this copious fall the season was marked by the total absence of cold north-west winds of the season, and consequently there was not much cold. [With respect to this remark it may be noted that the absence of cold north-west winds was probably due to the unusual absence of storms during the season, as they follow the occurrence of cold weather storms.]

(*b*) HILLS WEST OF KOHAT.

The Assistant Commissioner, Thall outpost, describes the snowfall on the neighbouring hills as follows:

January.—There was a heavy fall of snow on the Safed Koh and neighbouring mountains on the 17th January. The following gives an estimate of the total snowfall of the month in various parts of the mountain region:

(1) Safed Koh or Spinghar	12 to 13 inches.
(2) Dandaghar	3 to 4 ,,
(3) Zawa Mountain	5 to 6 ,,
(4) Samana	4 to 5 ,,
(5) Mastina (Tirah)	4 to 4½ ,,

The snowfall was followed by rain on the lower hills which quickly melted or washed away the snow.

No snow fell on the hills in the Tirah district.

February.—No snow fell in this region in February and all the previous snow melted away except on the Safed Koh where it lay at the end of the month to an approximate depth of one foot.

No later information respecting this area has been received.

(*c*) HILLS NORTH-WEST OF PESHAWAR.

No information has been received.

II.—THE HIMALAYAS.

I.—THE PUNJAB AND CASHMERE HIMALAYAS.

(*a*) *Leh.*—The Reverend Mr. Redslob, in a letter dated the 13th February, states that up to that date there had been remarkably little snowfall. The passes over the range separating Nubra (to the north) from Leh had not been closed up to that date. There had been some heavy snow on the Zojila Pass on the Cashmere Frontier between Srinagar and Dras. To the east of Dras there had, as in Ladakh, been extremely little snow and the winter was unusually mild. In a letter dated the 12th of May the same gentleman writes: "After a winter without snow at all we have, since the last week of April, had much cloudy weather and snow on the hills. It is, I hear, the same throughout all the neighbouring hill districts, *viz.*, no moisture at all during the winter and only rain and snow now. According to news brought in by traders the winter at Yarkand has been more severe than any experienced during the past 20 years."

(*b*) *Lahoul.*—The Reverend A. W. Heyde, Superintendent of the Observatory at Kailong, writing of the weather at the end of March, stated that much less snow than usual had fallen on the higher as well as on the lower hills, and that the slopes facing the south were already nearly bare and free from snow. The largest fall occurred on the 16th February when 2 feet fell at Kailong. The total quantity of the snowfall from the 1st of September 1889 to 28th March 1890 was only equivalent to 5·45 inches of rain, whereas in the corresponding period of the preceding winter the amount was 14·70 inches or nearly three times as much. As the snowfall of the previous winter was on the whole normal, these figures show that the snowfall in Lahoul up to the end of March 1890 was abnormally small in amount.

No later news have been received from this district.

(*c*) *Murree and adjacent hills.*—The following information of the snowfall month by month in this area has been received from the Deputy Commissioner, Rawalpindi. The corresponding data for the previous two years are also given :

District.	Year.	Snowfall during the month of				Total snow-fall of season.
		January.	February.	March.	April.	
		ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.
Murree . . .	1888	4 7	1 10	*Nil*	*Nil*	6 5
	1889	4 9	2 6	*Nil*	*Nil*	7 3
	1890	1 4	1 10	0 6	*Nil*	3 8
Kahuta . . .	1888	3 6	2 6	*Nil*	*Nil*	6 0
	1889	2 6	1 9	*Nil*	*Nil*	4 3
	1890	0 3	0 6	*Nil*	*Nil*	0 9

These figures show that the total snowfall of the past winter was very considerably less than in the preceding two winters.

(*d*) *Kulu.*—The Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, has sent very complete and interesting information of the snowfall and general character of the weather during the past winter in his district, of which the following is an abstract :

January.—The winter so far has been the driest and mildest on record since snowfall reports began to be sent in (*i.e.*, since 1882). Light snow fell on the 24th December and 12th and 14th of January, but the weather was generally fine and clear until the 17th when there was a general fall of rain in the lower valleys and snow on the hills down to about 6,500 feet. A second similar fall occurred on the 22nd after which the weather was fine and sky cloudless, so that the fallen snow melted rapidly. The Rotang Pass was open until the fall of 17th January and was impassable during the remainder of the month. Foot passengers were able to cross the Bhubhu, Jalori and Basleo Passes during the whole month.

February.—There was a slight fall of snow down to an elevation of 10,000 feet on the 6th and 7th. On the 15th and 16th snow fell as low down as 4,500 feet in the lower valley. On the 20th there was a similar fall, but with higher limits, and on the 25th a thunderstorm passed over the upper valley, and snow fell as low down as 8,000 feet on some of the hills. The Rotang and Hamta Passes were closed during the whole of the month. The Bhubhu, Jalori and Basleo Passes were on the other hand throughout passable by foot passengers.

March—Snow fell down to a level of 6,000 feet on the 2nd, to 7,000 feet on the 4th and 5th, to 5,000 feet on the 21st and to 6,000 feet on the 24th. The result of these snowfalls was that the amount of snow on the higher elevations was probably about normal. A few Lahoulis succeeded in crossing the Rotang Pass on the 17th. Successful attempts to cross the Pass from the Lahoul side are as a rule made in the course of the third week of the month. The state of the Bhubhu, Jalori and Basleo Passes remained the same as in February.

April.—There was a slight fall of rain on the 13th and a heavier fall with snow down to a level of about 10,000 feet on the 17th. With these two exceptions the weather was clear between the 25th March and 25th of April, and on that day the amount of snow on the passes was about normal. There was however a heavy fall of rain and snow on the 25th, 26th and 27th. Snow fell down to a height of 9,000 feet. The Rotang and Hamta Passes were open during the first three weeks of the month and were crossed by a number of Spiti men, but were probably closed by the snowfall of the 25th, 26th and 27th. The Bhubhu, Jalori and Basleo Passes were not crossed by laden animals during the month, but were passable by mules before the heavy snowfall of the 25th.

May.—As in the years 1887, 1888 and 1889, thunderstorms accompanied by a slight sprinkling of snow on the higher ridges were of frequent occurrence during the month, but the snow melted steadily, and the depth of snow at the end of the month is much the same as it was at the end of May 1888 and less than at the end of May 1889. The Rotang Pass is not yet practicable for mules, but was open for foot traffic during the month except for a few days after the snowfall of the 25th to 27th April. Both in Lahoul and Spiti the winter is said to have been unusually mild.

The following table gives the depth of snow on the chief passes across the two ranges separating Kulu from the Sutlej Valley on the south (in the Tahsil Plach), and from the Lahoul Valley to the north on the 25th of each month from January to May 1890 with corresponding figures for the previous two years for comparison. The Assistant Commissioner states that these figures for the present season were obtained by actual measurement in the case of the lower passes (*e.g.*, Bhubhu, Basleo, &c.), and hence may be relied upon. The higher passes were inaccessible during the greater part of the period, and hence it was only possible to give the depths of snow by estimation:

Kulu District.

Name of Pass.	Height.	Year.	Depth of snow at end of				
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	Feet.		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Rotang	13,000	1888	12	19	12	4	?*
		1889	13½	18	17	15½	10
		1890	8	15	16	6	5
Hamta	14,500	1888	12	17	9½	3	?
		1889	11	14	16	13	7
		1890	6	9	10	8	6
Chandar Khani	?	1888	10	25	17	5	?
		1889	13	14	10	7	4
		1890	7½	12½	6	3	½
Barsai	?	1888	7	11	6	1	?
		1889	7	11	6	1½	*Nil.*
		1890	3	6	7	3	1
Pushtari	?	1888	7	9	4	*Nil*	?
		1889	6	7	3	1	*Nil.*
		1890	2½	9	7½	½	*Nil.*
Bhubhu	10,000	1888	6	15	9	4	?
		1889	9	11	6	2	1
		1890	4	4	3½	1½	*Nil.*
Lori Achri	?	1888	8	20	12	3	?
		1889	9	10	5	3	1
		1890	1½	4	6	2	*Nil.*
Majang	?	1888	5	11	0	*Nil*	?
		1889	6	5	2	*Nil*	*Nil.*
		1890	2	4	2	½	*Nil.*
Baragarh	?	1888	6	21	10	2	?
		1889	8	8	3	1	*Nil.*
		1890	3	9	10	3½	3

* The information for May 1888 is not in the Simla office.

Plach District.

Name of Pass.	Height.	Year.	Depth of snow at end of				
			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
	Feet.		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Jalori	10,500	1888	16	18	4½	*Nil.*	?
		1889	8	16	4	1	*Nil.*
		1890	3	4	4	1	*Nil.*
Raghopur	?	1888	16	16	3	*Nil*	?
		1889	8	16	5	1	*Nil.*
		1890	5	6	5	2	*Nil.*
Nunu	?	1888	7	6	1	*Nil*	?
		1889	4	11	4	*Nil*	*Nil.*
		1890	2½	4	2	*Nil*	*Nil.*
Chul	?	1888	19½	23	7	1	?
		1889	10	22	6	1	*Nil.*
		1890	6	5	4	2	*Nil.*
Srikand	15,000	1888	34	38	25	14	?
		1889	30	55	56	55	50
		1890	24(?)	...	16	17	12
Basleo	11,000	1888	17	18	5	1	?
		1889	8	17	6	2	*Nil.*
		1890	3½	6	6	2	*Nil.*
Plach	?	1888	17	21¼	7	2	?
		1889	5	10	10	?	2
		1890	4	8	11	6	1
Maghian	?	1888	17	18	4½	1	?
		1889	7	16	6	2	*Nil.*
		1890	3½	5	5	2	*Nil.*
Dundhu	?	1888	32	35	18	3½	?
		1889	8	16	6	2	1
		1890	7	6	6	4	1½
Gargarasan	17,000	1888	33	37	24	7	?
		1889	9	18	12	2	3
		1890	5	8	10	8	2
Suphakun	?	1888	19	20	12	5	?
		1889	4	12	8	1	4
		1890	5	8	8	5	1
Tirath	?	1888	20	20	13	7	?
		1889	10	20	13	11	4
		1890	4½	8½	12	7	1
Himri Sakiran	?	1888	...	...	...	...	?
		1889	4	13	4	...	*Nil.*
		1890	3	4½	5	1	*Nil.*
Lambari	?	1888	9	13	5	*Nil*	?
		1889	...	12	4	1	...
		1890	...	5	4	1	*Nil.*

III.—ASSAM HIMALAYAS.

The Assistant Political Agent, Sadiya, reports that in his opinion the snowfall on the Himalayas to the north and north-east of Sadiya, was abnormally late this year and less in amount than during the past seven years.

The Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup (Gauhati) reports that in the opinion of the Bhutias and Khampas whom he questioned in a trip to Dewangiri, the snowfall of the present winter was below the normal.

The Deputy Commissioner of Darrang reports that the Charduar Bhutia Sub-Rajah and the Sub-Divisional Officer of Mangaldai inform him that the snowfall this year has been scanty. There was however heavy rain during the last rainy (south-west monsoon) season, which continued for a longer period than usual. The crops on the hills were hence very good last year.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Koriapara states that so far as he can ascertain the snowfall in the hills to the north was normal. The Bhutias whom he questioned said it was not greater than that of the previous year.

Summary of the Snowfall information.—The following gives the chief facts established by the preceding data:

(*a*) There is slight evidence that over a considerable portion of Central Asia including Yarkand, &c., the past winter was unusually severe and the snowfall probably excessive.

(*b*) The amount of the snowfall was on the whole probably less than usual in the mountain region of Biluchistan and Afghanistan. The snow appears to have fallen in the early winter months of December and January and to have melted rapidly in February and March, and it is hence almost certain there is no unusual accumulation of snow in those areas.

(*c*) The snowfall in the Western Himalayan area was unusually small in amount in the months of January and February, and probably normal in March. Very heavy snow fell during the last week of April which influenced the weather conditions for a short time afterwards, but the snow rapidly melted in May, and the amount at the end of that month was probably considerably below the normal and less than in 1889 and not greater than in 1888, in both of which years the thickness of the snow covering in the Upper Himalayan area was less than usual in May.

(*d*) The snowfall in the Eastern Himalayan region was almost certainly less than usual. It is however probable that a considerable snowfall occurred during the last rainy season, and hence that the depth of snow may not be less than usual except in Eastern Assam, where, according to the information of the Assistant Political Officer, it is deficient.

Abnormal features of the weather of the past months.—The rains ceased unusually early last September in North-Western India (*i.e.*, to the north-west of a line joining Rajkot and Lucknow). The mean pressure and temperature over India were approximately normal. The only important feature in the distribution of pressure was a large local deficiency on and near the West Coast due to the early retreat of the south-west monsoon from the northern half of the Arabian sea and North-West India. In October the mean pressure over India was ·033″ below the normal. Temperature was below the normal, more especially in the third and fourth weeks of the month. Pressure was locally in defect in North-East India and in excess in North-West and West India. The north-east monsoon set in late and feebly on the Madras Coast, and gave less rain than usual in Southern India during this month. November was unusually cool over nearly the whole of India and more especially in Bombay and the Central Provinces. The north-east monsoon failed almost entirely to give rain to Southern India during this month. The mean pressure over India was ·037″ in defect. As in October, pressure was locally in defect in North-East India and in excess in North-West and West India.

The mean pressure of India was ·016″ below the average in December. The local barometric anomalies of this month were similar to those of the preceding two months, but were generally somewhat smaller in amount than in November.

Temperature continued below the normal until the end of the third week, after which it increased and was above it. In January the mean pressure of India was ·053″ below the average, and the barometric anomalies or local variations were similar in character, but greater in amount than in the preceding three months. Temperature was above the normal over the whole of Northern India, mainly in consequence of the holding off of the cold-weather rains. The mean pressure of India for February was ·008″ below the average. Pressure was locally in defect in North-East India and Burmah and in excess in North-West and West India. The month was abnormally dry and little or no rain fell in any part of India. Temperature was hence very considerably above the normal.

The mean pressure of India for March was ·047″ below the normal. The barometric anomalies were the same in character as in January and February, but were smaller in amount. Moderate rain was received in Upper India and also in North-East India, and the variations of the temperature in Northern India from the normal were hence small. Pressure was ·003″ below the average in April, and the local variations were everywhere small. Pressure was as hitherto locally in excess in Western India and in defect in North-East India. Upper India and North-East India again received moderate and normal rain. Temperature was hence normal or slightly below the average in these districts, but was above it in Central India, Bombay, the Central Provinces and many parts of the North-West Provinces.

The preceding remarks hence show that from the termination of the rains in September last to the end of April the following variations from the normal conditions were remarkably persistent:

1st.—General deficiency of pressure over the Indian area. The following gives the data:

Deficiency in September	*Nil*
" " October	·033″
" " November	·037″
" " December	·016″
" " January	·053″
" " February	·008″
" " March	·047″
" " April	·003″

This general deficiency accompanied decreased temperature in October and November and the greater part of December, and increased temperature after that time. Hence it cannot be due to temperature conditions, and as it probably extends over a much larger area than India it is almost certainly due to much more general and as yet unknown causes.

2nd.—Local deficiency of pressure (relative to the general condition) during the whole period in North-East India (including Assam, Bengal, Behar, the North-West Provinces and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces) and in Burmah. The deficiency during nearly the whole period was greatest in North Bengal and Assam and perhaps Upper Burmah.

3rd.—Local excess of pressure (relative to the general condition) in North-West and West India including the Punjab, Rajputana, Bombay and the greater part of the Peninsula. The excess was greatest throughout in North Bombay.

The weather in May was hotter than usual over nearly the whole of Upper and Central India and the Deccan. It was more disturbed than usual in Burmah, Bengal and Assam, which in consequence received frequent rain. Dust-storms have been numerous in North-West India, but there have been fewer thunderstorms in and near the hills. The hot weather conditions have hence been very strongly marked over the greater part of the interior of India and have

accentuated the pre-existing pressure conditions and anomalies. The following states the chief features of the pressure distribution during May:

(1) Pressure on the average of the whole of India was ·02″ below the normal.

(2) Pressure was locally in defect over Burmah and Northern India and the eastern half of the Peninsula. The negative anomalies were small, except on the northern coast of the Bay defined by the following stations:

Vizagapatam	—·020″
Gopalpore	—·022″
False Point	—·020″
Chittagong	—·025″
Akyab	—·025″
Diamond Island	—·036″

These hence indicate the presence of an area of local deficient pressure over the northern half of the Bay.

(3) Pressure was locally in excess in the area to the west of a line joining Kurrachee, Jeypore, Nagpore, Kurnool and Coimbatore. The anomalies ranged from ·02″ to ·04″ in Bombay (excluding Sind) and were absolutely greatest at the following stations:

Rajkote	+ ·044″
Surat	+ ·036″
Indore	+ ·035″
Khandwa	+ ·032″
Poona	+ ·031″
and perhaps	
Ratnagiri	+ ·040″

It will thus be seen that the barometric anomalies or abnormal features of the distribution of pressure in May were identical in general character with those of the preceding seven months, the only important difference being that the area of greatest local deficiency of pressure was transferred from North Bengal to the North of the Bay.

Probable character of the approaching South-West Monsoon.—The combination of conditions established in May and stated above are partly favourable and partly unfavourable. The conditions, it may be noted, are more marked than they have been for several years past. The snowfall conditions are undoubtedly favourable to an early and strong monsoon, as it is almost certain there is not only no unusual accumulation of snow in any part of the Himalayas, but that the depth is less than usual, more especially in the Western Himalayas. Also the deficiency of pressure over the Indian area which has obtained for so long a period is a favourable condition for a slightly earlier and stronger monsoon, more especially if the deficiency does not extend over the adjacent seas.

The local deficiency of pressure in the north of the Bay, whilst it may tend to give increased rain to Burmah and the eastern half of Bengal and Assam, is very unfavourable to the early extension of the monsoon up the Gangetic plain. It is hence probable it will delay it, but that, as has occurred in one or two similar instances of deficient pressure in the north of the Bay, it will only act as a temporary obstacle, and will either fill up or be transferred to North Bengal; more probably the latter, as it is almost certainly the continuation of the deficient pressure area which occupied North and Central Bengal during the months of January to April.

Again, the high pressure in Western India and the western half of the Peninsula which is most developed round the Gulf of Cambay is a very unfavourable condition. It is as serious as a similar excess of pressure in 1876 and 1880 in Western India, the only difference being that the pressure and snowfall conditions in Upper India are favourable this year, whilst they were unfavourable in 1876. This high pressure will tend to give a more westerly set to the Bombay

current than usual across the Peninsula, and to give dry north-west winds to North Bombay and the neighbouring districts to the north and east, instead of the normal winds. It is possible that, if a strong monsoon blows on the Bombay side, with the presence of the favourable conditions in Upper India, the high pressure may break down shortly, in which case only it is probable that favourable rain will be received in North-West and Upper India.

The following gives a statement of the inferences which can be drawn respecting the character of the present year's monsoon from the *known* antecedent conditions:

(1) Snowfall conditions in the Himalayas and Afghan area, and the general pressure conditions over India, are on the whole favourable to a somewhat stronger and earlier monsoon than usual.

(2) Conditions are more favourable in Northern and Eastern India than in Western India.

(3) In consequence of peculiar pressure conditions in the north of the Bay there may be a considerable delay in the establishment of the monsoon current over the Gangetic Valley.

(4) The conditions are very favourable in Burmah, Assam and the greater part of Bengal, which will hence probably obtain normal or excessive rainfall.

(5) Conditions are somewhat less favourable in the North-West Provinces and Behar, but on the whole it is probable they will receive their normal amount.

(6) Conditions are distinctly unfavourable in the Punjab and Rajputana, due to the peculiar pressure conditions around the Gulf of Cambay. If the Bombay current be unusually strong in consequence of conditions in the Arabian Sea area (and hence not known), these areas may receive moderate and favourable rainfall. If the Bombay current be weak, it is very probable there will be a considerable deficiency in these two areas.

(7) The conditions are equally unfavourable in North Bombay (more especially the North Bombay Deccan) and Berar, and the rainfall in those areas will also depend largely upon the strength of the Bombay current. Judging from the present known conditions in India, there is likely to be a considerable deficiency in these areas.

(8) Taking into consideration the pressure conditions, and the probable strength and set of the Bombay current, the rainfall in the Central Provinces, so far as can be judged, will probably be normal in character, any tendency to excess being more likely in the eastern than the western districts.

(9) In the Peninsula the pressure conditions are somewhat unfavourable for heavy rain in the districts east of the West Ghats, which will hence probably receive somewhat less than their normal rainfall during the south-west monsoon, whilst the Coast districts south of Bombay will probably receive normal or excessive rain.

It should be noted that one of the important factors, *viz.*, the pressure conditions in the Arabian Sea, is of unusual importance this year, and hence that the inferences stated above are, more especially for North-Western India, uncertain to that extent, and with this element of doubt should be carefully kept in view.

This is the more necessary, as the Bombay current is setting in somewhat earlier than usual, which is generally a sign of an unusually strong current at the commencement of the monsoon.

JOHN ELIOT,

SIMLA, *5th June, 1890*

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, June 2nd, 1890.

The week under review has witnessed the setting of that most important of Indian meteorological phenomena, the south-west monsoon current. As noticed last week, the rains had already set in in Burma and had commenced in a feeble and undecided manner over a considerable part of Bengal, but on the West Coast, where the setting in of the rains is a more marked and decided event than it is in any other part of India, the weather was fine, the sea smooth and the wind north-west on the first two days of the present week. After 8 A M. on the 28th, however, the wind shifted round from north-west to south-east in Malabar, and by the morning of the 29th the sky in the south-west was densely overcast, rain was falling fairly heavily and the sea was rough From this time until the close of the week rain fell on each day on the West Coast, with south-west to south-east winds, a rough sea and more or less unsettled weather. That the very heavy burst of rainfall, which usually characterises the commencement of the monsoon on this Coast has not occurred this year, is probably due to the presence of a disturbance at some distance to the west of the Coast towards which a large part of the monsoon current was directed. At the close of the week however this disturbance, whatever may have been its nature, was moving away westward, and the wind began to show an inclination to draw towards west and south-west again after which rain was likely to set in heavily. The weather has been in an unsettled state throughout the week over a large part of India.

The chart of the 27th showed a well marked depression over the Punjab and relatively low pressures over the Gangetic plain, the east of the Central Provinces, and the Circars, while readings were high over the west of the Peninsula and in the south of the Bay. Gradients were steep and the winds were fresh to strong over a large part of the country. Duststorms and dusthaze were reported from the majority of stations, thunderstorms from the hills and Lower Bengal and steady rain from Burma and North Bengal. By the following morning there had occurred a barometric rise over the Punjab and a fall elsewhere, so that gradients had become slighter. The general characteristics of the weather were the same as those of the preceding day, but the rainfall over Burma and Bengal was not only heavier, but more widely extended. On the 29th the first sign of the important change in the south-west appeared. The wind, which had formerly been northerly at Cochin and Mangalore, shifted round to south-east, and rain fell moderately heavily over the south of the Peninsula. The area of depression had been transferred from the Punjab to Sind, but otherwise conditions were similar to those reported on the preceding day. The chart of the 30th showed that the shift of wind noticed on the 29th in Malabar had extended up the West Coast, and with it the rain. General rain continued to fall over Burma and Bengal, while elsewhere the weather was hot and sultry. On the 31st southerly (south-west—south-east) winds continued on the West Coast and the rainfall was general, but in Burma and Bengal the extent of the rain area had decreased, though there were some heavy falls. The chart of the 1st showed that an area of unsettled conditions apparently existed off the North Konkan Coast, and the south-easterly wind there was rising, while the rain was rather heavy all along the Coast. In Burma and Bengal general moderate rain continued, and a few scattered local storms were reported from different parts of the country. The general distribution of pressure was unaltered. On the 2nd the only change of importance was the development of the area of unsettled conditions off the Konkan Coast and the accompanying increase of the south-east winds. Rain was general and moderately heavy all along that Coast and general but light in Bengal and Burma.

Temperature.—The temperature of the whole of India has undergone a considerable oscillation during the week. The 27th, taking the whole country into

account, was excessively warm, and on the 28th there was a moderate excess. On the 29th and 30th there was a slight deficiency, after which the thermometer rose and by the close of the week again showed a moderate excess. Considering next the individual Provinces, the returns show that the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Madras experienced abnormally hot weather throughout the whole week and that the North-West Provinces, Sind and Rajputana had only one or at most two days when the mean temperature was below the normal. In Burma, Bengal and Bombay, on the contrary, most days were cooler than the normal. In the Punjab the mean excess was nearly 10° on the 27th.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal according to Provinces for the present and for the past weeks:

PROVINCES.	Variation of Temperature from Normal for Past Week.	Variation of Temperature from Normal for Present Week.
Burma	— 0·8°	— 1·9°
Bengal	— 0·2°	— 0·3°
North-West Provinces	+ 1·3°	+ 1·6°
Punjab	+ 2·7°	+ 3·4°
Bombay	+ 0·6°	— 0·6°
Central Provinces	+ 2·2°	+ 1·7°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 1·8°	+ 0·2°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 2·5°	+ 1·3°
Madras	+ 0·5°	+ 1·8°

These figures show that, except in the Punjab and Madras, the present week, as compared with the normal, was cooler than the preceding.

The highest maxima have been steadily reported from the extreme north-west, thus:

On May 27th	Jacobabad reported	121·0°
" " 28th	Jacobabad "	121·0°
" " 29th	Jacobabad "	115·1°
" " 30th	Jacobabad "	115·6°
" " 31st	Jacobabad "	113·0°
" June 1st	Jacobabad "	115·1°
" " 2nd	Montgomery "	114·9°

These figures show that there has been a decrease of heat during the week, but that the area of greatest heat has been steadily reported from Upper Sind and the Southern Punjab.

Rain.—The table at the close of the summary shows that there has again been a week of very general rain throughout India. The east of the North-West Provinces, of the Central Provinces and of Central India, the divisions of Kattiawar, Sind, Western Rajputana and the East Coast Central are the only divisions in which no rain has fallen; in all the remaining divisions more or less rain is reported. In general, however, the amounts have been smaller than the normal, only twelve divisions reporting an excess. These divisions are Tenasserim, East and Central Bengal, Assam (Surma), the whole of Western and South-Western Bengal, Oudh (North), the Punjab (Submontane), Madras (South Central) and the Konkan, but of these only Assam, Orissa and the Konkan show any considerable excess, the variation in the case of the other nine divisions being small.

The final column of the table shows the excess and defect of the seasonal rainfall, but as the present week is the first of the present monsoon season, the results shown by the percentage column are the same as those noted above.

The return of maximum falls shows that the amount of rain is steadily increasing. Falls of between 4 and 6 inches have been common throughout North-Eastern India and have been in many places exceeded thus:—Akyab reports 9 inches; Munshigunj (Dacca), 7½ inches; and Cherrapunji (Assam), 13 inches. In Behar the amounts are smaller, but Purneah received nearly 3 inches and Motihari nearly 5 inches. Utraula (Gonda, North Oudh) received 4¼ inches, but, with this exception, there were no large amounts in the North-West Provinces or the Punjab. On the West Coast there were several considerable falls:—Tellicherry reports 6¾ inches; Coomdapur (South Kanara), 9½ inches; Ratnagiri, 5 inches; and Shirol (Kolhapur), 5 inches. The central parts of India as well as north-westward in Rajputana, Kattiawar and Sind received no heavy falls, and in Madras the only large amount is 4 inches at Kulitolal (Trichinopoly).

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall Data for week ending June 2nd, 1890.			Rainfall Data from May 27th to June 2nd, 1890.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, May 27th to June 2nd.	Excess or Defect of (Seasonal) Rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	8·20	7·51	+0·69	8·20	7·51	+ 9
	Lower Burma	3·15	4·23	—1·08	3·15	4·23	— 26
	Central Burma	2·24	3·41	—1·17	2·24	3·41	— 34
	Upper Burma	1·30	?	?	1·30	?	?
	Arakan	4·94	8·65	—3·71	4·94	8·65	— 43
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	3·98	3·04	+0·94	3·98	3·04	+ 31
	Assam (Surma)	6·32	3·95	+2·37	6·32	3·95	+ 60
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·51	2·42	—0·91	1·51	2·42	— 38
	Deltaic Bengal	1·42	1·63	—0·21	1·42	1·63	— 13
	Central Bengal	1·60	1·29	+0·31	1·60	1·29	+ 24
	North Bengal	2·33	2·63	—0·30	2·33	2·63	— 11
	Orissa	3·00	1·14	+1·86	3·00	1·14	+163
	Chota Nagpur	0·82	0·73	+0·09	0·82	0·73	+ 12
	Behar (South)	0·62	0·35	+0·27	0·62	0·35	+ 78
	Do. (North)	1·11	0·60	+0·51	1·11	0·60	+ 85
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·18	—0·18	0	0·18	—100
	Oudh (South)	0·02	0·12	—0·10	0·02	0·12	— 83
	Do. (North)	0·61	0·23	+0·38	0·61	0·23	+165
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·14	0·18	—0·04	0·14	0·18	— 22
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·05	0·26	—0·21	0·05	0·26	— 81
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·30	0·41	—0·11	0·30	0·41	— 27
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·03	0·11	—0·08	0·03	0·11	— 73
	Do. (Central)	0·05	0·12	—0·07	0·05	0·12	— 58
	Do. (Submontane)	0·17	0·14	+0·03	0·17	0·14	+ 21
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·00	1·29	—0·29	1·00	1·29	— 22
	Do. (North-West)	0·04	0·22	—0·18	0·04	0·22	— 82
	Do. (West)	0·08	0·14	—0·06	0·08	0·14	— 43
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	4·39	5·71	—1·32	4·39	5·71	— 23
	Madras (South Central)	0·85	0·75	+0·10	0·85	0·75	+ 13
	Coorg	1·60	3·76	—2·16	1·60	3·76	— 67
	Mysore	0·48	1·24	—0·76	0·48	1·24	— 61
	Konkan	3·91	2·81	+1·10	3·91	2·81	+ 39
	Bombay Deccan	0·36	1·27	—0·91	0·36	1·27	— 72
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·28	0·77	—0·49	0·28	0·77	— 64
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·15	0·64	—0·49	0·15	0·64	— 77
	Central Provinces (West)	0·13	0·64	—0·51	0·13	0·64	— 80
	Ditto (Central)	0·01	0·62	—0·61	0·01	0·62	— 98
	Ditto (East)	0	0·85	—0·85	0	0·85	—100
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·15	0·35	—0·20	0·15	0·35	— 57
	Kattiawar	0	0·28	—0·28	0	0·28	—100
	Sind	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·03	—100
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·38	—0·38	0	0·38	—100
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·03	0·28	—0·25	0·03	0·28	— 89
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·17	—0·17	0	0·17	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·20	0·62	—0·42	0·20	0·62	— 68
	Ditto (a)	0·15	?	?	0·15	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	0·04	0·58	—0·54	0·04	0·58	— 93
	Madras (Central)	0·06	0·86	—0·80	0·06	0·86	— 93
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·41	—0·41	0	0·41	—100
	Ditto (South)	0·32	0·40	—0·08	0·32	0·40	— 20
	Madras (South)	0·35	0·40	—0·05	0·35	0·40	— 13

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *5th June, 1890.*

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 31st May.*—No rain in Kistna, Nellore, Anantapur and Madras; moderate in Salem, Malabar and Travancore; and slight elsewhere. Crops generally good, but suffering from want of rain and water in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. Outturn of sugarcane and tobacco good. Paddy, *ragi* and *cholum* middling to average. Other grains and cotton below average. Pasture and water-supply insufficient. Prices nearly stationary. Prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 4th June.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper, except in Satara. Standing crops good. Preparations for early crops progressing generally. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock healthy, except in a few talukas.

Bengal.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—Rainfall has been general over the whole Province and heavy in North and East Bengal. Cultivation is well forward, and all standing crops are in good condition. Early rice and jute sowings nearly completed and other *bhadoi* sowings in progress in Behar. Millets reported as good crops and about to be harvested. Indigo prospects good and sugarcane plantations doing well. Price of rice continues almost stationary throughout the Province. In Balasore the rainfall has been favourable for cultivation in the Talpada track and elsewhere, and the attendance on relief works has dropped to a daily average of 170.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 4th June.*—Weather hot and cloudy, with occasional duststorms and showers. Sugarcane and indigo and extra crops in good condition. Markets continue to be well supplied, but prices of food-grains have risen slightly in Benares, Allahabad and Cawnpore, and are still high in Kumaun.

Punjab.—*For week ending 4th June.*—Slight rain fell in Hissar, Delhi, Jullundur, Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan districts. Prices falling in Multan, and in Tahsil Sharakpur, District Lahore; elsewhere stationary. Harvesting and threshing of *rabi* crops almost completed. *Rabi* outturn good in Jullundur and fair in Lahore and below average elsewhere. *Kharif* crops good in Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan; average in Peshawar. Slight damage done to cotton and *charri* from storms in Ferozepore. Fodder scarce in Hissar, Delhi, Umballa, Jullundur, Mooltan and in a portion of Shahpur; elsewhere sufficient. Opium produce average in Rawalpindi.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 4th June.*—Weather cloudy and hot, with high winds, and slight showers of rain in a few districts. Land being prepared for autumn sowing. Prices stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 31st May.*—The rainfall throughout Lower Burma was considerable, except in Thayetmyo, where but little fell. Ploughing has generally commenced in Upper Burma. The rainfall was heavy in Bhamo, Katha, Sagaing, Upper Chindwin; moderate in Magwe, Meiktila, Yamethin and Pyinmana; and light elsewhere. Ploughing and sowing of paddy, cotton, sessamum and indian-corn have commenced. The price of paddy in Rangoon has risen slightly; in Meiktila prices have fallen; elsewhere changes are but slight.

Assam.—*For week ending 4th June.*—Weather seasonable. Ploughing for and sowing of winter paddy continue. Prospects of tea and other crops good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 4th June.*—Rainfall general in Mysore; fair in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. Crops in good condition, but more rain wanted in parts of the Kolar district. Ploughing operations in progress. Outturn of harvests generally favourable. No material change in prices.

Rainfall good in Coorg during the week. Monsoon rains have set in lightly. Season favourable.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 4th June.*—Rainfall slight in Berar. Weather hot. Land is being prepared for next season. Water scarce in Amraoti and Murtizapur taluks and in the Wun district. Fodder insufficient in Ellichpur, Daryapur, Yeotmal, Darwha and Kelapur taluks. Prices steady.

No report from Hyderabad.

Central India.—*For week ending 4th June.*—No material change in condition of crops since last report. Weather cloudy and warm in Indore.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 4th June.*—Moderate rain in Ajmere, Kerowlee and Ulwar; slight in Abu and Jeypore. Agricultural stock good, except in parts of Kishengarh. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Marwar, Dholepore, and parts of Ulwur. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 29th May.*—Partial rain fell in the valley of Katmandu. Weather favourable. Agricultural operations satisfactory.

W. C. BENETT,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VI. OF 1890-91.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 18th May 1889. Total mean length open.	Week ending 18th May 1889. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 18th May 1889. Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 17th May 1890. Total mean length open.	Week ending 17th May 1890. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 17th May 1890. Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 18th May 1889. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 18th May 1889. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 17th May 1890. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 17th May 1890. Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1890-91.	Total decrease in 1890-91.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
24th May 1890	East Indian (a)	1,526	10,07,143	660	1,526	9,07,509	595	66,27,690	634	63,26,350	617	...	3,01,3[illegible]
24th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,487	148	57	9,338	163	66,435	170	79,456	208	13,021	...
24th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	4,78,308	287	1,672	3,88,000	232	32,99,832	289	25,73,932	229	...	7,25,90[illegible]
24th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (b)	293	51,750	177	572	(c) 91,943	161	3,70,652	185	(c) 5,47,606	153	1,76,954	...
24th ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	857	1,08,265	126	979	1,00,006	102	6,50,421	111	6,07,409	92	...	43,01[illegible]
24th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	219	16,568	76	296	19,457	66	1,00,687	67	1,26,251	64	25,564	...
24th ditto	Indian Midland (e)	587	69,469	118	752	78,520	104	4,64,004	115	5,03,168	99	39,164	...
17th ditto	Villupuram-Guntakal (Nellore Branch)	83	5,639	68	83	4,927	59	30,142	53	28,847	52	...	1,29[illegible]
17th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	2,631	73	36	1,912	53	16,442	66	12,434	51	...	4,00[illegible]
	TOTAL	5,322	17,48,260	328	5,973	16,01,612	268	1,16,26,305	319	1,08,05,453	271	...	8,20,8[illegible]
	State Lines worked by Government.												
17th May 1890	North Western	2,386	(f) 5,16,932	217	2,399	(g) 5,02,685	210	(f) 36,95,144	226	(g) 34,43,948	214	...	2,51,19[illegible]
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	2,01,580	291	692	1,55,663	225	12,84,196	271	11,01,020	237	...	1,83,17[illegible]
17th ditto	Bengal Central	125	12,496	100	125	11,470	92	90,355	105	82,786	99	...	7,5[illegible]
24th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	15,904	353	45	25,293	562	1,34,533	436	1,44,725	479	10,192	...
17th ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	1,71,621	255	747	1,70,360	228	11,23,681	244	12,29,338	245	1,05,657	...
24th ditto	Nalháti	27	1,691	62	27	1,784	65	11,504	62	11,417	63	...	[illegible]
17th ditto	Tirhoot	273	48,203	177	273	45,689	167	2,73,688	146	3,22,488	176	48,800	...
17th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	105	8,933	85	105	7,074	67	48,253	67	45,108	64	...	3,1[illegible]
17th ditto	Jorhát	31	998	32	25	878	35	7,471	35	5,683	34	...	1,7[illegible]
17th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	105	15	7	234	33	338	6	1,577	28	1,239	...
17th ditto	Burma (h)	553	1,11,025	201	553	1,04,580	189	7,12,761	188	7,46,193	201	33,432	...
	TOTAL	4,917	10,89,488	222	4,998	10,25,710	205	73,81,924	219	71,34,283	213	...	2,47,64[illegible]
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
17th May 1890	Madras	840	1,83,286	218	840	1,80,645	215	12,24,234	213	11,65,072	207	...	59,16[illegible]
17th ditto	South Indian	654	1,33,404	204	654	1,11,628	171	7,99,467	178	7,66,104	174	...	33,3[illegible]
17th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula (i)	1,447	9,54,057	659	1,447	10,76,118	744	66,47,833	670	67,48,961	695	1,01,128	...
24th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (j)	461	3,24,525	704	461	3,55,000	770	23,71,180	750	24,90,143	805	1,18,963	...
	TOTAL	3,402	15,95,272	469	3,402	17,23,391	507	1,10,42,714	473	1,11,70,280	489	1,27,566	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		13,641	44,33,020	325	14,373	43,50,713	303	3,00,50,943	321	2,91,10,016	302	...	9,40,9[illegible]
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,13,984	144	1,30,99,507	136	...	4,14,4[illegible]
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,65,36,959	177	1,60,10,509	166	...	5,26,4[illegible]
	Assisted Companies.												
24th May 1890	Tárakeshwar	22	5,267	239	22	5,408	246	48,441	318	48,514	325	73	...
10th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(k)	...	(l) 57,064	125	(m) 58,817	132	1,753	...
24th ditto	Bengal and North Western	376	69,708	185	376	60,090	160	4,23,103	164	3,80,454	151	...	42,64[illegible]
17th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	8,500	127	67	7,558	113	60,889	132	56,776	126	...	4,11[illegible]
	TOTAL	465	83,475	180	465	73,056	157	5,89,497	158	5,44,561	149	...	44,93[illegible]
	Native States.												
17th May 1890	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	36,263	102	354	50,987	144	3,01,451	124	3,49,600	147	48,149	...
24th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	2,601	44	59	4,180	71	23,854	59	34,024	86	10,170	...
24th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,342	49	27	1,100	40	9,964	54	8,070	45	...	1,894
24th ditto	Bhávanagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	260	38,214	147	332	47,704	144	2,67,139	150	3,28,375	147	61,236	...
17th ditto	Morvi	68	5,224	77	94	8,622	92	37,361	80	53,365	85	16,004	...
24th ditto	Jodhpore	124	8,380	68	124	7,500	60	52,890	62	58,776	71	5,886	...
17th ditto	Rájpura-Bhátinda	...	(n)	...	108	7,540	70	(n)	...	50,290	69	50,290	...
24th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlad	...	...	...	13	1,210	91	...	...	(o) 2,120	88	2,120	...
	TOTAL	892	92,024	103	1,111	1,28,843	116	6,92,659	113	8,84,620	119	1,91,961	...

(a) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(c) Includes the Asansol-Chakardharpore Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopál-Itársi State Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Bhátinda State Railways.
(g) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmír Railways.
(h) Includes Toungoo-Mandalay.
(i) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State Railways.
(j) Includes Pátri Branch.
(k) Return not received.
(l) Total receipts from 1st April to 11th May 1889.
(m) Total receipts from 1st April to 10th May 1890.
(n) Included with the North Western Railway.
(o) Total receipts from 5th to 17th May 1890.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *5th June, 1890.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 24.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th June, 1890.

No. 9.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the eighth day of November 1887, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., Chap. 3, Sec. 1, were declared applicable to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, inclusive of the tracts known as Pishin, Shorarud, Kach, Kawas, Harnai, Sibi and Thal-Chotiali, from the first day of November 1887;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor-General's assent on the seventh day of June 1890;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* and Local Gazette for British Baluchistan:

REGULATION No. V OF 1890.

THE BRITISH BALUCHISTAN FOREST REGULATION, 1890.

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A Regulation to declare the law relating to Forests in British Baluchistan and amend the British Baluchistan Laws and Civil Justice Regulations, 1890.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare the law relating to forests in British Baluchistan and amend the British Baluchistan Laws and Civil Justice Regulations, 1890; It is hereby enacted as follows: I and III 1890.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title and extent.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the British Baluchistan Forest Regulation, 1890; and

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan:

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the Gazette of India, exempt any place in those territories from the operation of the whole or any part of this Regulation, but not so as to affect anything done or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty incurred, or any proceedings commenced in such place before such exemption.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Deputy Commissioner" means the chief executive Revenue-officer of the district:

(2) "State forest" means any land which may be constituted a State forest under this Regulation:

(3) "Forest-officer" means any person appointed, by name or as holding an office, by or under the orders of the Governor General in Council or the Chief Commissioner, to be Chief Forest-officer or a Deputy Conservator, Assistant Conservator, Sub-Assistant Conservator, Forest-ranger, Forester or Forest-guard, or to discharge any function of a Forest-officer under this Regulation or any rule thereunder:

(4) "Chief Forest-officer" means the Chief Forest-officer in British Baluchistan:

(5) "tree" includes palms, bamboos, stumps, brushwood and canes:

The British Baluchistan Forest Regulation, 1890.

(Chapter II.—State Forests.—Sections 3-9.)

(6) "timber" includes trees when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood whether cut up or fashioned or hollowed out for any purpose or not:

(7) "forest-produce" includes—

(a) the following, whether found in, or brought from, a forest or not, that is to say:—

timber, charcoal, caoutchouc, catechu, wood-oil, resin, natural varnish, bark, lac, mahua flowers and myrabolams, and

(b) the following when found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say:

(i) trees and leaves, flowers and fruits, and all other parts or produce not hereinbefore mentioned of trees,

(ii) plants not being trees (including grass, creepers, reeds and moss), and all parts or produce of such plants,

(iii) wild animals, and skins, tusks, horns, bones, silk, cocoons, honey and wax, and all other parts or produce of animals, and

(iv) peat, surface-soil, rock and minerals (including limestone, laterite, mineral oils and all products of mines or quarries):

(8) "forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Regulation:

(9) "cattle" includes elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, bulls, bullocks, cows, heifers, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids: and

(10) "Magistrate" means a Magistrate of the first or second class, and includes a Magistrate of the third class when he is specially empowered by the Chief Commissioner to try forest-offences.

CHAPTER II.

STATE FORESTS.

Constitution of State forests.

3. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare any wood-land, permanent grazing-ground or other land which is the property of the Government to be a State forest from a date to be fixed in the notification.

(2) The notification shall specify as nearly as possible the situation and limits of the land in respect of which the declaration is made, and from the date fixed therein the said land shall be deemed to be a State forest.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner shall, before that date, cause a translation of the notification in the language of the country to be published in the towns and villages in the neighbourhood of the land, and in any other villages of which the residents have been accustomed to graze their flocks in, or in the vicinity of, the land.

Demarcation of State forests.

4. Whenever a State forest is not bounded by a road, stream or other existing well defined boundary-mark, it shall be demarcated by cleared lines or in such other manner as the Chief Commissioner may direct.

Bar of acquisition of rights.

5. No right of any description adverse to the Government shall be acquired in or over a State forest by lapse of time or otherwise than under a grant or contract in writing made by, or on behalf of, the Government.

Power to close roads and pathways.

6. (1) In any State forest the Chief Forest-officer may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, determine what roads and pathways shall be authorised for public traffic, and cause all other roads and pathways to be closed either permanently or for a time only.

(2) The Chief Forest-officer shall cause public notice to be given of the closing of any existing road or pathway.

Penalty for trespass or damage in State forests.

7. Any person who in a State forest—

(a) trespasses, or pastures cattle or permits cattle to trespass, off any road or pathway authorised for public traffic, or

(b) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber, or

(c) lops, notches, strips off the leaves from, or otherwise damages, any tree, or

(d) hunts, shoots, fishes, poisons water or sets traps or snares,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or, when the damage resulting from his offence amounts to more than twenty-five rupees, to double the amount of such damage.

Acts prohibited in State forests.

8. Any person who—

(a) sets fire to a State forest, or,

(b) in contravention of any rule made by the Chief Commissioner, kindles any fire or leaves any fire burning in such manner as to endanger a State forest,

or who in a State forest—

(c) kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons, and in such manner, as a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf may from time to time notify, or

(d) fells, girdles, marks, taps, strips off the bark from, or uproots or burns, any tree, or

(e) quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process or removes any forest-produce, or

(f) clears, cultivates or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both, and shall also be liable to pay such sum as compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting Magistrate may direct:

Exceptions from prohibitions in sections 7 and 8.

9. (1) Nothing in section 7 or section 8 shall be deemed to prohibit any act done—

(a) with the permission of a Forest-officer specially empowered to give such permission, or

The British Baluchistan Forest Regulation, 1890.

(Chapter II.—State Forests.—Section 10. Chapter III.—Protection of certain Trees.—Sections 11-12. Chapter IV.—Forest-produce in Transit.—Sections 13-16.)

(*b*) in pursuance of any permission granted by the Chief Commissioner, or

(*c*) in accordance with any rule made by the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(*2*) The permission of the Forest-officer referred to in sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), shall be in writing, and shall only authorise the doing of some particular act on some particular occasion.

(*3*) The permission referred to in sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), may be a general permission to a person to pasture his cattle, or to collect and remove any forest-produce for the use of himself and his family but not for the purposes of trade.

(*4*) The rules referred to in sub-section (*1*), clause (*c*), may be applied by the Chief Commissioner, by notification in the Gazette of India, to all or any State forests, or to any part of a State forest, and may, with respect thereto,—

(i) regulate the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle, and the collection and removal of forest-produce;

(ii) regulate the quarrying of stone, the prospecting for, and extracting of oil, the boiling of cutch, and the burning of lime or charcoal;

(iii) regulate hunting, shooting, fishing and setting traps or snares;

(iv) prescribe, or authorise any Forest-officer to prescribe, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, the fees, royalties or other payments for timber or other forest-produce, and the mode in which such fees, royalties or other payments shall be levied, whether in transit, or partly in transit, or otherwise.

(*5*) In making any such rule the Chief Commissioner may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(*6*) The Chief Commissioner may cancel any permission given by a Forest-officer or withdraw any permission granted by himself, and may, by notification in the Gazette of India, cancel or modify, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, all or any rules made under this section.

Power to declare forest to be no longer State forest.

10. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that, from a date fixed by such notification, any State forest or any portion thereof shall cease to be a State forest.

(*2*) From the date so fixed such forest or portion shall cease to be a State forest.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION OF CERTAIN TREES.

Power to declare reserved trees.

11. The Chief Commissioner, by notification in the Gazette of India,—

(*a*) may declare that any trees or any specified class or classes of trees standing on any land at the disposal of the Government shall, from a date to be fixed by such notification, be reserved trees, and

(*b*) may vary or cancel any such notification.

Acts prohibited in regard to reserved trees.

12. (*1*) No person shall fell, girdle, mark, lop, tap or injure by fire or otherwise any reserved tree, except as provided by rules made by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, or with the permission in writing of a Forest-officer specially empowered to grant such permission.

(*2*) Whoever fells, girdles, marks, lops, taps or injures by fire or otherwise any reserved tree in contravention of sub-section (*1*) shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or, when the damage resulting from his offence amounts to more than ten rupees, to double the amount of such damage.

CHAPTER IV.

FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT.

Power to establish forest-stations.

13. The Chief Forest-officer may, subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner, establish stations within or outside any State forest for the examination of timber and other forest-produce, and for the collection of dues leviable in respect of the same.

Power to prescribe routes for removal of forest-produce.

14. (*1*) No timber or other forest-produce shall be taken out of any State forest except by a route on which such a station has been established, or of which the use for the removal of timber or other forest-produce has been specially authorised by the Chief Forest-officer.

(*2*) A full description of every such route shall be fixed up by the Forest-officer in charge of the forest division in the towns and villages in the neighbourhood of the forest served by the same.

Forest-produce in transit to be covered by pass.

15. (*1*) No timber or other forest-produce, whether the produce of a State forest or of other land, shall be taken along any route authorised for the removal of timber or other forest-produce under section 14, unless covered by a pass issued by a Forest-officer whom the Chief Forest-officer has duly authorised in that behalf or by the owner of the land, as the case may be.

(*2*) Such pass shall state the quantity and kind of timber or other forest-produce so taken, and the marks, if any, which it bears.

Penalty for breach of section 14 or section 15.

16. Any person who contravenes the provisions of section 14 or section 15 shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

SIMLA, 5th Jun

The British Baluchistan Forest Regulation, 1890.

(Chapter IV.—Forest-produce in Transit.—Section 17. Chapter V.—Cattle-trespass.—Sections 18-19. Chapter VI.—Penalties and Procedure.—Sections 20-26.)

Power to exempt from operation of section 14 or section 15.

17. A general exemption from the operation of section 14 or section 15 or both sections—

(*a*) with respect to any class of timber or other forest-produce, or

(*b*) with respect to all timber or other forest-produce, in favour of the inhabitants of any specified locality,

may be granted by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf.

CHAPTER V.

CATTLE-TRESPASS.

Application of Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.

18. Cattle trespassing in a State forest shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of section 11 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Forest-officer or Police-officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Deputy Commissioner:

Provided that it shall be optional with the Forest-officer to proceed against the owner of such cattle under section 7 of this Regulation.

Levy of fines.

19. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded such fines as he thinks fit, but not exceeding the following, that is to say:

	Rs.	a.
For each elephant	10	0
For each camel or buffalo	2	0
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	1	0
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	0	8

CHAPTER VI.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Seizure of property liable to confiscation and report thereof to Magistrate.

20. (*1*) When there is reason to believe that a forest-offence has been committed in respect of any timber or other forest-produce, such timber or produce, together with all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing such offence, may be seized by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

(*2*) Every officer seizing property under this section shall place thereon, or on the receptacle (if any) in which it is contained, a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made:

Provided that, when the timber or other forest-produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of the Government and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient if the officer makes, as soon as may be, a report of the circumstances to his official superior.

Procedure thereupon.

21. Upon the receipt of any such report the Magistrate shall take such measures as may be necessary for the trial of the accused and the disposal of the property according to law.

Confiscation of forest-produce and tools in case of forest-offence.

22. (*1*) When any person is convicted of a forest-offence, all timber or other forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts, cattle and other things used in committing such offence, shall be liable, by order of the convicting Magistrate, to confiscation.

(*2*) Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for the offence.

Disposal, on conclusion of trial for forest-offence, of forest-produce in respect of which offence was committed.

23. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, any timber or other forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the property of the Government, or has been confiscated, be taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf, and may, in any other case, be disposed of in such manner as the Court may order.

Procedure when offender is not known or cannot be found.

24. (*1*) When the offender is not known or cannot be found, the Magistrate enquiring into the offence, if he finds that an offence has been committed, may, on application in this behalf, order the property in respect of which the offence has been committed to be confiscated and taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf, or to be made over to such Forest-officer or other person as the Magistrate considers entitled to receive the same:

Provided that no such order shall be made till the expiration of one month from the date of the seizure of such property, or without giving the person (if any) claiming any right thereto an opportunity of being heard, and hearing the evidence (if any) which he may produce in support of his claim.

(*2*) The Magistrate shall either cause a notice of any application under this section to be served upon any person whom he has reason to believe to be interested in the property seized, or publish such notice in such manner as he thinks fit.

Procedure as to perishable property seized under section 20.

25. The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any property seized under section 20, which is subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he might have dealt with the property itself if it had not been sold.

Appeal from orders under sections 22, 23 and 24.

26 Any person claiming to be interested in property seized under section 20 may, within one month from the date of any order passed by a Magistrate under section 22, section 23 or section 24, present an appeal therefrom to the Court to which orders made by such Magistrate are ordinarily appealable, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

The British Baluchistan Forest Regulation, 1890.

(Chapter VI.—Penalties and Procedure.—Sections 27-34. Chapter VII.—Forest-officers.—Section 35.)

Vesting of confiscated property in Government.

27. When an order for the confiscation of property has been passed under section 22 or section 24, and no appeal from such order has been presented within the period prescribed by section 26, or when, on an appeal being presented, the Appellate Court confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of the property, such property or portion, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances.

Saving of power to release property seized.

28. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer specially empowered in this behalf from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section 20 and the withdrawal of any charge made in respect of such property.

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber and for altering boundary-marks.

29. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code,— XLV of 1860.

(*a*) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person, or

(*b*) unlawfully affixes to any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers, or

(*c*) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on any timber or standing tree by or under the authority of a Forest-officer, or

(*d*) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of any State forest,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Power to arrest without warrant.

30. (*1*) Any Forest-officer or Police-officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person reasonably suspected of having been concerned in any forest-offence, if such person refuses to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which there is reason to believe to be false, or if there is reason to believe that he will abscond.

(*2*) Every officer making an arrest under sub-section (*1*) shall, without unnecessary delay, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case or to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

Punishment for wrongful seizure or arrest.

31. (*1*) Any Forest-officer or Police-officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Regulation, or who vexatiously and unnecessarily arrests any person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(*2*) Any fine so imposed or any portion thereof shall, if the convicting Magistrate so directs and the fine or portion is recovered, be given, subject to the direction in the last paragraph of section 545 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, X of 1882 1882, as compensation to the person aggrieved by such seizure or arrest.

Power to prevent commission of offence.

32. Every Forest-officer and Police-officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any forest-offence.

Power to compound offences.

33. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the Gazette of India, empower a Forest-officer, by name or as holding an office,—

(*a*) to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any forest-offence, other than an offence specified in section 29 or section 31, a sum of money by way of compensation for the offence which such person is suspected to have committed, and,

(*b*) when any property has been seized as liable to confiscation, to release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

(*2*) On the payment of such sum of money, or such value, or both, as the case may be, to such officer, the suspected person, if in custody, shall be discharged, the property, if any, seized shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person or property.

(*3*) A Forest-officer shall not be empowered under this section unless he is a Forest-officer of a rank not inferior to that of a Forest-ranger and is in receipt of a monthly salary amounting to at least one hundred rupees, and the sum of money accepted as compensation under sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*), shall in no case exceed the sum of fifty rupees.

Presumption as to ownership of forest-produce by Government.

34. When, in any proceedings taken under this Regulation, or in consequence of anything done under this Regulation, a question arises as to whether any timber or other forest-produce is the property of the Government, such timber or produce shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved.

CHAPTER VII.

FOREST-OFFICERS.

Conferment of powers on Forest-officers.

35. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner may invest any Forest-officer, by name or as holding an office, with all or any of the following powers, that is to say :—

(*a*) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents;

(*b*) power to issue search-warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882; X of 1882

(*c*) power to hold enquiries into forest-offences, and in the course of such enquiries to receive and record evidence;

The British Baluchistan Forest Regulation, 1890.

(Chapter VII.—Forest-officers.—Sections 36-38. Chapter VIII.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 39-44)

(*d*) power to notify the seasons and manner in which fire may be kindled, kept or carried in a State forest;

(*e*) power to give the permission referred to in section 9, sub-section (*1*), clause (*a*);

(*f*) power to grant general exemptions under section 17;

(*g*) power to take possession of property under sections 23, 24 and 42;

(*h*) power to direct the release of property and withdrawal of charges under section 28;

and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

(*2*) Evidence recorded under clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) shall be admissible in any subsequent trial of the alleged offender before a Magistrate:

Provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person and recorded in the manner provided by section 355, section 356 or section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. of 1882.

Forest-officers deemed public servants.

36. All Forest-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. LV of 1860.

Indemnity for acts done in good faith.

37. No suit or criminal prosecution shall lie against any public servant for anything done or omitted by him in good faith under this Regulation.

Forest-officers not to trade.

38. Except with the permission in writing of the Chief Commissioner, no Forest-officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in timber or other forest-produce, or be or become interested in any lease or mortgage of any forest, or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or foreign territory.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Additional power to make rules.

39. The Chief Commissioner may make rules consistent with this Regulation—

(*a*) to declare by what Forest-officer or class of Forest-officers the powers or duties conferred or imposed by or under this Regulation on a Forest-officer shall be exercised or performed,

(*b*) to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers from the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Regulation or from the public treasury, and,

(*c*) generally, to carry out the provisions of this Regulation.

Persons bound to give information and assistance to Forest-officer and Police-officer.

40. Every person who is permitted by a Forest-officer, or to whom permission has been granted by the Chief Commissioner, to pasture cattle in, or to collect and remove any forest-produce from, a State forest, and

every person who is employed by any such person in such a forest, and

every person in any village contiguous to such a forest who is employed by the Government, or who receives emoluments from the Government for services to be performed to the community,

shall be bound to furnish, without unnecessary delay, to the nearest Forest-officer or Police-officer any information which he may possess respecting the occurrence of a fire in or near such a forest, or the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence, and shall assist any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid—

(*a*) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such a forest,

(*b*) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such a forest from spreading to such a forest,

(*c*) in preventing the commission in such a forest of any forest-offence, and,

(*d*) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such a forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.

Recovery of fines and other moneys.

41. All money, other than fines, payable to the Government under this Regulation or under any rule thereunder, or on account of the price of any timber or other forest-produce or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Regulation in respect of such timber or produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered under the law for the time being in force as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Lien on forest-produce for such money.

42. (*1*) When any such money is payable for, or in respect of, any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce, and the produce may be taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf and may be retained by him until the amount has been paid.

(*2*) If the amount is not paid when due, the Forest-officer may sell the produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

(*3*) The surplus (if any), if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to the Government.

Irresponsibility of Government and its officers for loss of or damage to certain forest-produce.

43. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber or other forest-produce while at a station established under section 13, or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Regulation, and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes the same negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Recovery of penalties due under bond.

44. When any person, in compliance with any rule under this Regulation, binds himself by any instrument to perform any duty or act, or covenants by any instrument that he, or that he and his servants and agents, will abstain from any act, the whole sum mentioned in such instrument as the amount to be paid in case of a breach of the conditions thereof may, notwithstanding anything in section 74 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, X of 1872. be recovered from him in case of such breach as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

The British Baluchistan Forest Regulation, 1890.

(Chapter IX.—Amendments of the British Baluchistan Laws and Civil Justice Regulations, 1890.—Sections 45-47.)

CHAPTER IX.

AMENDMENTS OF THE BRITISH BALUCHISTAN LAWS AND CIVIL JUSTICE REGULATIONS, 1890.

Amendment of section 4 of Regulation I of 1890.

I of 1890.

45. After clause (5) of section 4 of the British Baluchistan Laws Regulation, 1890, the following shall be added, namely:

XIII of 1889.

"(6) the Cantonments Act, 1889, shall be read as if after the words 'within the territories administered by such Government' each time they occur in section 17 the words 'or within any other part of British India' were added."

Repeal of words in section 7 of same Regulation.

46. In section 7 of the same Regulation the words and figures "including the Baluchistan Forest Law published in the Notification of the Foreign Department No. 876E., dated the 14th May, 1886," are hereby repealed.

Substitution of new section for section 71 of Regulation III of 1890.

III of 1890.

47. For section 71 of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890, the following shall be substituted, namely:

Power for Deputy Commissioner to distribute business.

XIV of 1882.

IX of 1887.

"71. Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Civil Procedure or the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, a Deputy Commissioner may, by order, direct that any civil business cognizable by his Court and the Courts under his control shall be distributed among those Courts in such manner as he thinks fit:

Provided that, except so far as it may affect the exclusive jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes or Court invested with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes, a direction given under this section shall not empower any Court to exercise any powers or deal with any business beyond the limits of its proper jurisdiction."

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 11th June, 1890.

No. 358.—Mr. W. Barry is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 27th March 1890.

MEDICAL.

The 10th June, 1890.

No. 390.—The services of Surgeon H. W. Pilgrim, Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

PORT BLAIR.

The 10th June, 1890.

No. 435.—Consequent on the departure of Captain H. B. Thornhill, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, on furlough granted him by Home Department notification No. 357, dated the 27th May 1890, the following temporary promotions and appointment are made in the Port Blair Commission until further orders:

Mr. E. H. Man, First Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent.

Mr. F. E. Tuson, Second Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as First Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. O. H. Brookes, Third Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as Second Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. H. G. Tayler, Assistant Superintendent of Jails, Bengal, to officiate as Third Assistant Superintendent from the date of receiving charge.

Mr. M. V. Portman, Extra Assistant Superintendent, First Class, to officiate as Third Assistant Superintendent from the date of Captain Thornhill's departure on furlough, until relieved by Mr. Tayler.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 13th June, 1890.

No. 160.—The following gentlemen have been appointed Junior Chaplains on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill existing vacancies:

The Reverend Frederick James Clarke.

The Reverend James Middleton Macdonald.

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 6th June, 1890.

No. 1185-*P*.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, at No. 13, Wood Street, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 85 *of* 1889.—Thomas Alva Edison of Llewellyn Park, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, in the United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in phonogram blanks, and phonograms and processes of making the same.

No. 257 *of* 1889.—James Mylne of Beheea, in the District of Shahabad, Zemindar, for improvements in rollers, bearings, or bushes for sugarcane mills.

No. 310 *of* 1889.—John Wallace, Civil Engineer, of 32, Sirdars' Mansions, Bombay, for improvements in horse collars and cushions.

No. 14 *of* 1890.—François Scherer of Paris, France, Gentleman, for an improved apparatus for alluring and killing insects, rats, mice, and other animals.

No. 35 *of* 1890.—Thomas Gregory of Southport, England, Watchmaker, for improvements in self-registering and checking apparatus for tram cars and omnibuses and like purposes.

No. 1186-*P*.—The undermentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies of the designs have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every design is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, at No. 13, Wood Street, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee.—

No. 14 *of* 1890.
No. 15 *of* 1890.
No. 16 *of* 1890.
No 17 *of* 1890.
} Messrs. Ker, Dods & Co., Merchants, of 81, Clive Street, Calcutta, for designs consisting of ornamental borders for shawls, the rims of caps, &c., worked in different combinations of colours.

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 13th June, 1890.

No. 2884.—The following promotions of officers of the Account Department are notified:

With effect from the 17th May 1890—

Mr. C. G. Vansittart to officiate in Class IV, and

Mr. J. A. Robertson to officiate in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 24th May 1890—

Mr. K. B. Wagle to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 31st May 1890—

Mr. H. S. Groves to officiate in Class III,

Mr. G. D. Budumjee to officiate in Class IV, and

Mr. M. A. Hydari to officiate in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 12th June, 1890.

No. 2874.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st May 1890, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

Circles of Issue.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Calcutta	7,34,20,610	2,72,66,137	64,68,993	3,37,35,130
Allahabad	68,07,405	64,38,650	...	64,38,650
Lahore	96,60,665	58,12,025	...	58,12,025
Bombay	5,76,01,240	2,93,62,559	92,03,796	3,85,66,355
Kurrachee	45,33,355	36,24,750	62,200	36,86,950
Madras	1,91,61,665	2,04,52,660	2,10,000	2,06,62,660
Calicut	16,40,015	14,34,355	...	14,34,355
Rangoon	36,43,875	61,32,725	...	61,32,725
Total	17,64,68,830	10,05,23,861	1,59,44,989	11,64,68,850
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,25,31,100 held under Section 19 of the Act				5,99,99,980
Grand Total				17,64,68,830

E. J. SINKINSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th June, 1890.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 523.—The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as Sub-Assistant Apothecaries, with effect from the 27th May 1890:

Samuel George Wood.

Cyril Bayley.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 524.—Lieutenant G. S. Worsley, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, with effect from the 6th June 1890, to fill an existing vacancy.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 525.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 10th June 1890:

To be Aide-de-Camp.

Subadar Shaik Imdad Ali, *Bahadur*, Governor-General's Body-Guard.

To be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

Risaldar-Major *Nawab* Muhammad Afzal Khan, C.S.I., *Khan Bahadur*, 11th Bengal Lancers.

CANTONMENTS.

No. 525.—It is notified for general information that the cantonment of Cachar will in future be designated the Silchar cantonment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No 527.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Colonel C. McD. Skene, D.S.O., General List, Infantry, 42nd (Gurkha) Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry, for one year. Pension service—31st year commenced 24th May 1890.

Lieutenant R. F. H. Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Punjab, for 212 days. Pension service—11th year commenced 13th August 1889. (This cancels the leave granted to him in G. G. O. No. 238 of 1890.)

Surgeon-Major H. Boyd, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—21st year commenced 14th January 1890.

Surgeon-Major K. M. Downie, M.D., 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—18th year commenced 2nd April 1890.

No. 528.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant-Colonel B. J. Goldie, Royal Engineers, (m. c.) for four months.

Captain S. W. Jervis, Bengal Staff Corps, (p. a.) for seven days.

Lieutenant C. H. Clay, Bengal Staff Corps, (p. a.) for sixteen days.

Surgeon J. G. Jordan, M.B., (u. p. a.) for fourteen days.

Conductor J. Packer, Ordnance Department, (m. c.) for five months.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 529.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels in the Army.

Dated 8th June, 1890.

Joseph George Thomson Carruthers, Bengal General List, Infantry:

Aislabie Landon, Bengal General List, Infantry.

Charles Edward Salkeld, Bengal Staff Corps.

Edward Harris Steel, Bengal Staff Corps.

Frederick Alexander Wilson, Bengal Staff Corps.

Vincent Rivaz, Bengal Staff Corps.

James Stuart Fraser Mackenzie, Madras Staff Corps.

Dated 9th June, 1890.

Alexander Richard Taylor McRae, Bombay General List, Infantry.

Henry Thomas Harris Baber, Madras General List, Infantry.

Shelley Leigh Hunt, Madras Staff Corps.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Henry Arthur Merewether,—7th June 1890.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 530.—Colonel Henry Robert Brown Worsley, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 13th June 1890.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 531.—*4th Bengal Cavalry*—

Dafadar Jhanda Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Rám Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 22nd March 1890.

No. 532.—*5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry*—

Jemadar Aulad Ali to be Subadar, and Havildar Shaikh Haidar to be Jemadar, *vice* Khinan Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1890.

No. 533.—*22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Khan Bahádur to be Subadar, and Havildar Akbar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jaura, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1890.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 534.—*3rd Punjab Cavalry*—

Ressaidar Hákim Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Lál Singh to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Jamiat Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhyán Singh, deceased, with effect from the 23rd November 1889.

No. 535.—*4th Sikh Infantry*—

Subadar Dalel Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Basant Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Bishn Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhág Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th May 1890.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 536.—Colonel George Reynell Gibbs, Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 25th June 1890, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 537.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Army have been granted medals, with annuities for meritorious service and good conduct, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888:

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 865, Kot-Dafadar Naurang Singh, 11th Bengal Lancers.

No. 39, Color-Havildar Dilárám Pun, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Regiment.

(No. 15, Havildar Harku Thápa, of the same battalion, having died prior to the issue of G. G. O. No. 385 of 1890, the grant to him of the medal and annuity, as therein notified, is hereby cancelled.)

No. 538.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Hyderabad Contingent have been granted medals, with gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1891, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888:

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 146, Naick of Drivers Bhola, No. 4 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 2098, Naick Sakaram, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 539.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Madras Army has been granted a medal, with annuity, for meritorious service and good conduct, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888:

Medal inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 338, Color-Havildar Moondapah, 8th Madras Infantry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 540.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Mr. James Otway Blennerhassett Power to be Lieutenant, *vice* Gordon, resigned.

No. 541.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Mr. James DePennington Vose to be Second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 542.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

Lieutenant-Colonel Allen Mears is granted the honorary rank of Colonel.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 543.—*Calcutta Light Horse—*

Lieutenant C. J. Sharpe resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 544.—Major E. W. Cotter, Royal Engineers, is appointed to the Military Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 15th May 1890.

No. 545.—Lieutenant A. J. Pilcher, Royal Engineers, employed on submarine mining duty, is graded in the Military Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary, with effect from the 20th January 1890.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 28.—The furlough granted to first grade officer F. H. Elderton, Indian Marine, in G. G. O. No. 19 of 1890, will have effect from the 2nd April and not 27th March 1890.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 29.—Mr. W. Williamson, Engineer, Indian Marine, is permitted to resign his appointment from the 30th June 1890.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th June, 1890.

Under clause 25 of the regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Senior Apothecary, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 7th and the 13th June 1890:

Department.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Subordinate Medical Department.	Senior Apothecary W. Biggie	2nd June 1890	Mussoorie.		

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th June, 1890.

No. 265.—Lieutenant P. G. Twining, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade. State Railways, was granted special leave for six months with effect from 1st April 1889 under provisions of section 61 of the 6th edition of the Civil Leave Code.

The 10th June, 1890.

No. 266.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. Cunningham, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, are on his return from leave placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 11th June, 1890.

No. 267.—With reference to section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, in the case of a railway administered by the Government, to appoint the Director-General of Railways as the officer who is to make general rules under that section.

No. 268.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 144 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to delegate to Local Governments, in regard to railways under their control, and to the extent and subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, the following powers and functions which are now vested in him under the said Act; the powers and functions hereby delegated being liable to be revoked or varied, and the exercise and discharge thereof to be controlled, as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time think fit:

(1) *Sections 7, 9 and 11.*—All the powers and functions of the Governor-General in Council, subject to the proviso that the exercise and discharge of such powers and functions will not entail any expenditure in excess of the general powers of sanction of the Local Government concerned.

(2) *Section 48.*—All the powers and functions of the Governor-General in Council, only in cases where the railways concerned are under the control of one and the same Local Government.

(3) *Section 54.*—All the powers and functions of the Governor-General in Council.

(4) *Section 5; section 51, clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e); and section 55.*—All the powers and functions of the Governor-General in Council.

(5) *Section 63.*—The power of determining the vernacular languages in which the maximum number of passengers to be carried in each compartment shall be exhibited.

(6) *Section 83.*—The power of notifying the Magistrates and Police-officers to whom notices of railway accidents are to be given.

No. 269.—Lieutenant C. S. Rose, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, was granted special leave on urgent private affairs from 20th June 1889 to 31st July 1889, both days inclusive, under the provisions of article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations.

The 12th June, 1890.

No. 270.—Under section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, pending further orders under that section, to declare every railway administration to be liable from and after the 1st May 1890 to pay every tax which it was lawfully required by or on behalf of any local authority to pay in aid of the funds of such authority during the year ended on the 30th April 1890.

The 13th June, 1890.

No. 271.—With reference to Public Works Department notification No. 123, dated the 11th March 1890, the leave on medical certificate for fifteen months granted to Mr. F. W. Eicke, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, has been extended by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India by three months.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 29th March, 1890.

From the 12th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 5th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd June, 1890.

In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Chief Justice has, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, made the following appointments in the High Court, Original Side, with effect from the 1st of June, 1890:—

Mr. W. R. Fink to be 1st Assistant or Deputy Registrar, with power to sign as Chief Clerk of the Insolvent Court.

Baboo Grees Chunder Bonnerjee to be 2nd Assistant Registrar.

Mr. J. H. Hechle to be 3rd Assistant Registrar.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th June, 1890.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.			
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	78,49,123	15	5	2,27,27,860	3	10
Public Deposits at Branches	1,48,78,736	4	5			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,54,24,593	5	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.				4,28,557	15	2
Sundries				12,36,360	1	1
RUPEES				8,56,17,371	9	4

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.			
Government Securities				75,07,450	0	0
Other authorized Investments				84,14,926	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,12,17,639	4	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				89,18,739	0	5
Bills discounted and purchased				1,74,94,333	8	1
Balances with other Banks				4,23,507	4	10
Bullion				3,058	4	0
Dead Stock				12,35,712	7	2
Stamps				11,853	11	0
Sundries				2,98,976	14	10
				5,55,26,196	7	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,42,40,950	8	8	3,00,91,175	2	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,58,50,224	9	7			
RUPEES				8,56,17,371	9	4

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 12th June, 1890.

F. T. LEWIS,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

By Order of the Directors,
W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 50·3.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notices of deaths sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Nanda, Native Christian	Nasirabad	10th February, 1890	Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara, on the 23rd May, 1890.	Assets about R450 in charge of widow. The widow has been directed to take out Letters of Administration.
Mrs. Emile	Landour	1st April, 1890	Sub-Judge, Dehra Dun, on the 19th April, 1890.	Will. Mrs. Webb, at present in England, is said to be a legatee and sole executrix. Assets, house property. No application for administration.
T. W. Barnard	Assansole	30th March, 1890	Offg. District Judge of Burdwan, on the 26th May, 1890.	Will. Assets about R3,248-11-8. Will believed to be in the custody of the Father Mr. T. Barnard, Driver, East Indian Railway, Buxar. No application for Probate.
Benjamin Martin	Agra	4th April, 1890	Judge of Agra, on the 27th May, 1890.	Will left. Assets about R23,000. Chaplain, St. John's Church, Agra, and George Webb, Assistant Manager, U. S. Bank, Limited. Executors have applied to the Court of the Judge of Agra for Probate.
Mrs. Eliza Smith	Allahabad	9th May, 1890	Judge of Allahabad, on the 27th May 1890.	Will and Codicil. Assets about R3,060. Dr. W. H. Must, Executor, has applied to the Court of the Judge of Allahabad for Probate.
J. K. Rai	Ajmere	11th April, 1890	The Commissioner, Ajmere and Merwara, on the 29th May, 1890.	Will left. Assets about R200. Mr. Porter, a driver on the R. M. Railway, Ajmere, Executor named in the Will, has applied to the Court of the Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara for Probate.
Joseph Hurst	Rajpore	24th April, 1890	Sub-Judge, Dehra Dun, on the 2nd June, 1890.	Widow declines to administer. Debts exceed assets which are outstanding.
M. Muller	Garmora in Mouza Baragaon, District Darrang.	6th May, 1890	Judge of Assam Valley District, on the 3rd June, 1890.	Intestate. Assets about R234-8. Property in charge of the brother, Mr. V. Muller, Borjuli Tea Estate, Darrang. No application for administration.
R. Barry, Tea-planter	Kallyden, District Nowgong.	17th April, 1890	Judge of the Assam Valley District, on the 5th June, 1890.	Will in England. Assets about R1,700. Mr. S. M. Barry, Nowgong District, one of the executors, will apply for administration.
Captain F. Warde	General Hospital, Howrah.	2nd May, 1890	District Judge of Hooghly, on the 7th e, 1890.	Intestate. The deceased was formerly a pilot, and lately in the employ of Messrs Apcar & Co. Deceased has left two sons, one in the service, Calcutta.
V. W. Graves	Howrah	27th January, 1890	District Judge of Hooghly, on the 7th June 1890.	Intestate. Assets of small value. Deceased has left a son aged 5 years.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
The 12th June, 1890.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 4th June, 1890.

No. 7.—Offices reported opened and closed during the month of May, 1890:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1890.	
*Lower Lungleh .	.....	2nd May.	Closed.
*Teriot . .	.....	3rd ,,	Ditto.
*Phyrang . .	.....	3rd ,,	Ditto.
Kotedwar . .	N.-W. Provinces	3rd ,,	Opened.
*Mat River . .	.....	4th ,,	Closed.
*Koladyne . .	.....	4th ,,	Ditto.
Orang . . .	Assam . .	6th ,,	Opened.
Salaya . .	Bombay . .	6th ,,	Ditto.
Khambhalia .	Ditto . .	11th ,,	Ditto.
Pearl Fishery .	Ceylon . .	12th ,,	Closed.
Dharavi . .	Bombay . .	16th ,,	Opened.
Shwenoungbin .	Burma . .	16th ,,	Closed.
*Yokwa . .	.....	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Badani . .	Sind . . .	25th ,,	Opened.
Railway and Canal Telegraph Offices.			
		1890.	
Swami Narayan Chhapia.	Bengal and North-Western Ry.	1st May.	Opened.
Kurnool . .	Kurnool Canal .	1st ,,	Closed.
Sankesala . .			
Choki . .	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbander State Ry.	14th ,,	Ditto.
Sahgarh . .	Rohilkhand-Kumaun Ry.	17th ,,	Opened.

NOTE.—The names of the following offices have been changed;—

"Twante," name changed to "Tunte."

"Danauli," G. I. P. Ry., name changed to "Demauli," G. I. P. Ry.

* Field Office, Chin-Lushai Expedition.

C. H. REYNOLDS,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for *Director General of Telegraphs.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 3rd June, 1890.

No. 2619.—Under the provisions of Section 83 of Army Regulations, India, Volume IX (Volunteers), Captain A. M. Anscomb, Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave to Europe for six months, with effect from the 8th June, 1890, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 5th June, 1890.

No. 2689.—Khan Bahadur Alladad Khan having been appointed provisionally to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, the following appointments are made substantive *pro tempore* in the Graded List of Tahsildars and Munsiffs, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st January, 1890:—

1st Grade.

Lalla Tola Ram,—Seconded.
1. Pandit Nand Lall,—Munsiff.

2nd Grade.

1. Udho Dass, *wald* Dhanpat,—Tahsildar.
2. Ghulam Nabi,—Tahsildar.

3rd Grade.

1. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hussain Khan, —Tahsildar
2. Bashir Ali Khan,—Tahsildar.

4th Grade.

1. Lalla Udho Dass,—Munsiff.
2. Kazi Muzaffar Khan,—Tahsildar.
3. Lalla Hari Ram,—Tahsildar, on probation.
4. Dassu Ram,—Tahsildar.

No. .—Consequent on the return from Foreign Service of Lalla Tola Ram and the appointment of Ghulam Nabi as Wazir of the Las Beyla State, the Graded List of Tahsildars and Munsiffs will stand as follows, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th March, 1890:—

1st Grade.

1. Lalla Tola Ram,—Tahsildar, sub. *pro tem.*

2nd Grade.

1. Pandit Nand Lall,—Munsiff.
2. Udho Dass, *wald* Dhanpat,—Tahsildar, sub. *pro tem.*

3rd Grade.

Ghulam Nabi,—Seconded.
1. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hussain Khan, Tahsildar.
2. Bashir Ali Khan,—Tahsildar, sub. *pro tem.*

4th Grade.

1. Lalla Udho Dass,—Munsiff.
2. Kazi Muzaffar Khan,—Tahsildar.
3. Lalla Hari Ram,—Tahsildar, on probation.
4. Lalla Dassu Ram,—Tahsildar, sub. *pro tem.*

No. .—Consequent on the appointment of Lala Tola Ram, 1st grade Tahsildar, to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, the following officiating promotions are made in the Graded List of Tahsildars and Munsiffs, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd May, 1890:—

Pandit Nand Lal, Munsiff, 2nd grade, to officiate as Munsiff, 1st grade.

Ghulam Nabi, Tahsildar, 3rd grade,—seconded, to be shown as Officiating Tahsildar, 2nd grade, but to remain seconded.

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Hussain Khan, Tahsildar, 3rd grade, to officiate as Tahsildar, 2nd grade.

Lalla Udho Dass, Munsiff, 4th grade, to officiate as Munsiff, 3rd grade.

Lalla Janji Ram to officiate as Tahsildar, 4th grade.

No. .—Lalla Hari Ram Tahsildar, 4th grade, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

By Order,

C. ARCHER, *Lieut.*,
First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., & Secy. to the Chief Commr., Baluchistan.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 6th June, 1890.

No. 15.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Bigg-Wither, Superintending Engineer, Civil Works Circle, and Secretary to Agent, Governor-General, Baluchistan, Public Works Department, is granted three months' privilege leave, under Article 291, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th June, 1890, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,
Secy. to Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan, P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 3rd June, 1890.

No. 2108 G.—Lieut nant C. Hutton Dawson, Adjutant, Meywar Bhil Corps, is granted privilege leave, with effect from the 26th of May to the 1st of July, 1890, both days inclusive.

By Order,
K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,
for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th June, 1890.

No. 20-A.—Lieutenant P. H. duP. Casgrain, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, .st grade, as laid down in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 9 to 11, on the 30th of May, 1890.

No. 21-A.—Lieutenant P. H. duP. Casgrain, R.E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade. passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 30th of May, 1890.

G. E. SANFORD, *Brigdr.-Genl., R.E.*,
Inspector General of Military Works.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1890.

No. 18.—Mr. J. W. Parry, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tempore* rank, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway Surveys to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

This cancels that portion of Director-General of Railways' Notification, No. 13, dated 10th May, 1890, which relates to Rai Sahib Sheo Nath, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

No. 19.—Rai Sahib Sheo Nath, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted sick leave for three months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Depy. Director-General.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 11th June, 1890.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 4th June, 1890 . . .	50,36,464	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	7,55,534	57,91,998
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	95,468	
Ditto ditto Government	71,084	1,66,552
		59,58,550
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	6,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	5,911	6,05,911
Balance on the evening of the 11th June, 1890 . .	...	53,52,639
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department .	46,07,949	
Ditto ditto Government	7,44,690	53,52,639
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . .	1,32,759	
Ditto ditto Government	...	1,32,759

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 12th June, 1890.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Note is stated to have been destroyed, and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number; any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Lahore Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No. 1890-91.	No. of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W11	E 19—17873	50	Babu Nobo Coomar Bose, of Bhoidia Rajbari Station, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Currency Officer.

LAHORE,
The 7th June, 1890.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

In accordance with Government Order No. 141, dated 17th July, 1885, Rule XIX, the Acting Chaplain of Poonamallee gives notice that certain tombs in the Church of England Cemetery at Poonamallee (Madras Presidency), some of which bear inscriptions, as undermentioned, and others none, are in a very dilapidated state and need repair at once. Relatives or friends of the deceased wishing to undertake the repair of the same are called to do so immediately, otherwise they will be dealt with in accordance with Government Order :—

Inscriptions.

Dan. O. Leesse, Musician in Her Majesty's 57th Regiment, obiit 24th May, 1831, aged 30 years.

James, son of Store-Sergeant Cuthbert and Margaret Pease, Her Majesty's 48th Regiment, died 30th December, 1830, aged 2 years.

Margaret wife of Store-Sergeant W. Haynes, Her Majesty's 13th Lt. Dis., 2nd December, 1829, aged 42.

Mary, wife of Quarter Master Sergeant P. McBain, Her Majesty's 45th Regiment, died 4th October, 1829, ætat 32 years.

George Smith, late Store-Sergeant, Her Majesty's 39th Regiment of Foot, died 1833, aged 40.

Br. J. Walters, late Sergeant-Major, Her Majesty's 39th Regiment, died 11th October, 1832, aged 37.

Anthony, son of Captain Sedley, Her Majesty's 63rd Regiment, — March, 1845.

Color-Sergeant Willm. Naylor, late of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, departed 18th May, 1823, aged 36.

Charlotte Diana Lynsdale, daughter of Sam. Susanna Lynsdale, died 25th May, 1832, aged 8 years.

C. H. RICHARDS,
Acting Chaplain of Poonamallee,
(Madras Presidency).

The 27th May, 1890.

TINNEVELLY CHANK FISHERY.

The annual sale by public auction of Chank Shells fished during the season ending 30th April, 1890, will take place at Tuticorin, on Friday, the 15th August, 1890.

All particulars can be obtained by addressing the Superintendent of Pearl Fisheries, Tuticorin, Madras Presidency.

C. MURUGESSEN,
for *Collector.*

TINNEVELLY,
The 27th May, 1890.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th June, 1890.

No. 2953.—Babu Dwarkanath Das, Inspector, attached to the Office of the Postmaster General, North-Western Provinces, is appointed to be Postmaster, Jhansi, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th May, 1890.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 10th June, 1890.

Alex. Fletcher & Co.
Bennett, C. F.
Brown, R. A. (Bengal Civil Service.
Carlton & Co.
Dias and Francis.
General Publishing Co.
Harris, J. G.
Learward, G. A.
Major, F. M. F.
Manager, Barrackpore Coal Co.
Nightingale, H. A.
Schwarz, M.
Scott, Bell & Co.
Secretary of the Journal of Indian Art.
Smith, J. W.
Smith, W. M. & Co.
Watson, G. H.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Almon, C.
Anderson, Mrs. F. M.
Andrews, S.
Atkinson, G. D.
Bailey, H. F.
Bernasconi, F.
Braham, F.
Brahazon, Lieut. A.
Braidwood, L. D.
Brown, John D.
Brown, M. C.
Browne, A. D.
Bruce, R. G.
Bulkey, Mrs.
Burr, Thos. T.
Bush, W. J. & Co.
Cadogan, Mrs. H. G.
Cayley, H.
Charmetaut, Mr.
Chatterton, W.
Clark, F.
Clealt, Madame.
Close, Henry.
Coggin, R. T.
DaRocha, B. F.
Dunlo, Viscount.
Earl, T. S.
Farrow, Mrs.
Fergusson, J. H. & Co.
Fleischhaker, F.
Forbes, James.
Francis, Mrs. R.
Freedman, J. J.
Galvin, Dr. J. E.
Gatherer, Mrs. A. B.
Gibson, Peter.
Gifford, H. J.
Gillett, Cecil S.
Gold, Mrs. Marie.
Goldberg, Marcus.
Handcock, J. P.
Haskell, E. S. N.
Hay, John.
Heings, George.
Heller, Madame B.
Hewitt, F. C.
Higgins, C. C.
Hinde, Alfred.
Howard, Dr. B.
Humphries, Mrs. H.
Irving, J. D.
Jackson, J. A.
Jackson, Mrs. C. N.
Jackson, S. D.
Kobus, J. D.
Latham, Mrs.
LaTouche, C. E.
Lawless, H. F.
Leonard, Capt. C. B.
Macdonald, W.
Madge, T. M. E.
Marsden, Miss Kate.
Mitchell, Mrs. H.
Muirling, T. J. R.
Murray, Mrs. M. L.
Nangle, J.
O'Flaherty, P.
Perotti, A.
Phillips, Mrs.
Phillips, Thomas.
Potokie, Count J.
Reichman, Maria.
Rendell, T. H.
Rishworth, Mrs.
Robertson, John.
Russell, Donald.
Samuel, Joseph.
Smith, Wm.
Storrar, T. M.
Taylor, J. L.
Templer, G. C.
Thimm, Captain F. K.
Triggs, W. T.
Troger, Otto.
Uphill, T.
Warry, W.
Weatherels, Harry.
Webster, Mrs.
Wiener, L.
Wilson, R.
Witt, Miss.

Registered Letters.

Dickson, Mrs. L. E.
Hogan, J.
Mendis, J. C.
Nakasehidze, N.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 9th June, 1890.

Agar, Mrs. A.
Butter, Murian S., Esq.
Carry, S. B., Esq.
Chamberlain, T. F.
Corbett, Esq.
Cowie, H. W., Esq.
Ferguson, H. T., Esq.
Gurney.
Haddon, A., Esq.
Hare, D., Esq.
Hill, T., Esq.
John, P S., Esq.
Matheeson, J., Esq.
Parker, C. F., Esq.
Parry, Mrs. W.
Robins, J., Esq.
Taylor, G. W., Esq.
Thompson, James.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 14th June, 1890.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1890	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	17th June	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	16th ,,	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies	17th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands. China and Japan.	16th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.	16th ,,	Ditto.
Colombo	19th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Chusan*
Straits, China and Japan . .	17th ,,	Per Steamer *Yuengsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	17th ,,	Per Steamer *Pundua.*
Ditto ditto . .	20th ,,	Per Steamer *Rajpootana.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon.	18th ,,	Per Steamer *Euphrates.*
East London, Port Elizabeth, Durban, Algoa Bay, Mossel Bay and Cape Town.	16th ,,	Per Steamer *Umtata.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R7-4;* per pound tin, *R14.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-14;* per eight-ounce tin, *R9-4;* per pound tin, *R17-8.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا عمده بدل هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور جو كوئي ايك مشت پيس پونڈ خريد كرنے والا هو وه نقد خريد كرنے كي شرط پر نيچے كے لكهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد كرسكتا هى يعنے — چار اونس كے ٹين كے تين روپى چودہ آنے ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كے ساته روپى چار آنے ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كے چودہ روپى '

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ ے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد نيچے كے لكهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے — چار اونس ٹين كے چار روپى چودہ آنے ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كے نو روپى چار آنے ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كے سترا روپى آٹهه آنے '

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بكتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اونس ٹين كے چار آنے ; اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كے آٹهه آنے ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كے بارہ آنے '

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, at the prices specified below :—

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1882, 4to, 152 pages text, 298 pages tables, 8 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1883, 4to, 150 pages text, 305 pages tables, 9 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1884, 4to, 153 pages text, 305 pages tables, 4 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1885, 4to, 202 pages text, 315 pages tables, 4 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1886, 4to, 228 pages text, 322 pages tables, 5 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1887, 4to, 274 pages text, 329 pages tables, 5 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1888, 4to, 284 pages text, 248 pages tables, 5 charts. R8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates. R2-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 80 pages, 2 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to 62 pages. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to, 69 pages, 9 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part III, 4to, 68 pages, 3 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part IV, 4to, 232 pages, 7 plates. R3.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part V, 4to, 20 pages, 1 plate. R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, complete, in cloth. R10.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part I, 4to, 116 pages, 7 plates. R2.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part II, 4to, 138 pages, 12 plates. R2.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part III, 4to, 16 pages text, 353 pages tables. R4.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part IV, 4to, 34 pages with title page and table of contents for Vol. III. R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, complete in cloth. R10.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part I, 4to, 57 pages, 4 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part II, 4to, 80 pages, 4 plates. R2.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part III, 4to, 24 pages, 2 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. IV, Part IV, 4to, 97 pages, 14 plates. R3.

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The Gazette of India.

No. 24.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1890

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1889.

No. 194 R. T., dated Simla, the 30th May 1890.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department	Resolution	No.	200	R.	T.,	dated	10th	March	1885.
"	"	"	"	"	282	"	"	"	18th	"	1886.
"	"	"	"	"	270	"	"	"	15th	"	1887.
"	"	"	"	"	379	"	"	"	23rd	"	1888.
"	"	"	"	"	0100	"	"	"	28th	"	1889.
"	"	"	"	"	0210	"	"	"	10th	Feb.	1890.

Read also—

Docket from the Director General of Railways, No. 83 Statistical, dated 8th May 1890, forwarding the Abstract Returns of Accidents to trains, &c., on the open lines of Railway in India, for the quarter ended 30th September 1889.

OBSERVATIONS.—As compared with the average of the five* corresponding previous quarters, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c., shows an increase of 86, or 11·44 per cent, with an increase of 2,416·75 miles, or 18·62 per cent. in the mean mileage open, and of 1,423,133

* Except where statistics for five quarters are not available.

miles, or 13·57 per cent. in the train mileage. The following are the railways on which the more important fluctuations occurred :—

Railway.	Number of accidents.	Accidents.				Train-mileage.	
		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
Rajputana-Malwa	78	..	16	...	17 02	1·83	...
Bengal-Nágpur	30	21	...	233·33	...	57·53	...
Southern Mahratta	42	16	...	61 54	...	70·38	...
Indian Midland	23	(a) 17	...	283·33	...	671·89	...
North-Western	113	...	22	.	16·30	29·57	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	19	..	11	...	36·67	20·36	...
Eastern Bengal	89	21	...	30 88	...	26 99	...
Burma	22	14	...	175 00	...	71·09	...
Madras	48	14	...	41·18	...	3·02	...
Bengal and North-Western	22	11	...	100·00	...	33·15	...
His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed	34	22	...	183·33	...	60·29	..
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	24	20	...	500 00	...	62·11	...

2. The decreases on the Rajputana-Malwa and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways, and the increases on the Southern Mahratta, Bengal and North-Western and His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways have mainly occurred under "Trains running over cattle on the line."

3. Of the increase of 21 accidents on the Bengal-Nágpur Railway, 8 appear under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," and 11 under "Slips in cuttings or embankments."

4. On the Indian Midland Railway the number of accidents has increased by 17, or 283·33 per cent., with an increase of 432·11 per cent. in the mean mileage worked, and 671·89 per cent in the train mileage. There is no noticeable variation under any particular head.

5. On the North-Western Railway the number of accidents recorded under "Flooding of portions of permanent-way" has increased from 10 to 40, but some of the other heads showed decreases; the total number is less by 22. The principal decreases are 7 under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," 9 under "Trains running over cattle on the line" and 10 under "Failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines."

6. On the Eastern Bengal State Railway the number of cases of "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" has risen from 4 to 12, and that of "Flooding of portions of permanent-way" from *nil* to 12.

7. The Madras Railway shows an increase of 8 accidents under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," and of 6 under "Trains running over cattle on the line."

8. The increase on the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar Railway is mainly due to there being 15 cases of "Flooding of portions of permanent-way" against *nil*.

9. The casualties resulting from "Accidents to trains, &c.," were, among passengers and others, 31 injured, against 1 killed and 7 injured; and among servants, 3 killed and 9 injured, against 2 killed and 7 injured.

10. Of the casualties to passengers, 22 were injured, 6 seriously and the rest slightly, by the derailment of a passenger train at mileage 327¾ on the Nagpur Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on the 18th July. Detailed reports of this accident are attached to the returns under review.

11. On the East Indian Railway, on the 6th July, 4 passengers were injured by a collision between a down passenger train and an up goods train at Barharwa, owing to the former, while proceeding to the station, having been allowed by the Jemadar to go on to the wrong line.

12. The following table exhibits the number of accidents under the different classes, due to "Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, &c.,"

(a) As compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

and the number of persons killed and injured thereby, *vide* Tables Nos. 3 and 4 :—

Serial No.	Causes of accidents.	Average of corresponding quarters of five previous years *	Third Quarter, 1889.					Total, all classes.	
			Number	Number of passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Killed	Injured
				Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured.		
1	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	8	10	...	6	...	2	..	8
3	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	13	21	...	..	2	1	2	1
4	Collisions between light engines	2	4	...	...	1	..	1	...
5	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	28	18	...	22	...	...	...	22
6	Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	84	99	...	...	...	2	...	2
7	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Trains running over cattle on the line	280	285	...	...	...	...	..	...
10	" " over obstructions on the line	17	23	...	1	...	...	...	1
11	" " through gates at level crossings	12	10	...	1	...	1	...	3
12	The bursting of boilers of engines	18	23	..	...	...	1	...	1
12(*a*)	" " of tubes, &c., of engines								
13	The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	54	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	The failure of tyres	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	" wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	" axles	10	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	" brake apparatus	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	" couplings	68	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	" tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...
20	Broken rails	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	The flooding of portions of permanent-way	42	102	...	...	..	...	...	...
22	Slips in cuttings or embankments	16	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Fire in trains	23	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Other accidents	50	46	...	1	...	2	...	3
	Total for 1889	..	838	...	31	3	9	3	40
	Total—Average of corresponding quarters of five previous years*	...	752	1	7	2	7	3	14

13. The principal variations occurred under "Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails," 18 against 28; "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails," 99 against 84; "The flooding of portions of permanent-way," 102 against 42; and "Fire in trains," 9 against 23.

14. The number of "Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails" was the largest on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, being 10 out of a totalof 18.

15. Under "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails" the number has increased from 1 to 9 on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 4 to 12 on the Eastern Bengal State Railway and 8 to 16 on the Madras Railway, and decreased from 14 to 7 on the North-Western Railway, 8 to 2 on the South Indian Railway and 18 to 12 on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway.

16. The cattle accidents were most numerous on the South Indian Railway, the number reported being 41. The North-Western and the Eastern Bengal State Railways come next with 31 accidents each. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway there were 28 accidents of this class, but as compared with the average of the five corresponding previous periods there is a decrease on that Railway of 21.

17. Twelve cases of "Failure of axles" are recorded on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

18. The number of "Failures of couplings," *viz.*; 44, is very large on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway.

19. The increase of 60 accidents under "Flooding of portions of permanent-way" is principally due to the number having risen from 10 to 40 on the North-

* Except where statistics for five quarters are not available for any line.

Western Railway and from *nil* to 12 and 15 on the Eastern Bengal and Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar Railways, respectively.

20. Of the 46 accidents classified as "Other accidents," 18 have been returned by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

21. The casualties to passengers from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., *vide* Table No. 2, were—

Causes of accidents.	Third quarter, 1889.		Average of corresponding quarters of five previous years.*	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. From falling between carriages and platforms	...	2	1	1
2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains	...	1	1	2
3 Whilst crossing the line at stations	...	...	1	...
4. By closing of carriage doors	...	...	...	1
5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains	7	26	4	19
6. Other accidents	3	1	2	6
Total	10	30	9	29

22. The accidents to servants in the employ of railways, or of contractors, whilst performing duties connected directly with the transit of passengers and goods, from causes other than accidents to trains, &c., were as follows, *vide* Table No. 2 :—

Causes of accidents.	Third quarter, 1889.		Average of corresponding quarters of five previous years.*	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. During shunting operations	1	10	4	12
2. Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.	2	11	3	12
3. Coming in contact with overbridges, &c., during the travelling of trains	1	3	...	...
4. Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines	...	1	...	1
5. Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.	6	9	2	8
6. Whilst loading, unloading or sheeting	...	8	3	10
7. Whilst breaking, spragging, or choking wheels	..	1	..	..
8. Whilst working at cranes or capstans	...	1		1
9. Whilst working on the permanent-way or in sidings	1	6	2	3
10. Whilst walking along the line on the way home, or to work	...	3	1	2
11. Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line	14	17	9	7
12. Whilst passing between vehicles	1	1	...	1
13. Whilst attending to the machinery of engines, cleaning them, &c.	...	8	..	4
14. Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings	1	1	1	1
15. Falling, or being caught between vehicles and platforms	...	1	1	1
16. Falling off ladders, scaffolds, platforms, &c.	1	3	1	5
17. By falling of lamps, wagon doors, timber, weights, &c.	2	6	1	7
18. Whilst coupling or uncoupling wagons	1	13	1	6
19. Miscellaneous	16	32	5	31
Total	47	135	34	112

23. Of other persons killed and injured by running trains, &c., 1 was killed and 2 were injured whilst passing over the line at level crossings; 55 were killed and 17 injured whilst trespassing on the line; 12 committed suicide and 2 were injured in attempting to commit suicide; 8 were killed and 4 injured from miscellaneous causes.

* Except where statistics for five quarters are not available for any line.

24. The following table exhibits the total number of persons killed and injured from all causes over the whole Indian Railway system, as compared with the average of the corresponding quarters of five previous years, *vide* Table No. 1 :—

Causes of accidents.	Third quarter, 1889.		Average of corresponding quarters of five previous years.*	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.				
From causes beyond their own control	5	31	2	6
From misconduct or want of caution	5	28	8	30
Servants.				
From causes beyond their own control	8	25	6	
From misconduct or want of caution	42	119	30	100
Others.				
Whilst passing at level-crossings	1	2	4	2
Trespassers, including suicides	67	19	55	14
Other persons	8	4	4	2
Total	136	228	109	173
Total open mileage	15,396·75		12,980·00	
Total train-mileage	11,906,718		10,483,585	

25. In addition to the above, 6 persons are reported to have been killed and 50 injured in yards, workshops, &c., and 148 persons to have died in carriages and at stations from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

Resolution.—The Government of India notices that there is a large increase on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, *viz.*, from 4 to 12, in the number of cases of "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails;" also on the Madras Railway from 8 to 16, and on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from 1 to 9.

The "Failure of axles" on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is also again noticeable; out of a total number of 16 accidents of this nature 12 are on this railway.

The number of cases of "Failure of couplings" on the Dibru-Sadiya Railway is also very large, being 71 per cent. of the total.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Central Division.

Order.—Ordered that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be communicated for information to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted in the margin.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that this Resolution, with the Abstract Returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Under-Secretary.

Documents accompanying.
Abstract Returns of Accidents for the third quarter of 1889.

* Except where statistics for five quarters are not available for any line.

TABLE No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the THIRD QUARTER of 1889 as KILLED or INJURED on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former Classes, between ACCIDENTS happening from causes beyond their own control, and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

Mean Mileage open.	RAILWAYS.		PASSENGERS. From causes beyond their own control. Killed	Injured	From their own misconduct or want of caution. Killed	Injured.	TOTAL. Killed.	Injured	RAILWAY SERVANTS, OR SERVANTS OF CONTRACTORS. From causes beyond their own control. Killed.	Injured.	From their own misconduct or want of caution. Killed	Injured.	TOTAL. Killed	Injured.	OTHER PERSONS. Whilst passing over Railways at Level-crossings. Killed	Injured.	Trespassers and Suicides. Killed.	Injured.	Miscellaneous, not included in preceding columns. Killed	Injured	TOTAL. Killed.	Injured	TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Killed	Injured.
	STATE IMPERIAL.																							
(a) 1,691¼	East Indian	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	..	2	2	7	2	9	2	9	5	27	7	36	2	...	16	2	1	1	19	3	28	48
(b) 1,618		1889	4	7	1	10	5	17	2	14	6	16	8	30	1	...	18	2	1	2	20	4	33	51
(c) 1,639 / 1,694¼	Rajputana-Malwa	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	..	1	4	1	4	1	1	2	8	3	9	..	...	6	3	..	...	6	3	10	16
		1889	...	1		3	...	4	.	1	5	8	5	9	...	...	8	3	...		8	3	13	16
(d) 164 / 305	Bengal-Nágpur	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	..	...	..	...		...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		1	..	1	...
		1889	..	...	...		...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...		..	1	..	1	.	2
(e) 462 / 856¼	Southern Mahratta	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	..	...	...	1		1	1	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	3	4
		1889	...	..	...	1		1	2	2	..	7	2	9	...	...	2	...	...	...	2		4	10
132¼ / 261	Do., Mysore Section	Average for 4 corresponding previous quarters	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		1889	...	...	...		..	..	...	...	1	.	1		..	...	...	.	...	..	...	.	1	...
(f) 136¼ / 725	Indian Midland	Corresponding previous quarter	...	...	...	..	.		...	...	1	..	1		...	...					..	..	1	...
		1889	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	..	4	1	.	..	4	1	8	6
(g) 2,072¼ / 2,386	North Western	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	..	2	2	6	2	8	..	3	5	11	5	14	...	...	6	2	1	1	7	3	14	25
		1889	...	...		3	...	3	2	1	4	10	6	11	...	...	7	3	..	...	7	3	13	17
641¾ / 692¼	Oudh and Rohilkhand	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	.	..	1	...	1	...	1	2	4	2	5	..	..	3	2	...	..	3	2	5	8
		1889	..	...	2	.	2		..	..	1	1	1	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	...	8	1
45 / 45	Wardha Coal	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	.	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
		1889	..	...	...		..	..	...	...		...	...	.	..	...	...		...	...	.	...	...	...
	STATE PROVINCIAL.																							
(h) 729¾ / 872	Eastern Bengal	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	1	...	...	1	1	1	..	1	3	11	3	12	...	...	5	1	...	..	5	1	9	14
		1889	...	...	...		...		...	...	4	19	4	19	...	...	11	4	...	..	11	4	15	23
27¼ / 27¼	Nalháti	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.
		1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
234½ / 273	Tirhoot	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	.	1	...	2	...	2	1
		1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
93¼ / 105	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	Average for 2 corresponding previous quarters	1	..	...	2	1	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	2
		1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
26¼ / 25¼	Jorhát	Average for 4 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		1889	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...

7½	Cherra-Companyganj	Average for 2 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7½		1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(j) 315½	Burma	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	1	2	5		
553		1889	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	2	3		
	GUARANTEED COMPANIES																									
844½	Madras	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	3	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	..	4	6		
739		1889	...	...	...	2	..	2	...	...	1	10	1	10	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	1	4	13		
(k) 670½	South Indian	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	2		2	...	...	1	7	1	7	1	1	..	.	...	.	1	1	2	10		
737		1889	...	...	...	3	..	3	1	1	4	7	5	8	.		1	2	..	...	1	2	6	13		
(l) 1,487½	Great Indian Peninsula	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	..	1	3	1	3	..	...	7	17	7	17		1	5	1	..	...	5	2	13	22		
(m) 1,439½		1889	...	22	2	1	2	23	1	2	8	24	9	26		1	3	2	...	...	3	3	14	52		
461	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	.	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	4	1	4			1	..	...	...	1	...	3	5		
461		1889	...	1	..	1	...	2	...	..	3	7	3	7				...	...	...	.	...	3	9		
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																									
50½	Darjeeling-Himalayan	Average for 4 corresponding previous quarters	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2		
51		1889	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	4	...	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4		
5½	Deoghur	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	..	...	...		
4½		1889	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
78	Dibru-Sadiya	Average for 3 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...		...	...	1	..	..	...	1	...	1	...		
78		1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	.	...	..	.	...	...	...		...	...	...		
285¾	Bengal and North-Western.	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	..		3	..	.	...	3	...	5	1		
376		1889	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	..	1	..	1	2	..	4	...	6	1	6	2		
(n) 91	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	Average for 4 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.		..		.	...	1	...	1	...	1	...		
91		1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	.			...	...	...	...	..	.	...	.	...		
8	Thatôn-Duyinzáik	Average for 4 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	...	...		
8		1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	FOREIGN.																									
	Pondicherry		Worked by the South Indian Railway. Information not furnished.																							
	West of India Portuguese																									
	NATIVE STATES.																									
(o) 191	H. H the Nizam's Guaranteed.	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	4		
354		1889	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	2		3	...	.	.		...	...	...	...	...	3		
59	H. H the Gaekwar's	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		
58¾		1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...			
194¼	Bhávnagar - Gondal - Junágarh-Porbandar	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
260½		1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	3		
53½	Morvi	Average for 3 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
68		1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		
83¾	Jodhpore	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		
124		1889	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12,980	TOTAL	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters (p)	2	6	8	30	10	36	6	19	30	100	36	119	4	2	55	14	4	2	63	18	109	173		
15,396¾		1889	5	31	5	28	10	59	8	25	42	119	50	144	1	2	67	19	8	4	76	25	136	228		

(a) Includes the Patna-Gya, Sindia, Dildarnagar-Ghazipur, and Tárakeshwar Railways for 5 quarters and the Indian Midland Railway for 4 quarters.
(b) " the Patna-Gya, Dildarnagar-Ghazipur and Tarakeshwar Railways.
(c) " H. H. the Gaekwar's Viramgam-Mehsana-Vadnagar Railway.
(d) " the Karni-Umarsa Branch
(e) " the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(f) " the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(g) " the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Bhátinda State Railways.
(h) " the Bengal Central Railway.
(j) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension
(k) " the Villupuram Guntakal State Railway, Nellore Branch.
(l) " the Dhond-Manmad, Amraoti, Khamgaon, and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(m) " the Dhond-Manmad, Amraoti and Khamgaon State Railways.
(n) " the Bareilly-Pilibhit State Railway.
(o) " the Berárd extension
(p) Except where statistics for 5 quarters are not available for any line.

TABLE

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the THIRD QUARTER of 1889 as KILLED or INJURED on all RAILWAYS open for Traffic practicable, the nature and causes of the

Serial Number.	RAILWAYS.	PASSENGERS.																																									
		From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		From Causes other than Accidents to Trains, &c.														Total Passengers.		SER																					
				1.—From falling between carriages and platforms.		2.—Falling on to the platform, ballast, &c., when getting into or out of trains.		3.—Whilst crossing the line at Stations.		4.—By closing of carriage doors.		5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6.—Other accidents.		Total.				From accidents to trains, &c. See Table No. 4.		From															
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	1.—During shunting operations.		2.—Falling off engines, vans, wagons, &c.		3.—Coming in contact with over-bridges, &c., during the travelling of trains.		4.—Coming in contact, while shunting, with vehicles, &c., standing in adjoining lines.		5.—Getting on or off trains, engines, &c.		6.—Whilst loading, unloading, or shooting.			
	STATE IMPERIAL.																																										
1	East Indian (a)	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	8	2	...	5	11	5	17	..	3	1	1	...	..	...	2	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Rajputana-Malwa (b)	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	.	4	.	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Bengal-Nágpur (c)	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Southern Mahratta (d)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	..	.	1	.	1	...	..	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Do. Mysore Section	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Indian Midland (e)	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...		4	..	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	North Western (f)	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	3	.	...	...	3	..	3	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	..	.	3	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Oudh and Rohilkhand	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	2		...		2	...	2	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	.	..	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..		..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	STATE PROVINCIAL.																																										
10	Eastern Bengal (g)	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	4	...	...	...	1		2	...	1										
11	Nalbáti	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...										
12	Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	..	...	...	..	..	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...										
13	Lucknow-Sitápur-Shirsámau	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	..	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
14	Jorhát	...	..	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
15	Cherra-Companyganj	...	..	..	..	...		.		...	..	...	.	...	...		...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...										
16	Burma (h)	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...										
	GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																																										
17	Madras	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	.	..	2	...	..	..	2	...	2	...	..		..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2										
18	South Indian (j)	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	.	.	.	3		.	.	3	.	3	.	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	1	...	...										
19	Great Indian Peninsula (k)	...	22	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	.	1	1	1		2	1	2	23	..	1	..	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	4										
20	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	..		..	..	1		.		1	..	2	...	...	..	..	..	1	1	...	..	...	...	1	...	1										
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																																										
21	Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	.	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	..	1	.	3	..	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...										
22	Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..										
23	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..		..	.	...	...	..	..	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...										
24	Bengal and North-Western	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
25	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (l)	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...										
26	Thatôn-Duyinzáik	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	...		..	.	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
	FOREIGN.																																										
27	Pondicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Wo	rk	ed	b	y										
28	West of India Portuguese	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	Inf	or	m	ati	on	n											
	NATIVE STATES.																																										
29	H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed (n)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	1	..	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...										
30	H. H. the Gaekwar's	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
31	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	2	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	1	...	...										
32	Morvi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...										
33	Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...										
	TOTAL 1889	...	29	..	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	26	3	1	10	30	10	59	3	9	1	10	2	11	1	3	...	1	6	9	.	8									
	TOTAL Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters (n)	1	7	1	1	1	2	1	...	.	1	4	19	2	6	9	29	10	36	2	7	4	12	3	12	..	...	...	1	2	8	3	10									

(a) Includes the Patna-Gya, Dildárnagar-Gházipur and Tárakeshwar Railways.
(b) " H. H. the Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar State Railway.
(c) " the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(d) " the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) " the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(f) " the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Bhatinda State Railways.

No. 2.

in India, distinguishing between Passengers, Railway Servants, and Other Persons, and classifying, as far as Accidents occasioning the Death or Injury.

| VANTS. | | |

TABLE No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the THIRD QUARTER of 1889 as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for Traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, and the Number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS, KILLED or INJURED in each Class of ACCIDENT.

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

STATE IMPERIAL.

CLASS.	East Indian.(a)							Rajputana-Malwa.(b)							Bengal-Nágpur.(c)							Southern Mahratta.(d)							Southern Mahratta, Mysore Section.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	4	..	6	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	32	..	6	...	3	...	9	78	..	...	...	...		...	30	...	..	.	...	...	...	42	...	...	..	..	...	...	8	...	.	...	...	..	...
Number of Passenger miles	221,486,316							110,572,025							5,907,844							27,529,576							7,854,182						
„ of Servants employed	26,971							13,347							2,875							5,890							1,734						
Train mileage of all descriptions	1,991,538							1,275,450							106,300							366,182							79,742						

(a) Includes the Patna-Gya, Bildárnagar-Gházipur and Tárakeshwar Railways. (b) Includes H. H the Gaekwar's Viramgam Méhsána-Vadnagar Railway. (c) Includes Katni-Umaria Branch. (d) Includes Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the THIRD QUARTER of 1889, &c.—*continued.*

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the THIRD QUARTER of 1889, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4

CLASS.	STATE IMPERIAL—*concld.*																											STATE PROVINCIAL.						
	INDIAN MIDLAND.(a)							NORTH WESTERN.(b)							OUDH AND ROHILKHAND.							WARDHA COAL.							EASTERN BENGAL.(c)						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	..	..	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	..	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	* 1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a) Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	6	...	..	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	* 1	3	1	3	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	21,019,629							128,188,837							54,178,766							786,049							55,936,663						
" of Servants employed	7,871							25,118							6,179							408(b)							10,276						
Train mileage of all descriptions	271,558							1,983,097							579,166							18,760							727,147						

* Not a passenger, but a cart man.

(a) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(b) Includes Amritsar-Pathankot and Rajpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(c) Includes 20 servants employed on colliery.
(d) Includes the Bengal Central Railway.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the THIRD QUARTER of 1889, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

STATE PROVINCIAL—*contd.*

CLASS.	NALHATI.							TIRHOOT.							LUCKNOW SITAPUR-SIHRAMAU.							JORHAT.							CHERRA-COMPANYGANJ.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants		TOTAL ALL CLASSES		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, Springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	824,259							15,968,866							3,163,376							97,959							15,036						
" of Servants employed	124							1,740							644							159							50						
Train mileage of all descriptions	12,590							132,955							41,882							4,768							4,867						

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the THIRD QUARTER of 1889, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

CLASS.	STATE PROVINCIAL—*concld.*							GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																											
	BURMA. (a)							MADRAS.							SOUTH INDIAN. (b)							GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA. (c)							BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	22	...	...	...	22	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	..	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	..	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1*	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	1	...	...	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	..	...	...	..	...	...	76	...	1*	...	1	...	2	38	...	22	...	1	...	23	30	...	1	...	...	...	1
Number of Passenger miles	37,790,724							82,830,634							71,986,178							106,995,780							52,285,190						
" of Servants employed	5,444							6,604							9,954							25,017							6,206						
Train mileage of all descriptions	331,753							582,026							552,991							1,769,512							482,020						

* Not passenger. (a) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay extension. (b) Includes the Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway Nellore Branch. (c) Includes the Dhond-Manmad, Amraoti and Khamgaon State Railways.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the THIRD QUARTER of 1889, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

ASSISTED COMPANIES.

CLASS.	Darjeeling-Himalayan.							Droghur.							Dibru-Sadiya.						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a) Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	12	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	296,949							257,740							406,563						
" of Servants employed	525							52							799						
Train mileage of all descriptions	29,592							3,294							30,703						

CLASS.	Bengal and North-Western.							Rohilkhand-Kumaun. (a)						
	No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.		No.	Number of Passengers and others.		Number of Servants.		Total all Classes.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a) Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles	16,909,619							2,250,216						
" of Servants employed	3,268							988						
Train mileage of all descriptions	196,298							21,981						

(a) Includes the Bareilly-Pilibhit State Railway.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the THIRD QUARTER of 1889, &c.—*continued.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

CLASS.	Assisted Companies—*concld.* Thatón-Duyinzaik. No.	Number of Passengers and others. Killed.	Number of Passengers and others. Injured.	Number of Servants. Killed.	Number of Servants. Injured.	Total all Classes. Killed.	Total all Classes. Injured.	Foreign. Pondicherry. No.	Number of Passengers and others. Killed.	Number of Passengers and others. Injured.	Number of Servants. Killed.	Number of Servants. Injured.	Total all Classes. Killed.	Total all Classes. Injured.	West of India Portuguese. No.	Number of Passengers and others. Killed.	Number of Passengers and others. Injured.	Number of Servants. Killed.	Number of Servants. Injured.	Total all Classes. Killed.	Total all Classes. Injured.	Native States. H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed. (a) No.	Number of Passengers and others. Killed.	Number of Passengers and others. Injured.	Number of Servants. Killed.	Number of Servants. Injured.	Total all Classes. Killed.	Total all Classes. Injured.	H. H. the Gaekwar's. No.	Number of Passengers and others. Killed.	Number of Passengers and others. Injured.	Number of Servants. Killed.	Number of Servants. Injured.	Total all Classes. Killed.	Total all Classes. Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Worked by the South Indian Railway.							Information not furnished.							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Passenger miles				24,232																		12,744,082							1,112,258						
" of Servants employed				46																		2,296							211						
Train mileage of all descriptions				2,256																		157,353							13,686						

(a) Including the Bezwada Extension.

TABLE No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., reported during the THIRD QUARTER of 1889, &c.—*concluded.*

SEE ALSO TABLE No. 4.

CLASS.	Native States—*concld.* Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar. No.	Number of Passengers and others. Killed.	Number of Passengers and others. Injured.	Number of Servants. Killed.	Number of Servants. Injured.	Total all Classes. Killed.	Total all Classes. Injured.	Morvi. No.	Number of Passengers and others. Killed.	Number of Passengers and others. Injured.	Number of Servants. Killed.	Number of Servants. Injured.	Total all Classes. Killed.	Total all Classes. Injured.	Jodhpore. No.	Number of Passengers and others. Killed.	Number of Passengers and others. Injured.	Number of Servants. Killed.	Number of Servants. Injured.	Total all Classes. Killed.	Total all Classes. Injured.	Total of all Railways. No.	Number of Passengers and others. Killed.	Number of Passengers and others. Injured.	Number of Servants. Killed.	Number of Servants. Injured.	Total all Classes. Killed.	Total all Classes. Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	6	...	2	...	8
3. Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	..	2	1	2	1
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...
5. Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	22	...	...	...	22
6. Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	2	...	2
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	8	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	...	...	...	.	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	1	...	...	...	1
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...	1	...	2
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	1	...	1
13. The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails		...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	...	..	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	46	...	1	...	2	...	3
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	24	...	...		2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	838	...	31	3	9	3	40
Number of Passenger miles	9,147,764							1,389,842							3,073,300							1,052,430,454						
„ of Servants employed	860							576							426							166,658						
Train mileage of all descriptions	97,797							15,258							24,196							11,906,718						

TABLE

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, &c., on the several RAILWAYS open for traffic in INDIA during the THIRD

Number of RAILWAY SERVANTS

Serial Number.	RAILWAYS.	1.—Collisions between passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains.	2.—Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines, and vehicles standing foul of the line.	3.—Collisions between goods trains, or parts of goods trains.	4.—Collisions between light engines.	5.—Passenger trains, or parts of passenger trains, leaving the rails.	6.—Goods trains, or parts of goods trains, engines, &c., leaving the rails.	7.—Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points.	8.—Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed.	9.—Trains running over cattle on the line.	10.—Trains running over obstructions on the line.	11.—Trains running through gates at level-crossings.	12.—The bursting of boilers of engines.	12(a).—The bursting of tubes, &c., of engines.	13.—The failure of machinery, springs, &c., of engines.	14.—The failure of tyres.	15.—The failure of wheels.	16.—The failure of axles.	17.—The failure of brake apparatus.	18.—The failure of couplings.	19.—The failure of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, &c.	20.—Broken rails.
	STATE IMPERIAL.																					
1	East Indian (a)	...	4	4	...	...	2	...	...	16	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
2	Rajputana-Malwa (b)	...	...	2	2	1	5	...	3	28	3	1	...	2	5	...	...	12	...	7	...	...
3	Bengal-Nágpur (c)	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Southern Mahratta (d)	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	23	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
5	Ditto Mysore Section.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
6	Indian Midland (e)	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
7	North Western (f)	...	...	3	1	2	7	1	...	31	2	...	...	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
9	Wardha Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	STATE PROVINCIAL.																					
10	Eastern Bengal (g)	1	2	6	1	1	12	1	...	31	2	1	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	6	...	4
11	Nalháti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Tirhoot	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
14	Jorhát	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Cherra-Companyganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Burma (h)	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	3	3	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																					
17	Madras	...	1	1	...	...	16	...	...	19	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	South Indian (j)	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	41	...	3	...	5	6	...	...	1	3	...	...	1
19	Great Indian Peninsula (k)	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	9	3	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
20	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																					
21	Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	1	1	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	10	12	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	44	1	...
24	Bengal and North-Western	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...
25	Rohilkhand-Kumaun (l)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Thatôn-Duyinzáik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	FOREIGN.																					
27	Pondicherry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Wo	kred	by t	he S	outh	Ind
28	West of India Portuguese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Info	rmat	ion	not
	NATIVE STATES.																					
29	H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed (m)	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
30	H. H. the Gaekwar's	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Morvi	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Jodhpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL 1889	3	10	21	4	18	99	8	3	285	23	10	...	23	58	...	...	16	3	62	1	9
	Average for 5 corresponding previous quarters (n)	...	8	13	2	28	84	13	1	280	17	12	18		54	2	...	10	1	68	...	8

(a) Includes the Patna-Gya, Dildárnagár-Gházipur and Tárakeshwar Railways.
(b) " H. H. the Gaekwar's Mehsána-Vadnagar State Railway.
(c) " the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(d) " Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) " the Sindia and Bhopal-Itarsi State Railways.
(f) " " Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Bhatinda State Railways.
(g) " " Bengal-Central Railways.

No. 4.

QUARTER of 1889, distinguishing the different Classes of ACCIDENTS, the Number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and the KILLED OR INJURED thereby.

21.—The flooding of portions of permanent-way.	22.—Slips in cuttings or embankments.	23.—Fire in trains.	24.—Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts.	25.—Other accidents.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS. Killed.	Injured.	NUMBER OF SERVANTS. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL ALL CLASSES. Killed.	Injured.	Mean miles of Railway open.	Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	PER MILE OPEN. Number of Passengers carried.	Train mileage of all descriptions.	Passenger mileage.	TOTAL PASSENGERS. PER MILLION OF PASSENGERS. Killed.	Injured.	PER MILLION OF PASSENGER MILES. Killed.	Injured.	Serial Number.
...	...	...	...	...	32	...	6	..	3	.	9	1,618	3,599,373	1,991,538	221,486,316	2,225	1,231	136,839	...	1·667	...	0·027	1
3	...	...	...	4	78	..	...	...	..	...	...	1,694½	2,091,349	1,275,450	110,572,025	1,234	753	65,253	...	...	...	...	2
1	12	...	...	1	30	..	...	..	...	...	...	305	188,489	106,300	5,307,841	618	349	17,403	...	...	...	...	3
3	1	3	...	...	42	..	...	..	..	..	...	853¼	601,472	366,182	27,529,576	702	428	32,151	...	...	...	...	4
2	1	..	...	...	8	..	...	...	..	...	...	261	186,789	79,742	7,854,182	716	305	30,093	...	...	...	...	5
2	4	...	...	2	23	..	...	...	.	...	...	725	357,852	271,558	21,019,629	494	375	28,992	...	...	...	...	6
40	...	4	1	2	113	..	1*	3	1	3	2	2,386	2,541,798	1,983,097	128,188,837	1,065	831	53,725	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	1	19	..	...	...	...	...	...	692½	1,299,709	579,166	54,178,766	1,877	836	78,236	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	..	...	45	35,363	18,760	786,049	786	417	17,468	...	...	...	...	9
12	...	...	...	1	89	...	...	..	..	.	...	872	1,907,500	727,147	55,936,663	2,187	834	64,148	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	27½	40,112	12,590	824,259	1,472	462	30,248	...	...	...	...	11
...	..	...	...	...	5	...	...	..	..	...	...	273	496,925	132,955	15,968,866	1,820	487	58,494	...	...	...	...	12
...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	105	122,229	41,882	3,163,376	1,164	399	30,127	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	..	..	...	...	25½	15,467	4,768	97,959	613	189	3,880	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	7½	3,263	4,867	15,038	435	649	2,005	...	...	...	...	15
1	..	...	...	..	22	...	...	..	..	...	...	553	1,108,484	331,753	37,790,724	2,004	600	68,338	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	5	48	...	...	..	..	...	...	839	2,180,119	582,026	82,830,634	2,598	694	98,725	...	...	...	...	17
3	...	2	...	5	76	...	1†	..	1	...	2	737	2,187,817	552,991	71,986,178	2,969	750	97,674	...	...	...	...	18
12	5	...	...	...	38	...	22	...	1	...	23	1,439½	2,147,992	1,769,512	106,995,780	1,492	1,229	74,328	...	10·242	...	0·206	19
1	1	...	...	18	30	..	1	..	.	...	1	461	2,295,824	482,020	52,285,190	4,980	1,046	113,417	...	0·436	...	0·019	20
...	...	...	...	1	12	..	...	.	1	...	1	51	11,128	29,592	296,949	218	580	5,828	...	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4¾	53,808	3,294	257,740	11,328	693	54,261	..	...	...	...	22
...	..	...	...	1	76	.	...	...	...	...	...	78	15,904	30,703	406,563	204	394	5,212	...	...	...	...	23
2	...	...	...	1	22	..	...	..	...	...	...	376	525,130	196,298	16,909,619	1,397	522	44,972	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	64,712	21,981	2,250,216	711	242	24,728	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	8	3,029	2,256	24,232	379	282	3,029	...	...	...	...	26
ian	R	ailw	ay.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
furn	i s	hed.		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
4	...	...	...	3	34	..	...	...	..	...	...	354	224,809	157,353	12,744,082	635	445	36,000	...	...	...	..	29
...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	58¾	60,568	13,686	1,112,258	1,031	233	18,932	...	...	...	...	30
15	...	...	...	1	24	...	...	...	2	..	2	260½	247,631	97,797	9,147,764	951	375	35,116	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	.	..	...	...	68	44,551	15,258	1,389,842	655	224	20,439	...	...	...	...	32
1	..	...	...	...	1	.	...	..	..	..	...	124	69,842	24,196	3,073,300	563	195	24,785	...	...	...	...	33
102	24	9	1	46	838	...	31‡	3	9	3	40	15,395¾	24,729,043	11,906,718	1,052,430,454	1,606	773	68,354	...	1·173	..	0·028	
42	16	23	2	50	752	1	7	2	7	3	14	12,980	20,219,730	10,483,585	878,144,936	1,558	808	67,654	0·049	0·346	0·001	0·008	

(h) Includes the Toungoo-Mandalay Extension.
(j) " " Villupuram-Guntakal State Railway, Nellore Branch.
(k) " Dhond-Manmád, Amraoti and Khamgaon State Railways.
(l) " " Bareilly-Pilibhit State Railway.
(m) " " Bezvada Extension.
(n) Except where statistics for 5 quarters are not available for any line.
* Not a passenger, but a cartman.
† Not passenger.
‡ Of these two were not passengers.

Report on the Derailment of a Passenger Train which occurred at mile 327¾ on the Nágpur Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at 2 A.M. on the 18th July 1889.

1. The accident, of which the following is a report, was of a very serious character: though happily unattended by loss of life, it caused injury, more or less severe, to twenty-one native passengers, and the destruction of rolling-stock and permanent-way, estimated at about R9,000.

2. The derailment took place about half-way between Nándúra and Jalamb Junction Stations, that is, at about mile 327¾, on the diversion which forms the east approach to a girder bridge.

3. The circumstances of the accident are briefly as follows. The Down Nágpur Passenger Train (No. 197) which was wrecked, consisting of twenty vehicles, left Nándúra (miles 324½) at 1-56 A.M., or four minutes late, on the 18th July. She had passed over the bridge at mile 327½ and proceeded safely to the diversion forming the east approach, but at the middle of the eastern half of the same the train became partly derailed.

The engine, brake and four 3rd class carriages next in rear remained on the rails; behind these came three 3rd and one 2nd class; the latter four were derailed but did not leave formation.

All the above had apparently passed over the diversion in safety and were derailed on the straight.

The condition of the remainder on examination turned out to be as follows:—In rear of the coaches named above came a 1st class and postal van; they were tilted over but went only partly down the embankment, which at this place is 6 or 8 feet high; then came six 3rds: four of these lay at the bottom of the embankment lying on their sides; another 3rd was partly down the embankment, and a 3rd class, the road van and rear brake were derailed on the top of the bank.

The four 3rd class carriages which fared worst contained about 120 passengers, chiefly pilgrims returning from Pandharpur fair, and many of them aged and decrepit.

They were extricated through the exertions of Mr. Wright, Traffic Inspector, who happened to be a passenger in the train, assisted by two European 3rd class passengers, a native policeman, and the guards. The engine was detached, sent on to Jalamb for aid, and eventually all the passengers were transhipped, and resumed their journey at 8-20 A.M. Those too severely injured to proceed (three in number) were cared for in the Shegaon hospital; the remainder went to their respective destinations.

A portion of the damaged stock was taken on to Jalamb; the four 3rds at the bottom of the bank will be broken up and their materials removed; the remaining vehicles were hauled to Nándúra. Communication was restored by linking in the up line to a point beyond the scene of the accident, and then crossing over to the down.

4. This derailment must be ascribed to either defective rolling-stock or defective permanent-way.

With regard to the former, I do not find that the stock was in fault. I personally gauged, at Jalamb, the wheels of the first five of the derailed coaches, and carefully examined them: none were even badly worn, and all might be brought into use with safety.

With regard to the condition of the permanent-way at the time of the accident, nothing could be ascertained with any certainty on account of the destruction caused to it by the derailment.

The reverse curves, however, must have had a length over all of at least 530 feet. The Permanent-way Inspector stated in evidence that he had tested the cant two days before the accident and found it 2½″, and where the spread of the gauge was greatest ¾″ was still remaining after the coaches had dropped between the rails. I accordingly am of opinion that the curve had sufficient cant. The sleepers (creosoted pine, where the spread was greatest) appeared firm and solid; they were thoroughly examined, and I consider were in a fit condition to be on the road, and this opinion was borne out on the sleepers being sawn through for inspection.

I can, however, find no other explanation for the spread of the gauge which caused the derailment than that the fibres of the sleepers cannot have been so good as in each case they appeared, and that they might have "perished" to such a degree that they were incapable of resisting the centrifugal pressure of the wheel flanges of the wrecked train.

(Signed) R. SIVEWRIGHT,

Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer.

Bombay, 10th August 1889.

Note by the Consulting Engineer for Railways.

The causes which might have led to this accident have been most carefully enquired into, but the result is not satisfactory. The details are described in Mr. Sivewright's report, and are further minutely gone into in the reports by the Chief Engineer, Locomotive Superintendent, and General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway (also attached); so they need not be further described.

2. The stock on the train does not appear to have been in any way defective. The flanges of the wheels of the first five vehicles were in good order, and the gauge of the wheels was correct; and the same is to be said of the wheels of the first two carriages which left the rails and were overturned. Nor does there seem to have been anything wrong with the wheels of the engine, so it is difficult to ascribe any fault to the condition of the stock.

3. The permanent-way was also in very fair order. The pine sleepers were not new, but they were sound, although possibly slightly gone at the spike holes. The chairs were, however, spiked to the sleepers through ordinary bearing plates, so the whole of the spikes would resist any tendency of the rails to spread. The reverse curve was laid with very easy curves of about 2,500 feet radius, and the cant originally given was sufficient for a high speed. It is very probable that the heavy rains at the time had made the road a little uneven, and possibly the cant had been lessened somewhat. But the indications are sufficient to show that there was at least half an inch of cant left in the road after the accident had occurred, and this should have been sufficient for the moderate speed at which the passenger train should have been running. And I know, from actual experience in the inspection train which passed over the place at probably thirty-five miles an hour only eight hours previously to the accident, that the want of sufficient cant was not felt in the least. I passed slowly over this reverse curve on the morning of the 16th July, and being in the verandah of the end carriage, I had a full view of the road. And I passed the same spot on the afternoon of the 17th at high speed and was observing the road from the verandah of the same carriage, which had been reversed at Nágpur. I am quite certain that even if there had been a gradual spreading out of the rails

to any serious extent, I must have noticed it. Indeed, had such been the case, the engines would have been the first to find it cut. So it is difficult to say that there was anything seriously wrong with the road eight hours before the accident.

4. As regards the speed of the passenger train accounts vary. The slight inaccuracy in the Engineering Department notice as to where the speed was to be reduced need not be noticed, as the driver was aware that the speed had to be reduced over the bridge close by where the accident happened; and although the time was 2-0 A.M., the evidence is quite clear that the speed of the train was reduced before passing the bridge. But in passing through stations the practice of drivers is to put on steam before the trailing points are passed, and so in this case the driver acknowledged to having put on steam on the bridge and before he was clear of the diversion. What speed he attained before getting near the end of the diversion cannot be said as he felt his train jerk before he got there and shut off steam, but even if he had been steadily increasing up to twenty miles an hour, there seems to be no reason why any carriages should have left the road.

5. It may be held that the Engineering notice to reduce speed at mile 327¼ to 10 miles an hour was too vague, and that the points between which a reduced speed was desired should have been specified. In theory this is doubtless true, but in practice the method of imposing a certain speed at a certain point—say, at the centre of the diversion—is generally sufficient. The diversions are always capable of bearing a much severer test than that imposed, and the main point to be gained by restricting the speed is to be certain that no really high speed can be attained while passing near to that point.

6. The suggestion that the high speed of the special inspection train when passing this point strained the road must be noticed. If I am making an inspection by special train, as in this case, I desire to travel at a speed from five to ten miles higher than that at which the ordinary passenger trains run, as then the defects of the road are rendered more apparent. On the day in question we would, under ordinary circumstances, have changed our Badnera engine at Shegaon, but the new engine was of too heavy a type to go down the Khámgaon branch, so we took on our Badnera engine to Bhusáwal. The driver had not been working for months on the Shegaon-Bhusáwal Section, so was new to the road, and unfortunately overshot mile 327¼, where the speed should have been sensibly reduced. We certainly hit the tangent point of the curve rather hard, but that was all, as no further effects of any sort were felt during the passage of the train over the reverse curve. The point of the curve hit by our train was from 120 to 150 feet from the spot where the passenger train went through, and as we went smoothly on beyond that, I cannot think that our train created any disturbance of a serious nature to the road. I certainly noticed nothing, and I was carefully watching the road from the verandah of the rear carriage. On entering from the straight we had hit the tangent point of some other curves during the day, and I attributed the cause to the method of giving super-elevation which is apparently in force on this section of the G. I. P. Railway. No super-elevation is given at the commencement of the curve, but it is gradually given until the required maximum is attained. But the maximum super-elevation is as much wanted at the commencement as at the centre, and should therefore be commenced on the straight; consequently at high speed we felt the want of the super-elevation at the tangent point.

7. I am inclined to ascribe the cause of the accident to the driver of the train putting on steam too suddenly. Travellers by the G. I. P. Railway trains know only too well the severe jerks which are experienced not only at starting, but also often in the course of a run between stations; and as the buffing and draw-

gear under some of the older carriages is weak, the carriages cannot always be properly coupled up. I think, therefore, that the driver must have put on steam too suddenly, and sent such a severe jerk through the front carriages as to cause the leading wheels of the sixth carriage to mount the rail. This would make the carriage turn slightly round, and the trailing wheels then probably fell through; the couplings still holding, the trailing wheels would burst the road, and the following carriages would naturally fall through. I don't think the speed could have been at all excessive, probably not twenty miles an hour, or else the carriages would have telescoped into each other, and the damage to life and stock would have been much greater. The Locomotive Superintendent has, I am aware, been doing his best to make the drivers be more careful when putting on steam, but unless the buffing and draw-gear is sufficiently strong to admit of fairly tight coupling, it is most difficult to avoid the jerks caused by putting on steam too suddenly.

* * * * * *

(Signed) F. FIREBRACE, *Lieut-Colonel,*
Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Poona, 24th August 1889.

APPENDIX A.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 23rd July 1889.

No. 4070.

THE AGENT,
G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to my report No. 4019 of the 19th instant, as to the accident near Nándúra early in the morning of the 18th idem, I beg to say that the accident happened at a diverson which was being temporarily used in connection with the new doubling works.

The single line over the bridge at the place referred to (which will be the down line) has been used for a considerable time, and, in connection with the doubling works, the new up line has been laid over the bridge, and the traffic has been turned from the present single road (which is to be the down road) on to the road which will be the new up line, and over the bridge, and for some short distance beyond it the trains are running on the to be new up road. The accident occurred at about the spot where trains are brought back from this up line, thus temporarily used, on to the existing single line at the east or Jalamb end of the diversion.

This diversion has been used for some months on, as I understand, the authority of the Consulting Engineer, who sent a representive to inspect it before it was brought into use for traffic.

2. I find that the engine and brake and four third class carriages in front of the train kept on the rails.

Four 3rd class carriages and a 2nd class were derailed only, then a 1st class and a post office van were lying half-way down the bank almost on their sides, the following four 3rd class carriages were lying at the bottom of the bank also on their sides, another 3rd class carriage was half-way down the bank, while one 3rd class carriage, a road van and the rear brake van were simply derailed.

3. The train was a heavy one, being very full of passengers, who were returning from the Pandharpur fair.

We carried a considerable number to the fair, though not so many as in previous years owing to the prevalence and the fear of cholera.

4. You have been already advised that twenty native and one European 3rd class passengers were injured; but the statement, signed jointly by the Government Apothecary of the Civil Dispensary at Shegaon and the Company's Apothecary at Badnera, shows twenty-one natives and one woman (with a European name). Six of these are marked as having received serious injuries; all the rest are marked as slight injuries.

In addition to these, a European named William Staines, also complained of a bruise on his neck and another on his hip; but they were only slight, as he was able to help in getting out the passengers, which he did with great kindness.

I enclose a copy of the list* of all who complained and who were treated by the medical staff. Staines' name is not entered on this list. Nine of the injured passengers were women; they were all 3rd class passengers.

* Not printed.

After being attended to, they all insisted upon going to their homes.

5. The steps taken to put the road right and get the passengers through were promptly carried out, and by three or four o'clock in the afternoon trains were allowed to pass slowly over the spot, and in the course of a few hours afterwards the road was stated to be all right and trains resumed their ordinary running.

* * * * * *

7. I do not propose to delay this report for my final report about the accident, the papers now before me not being complete. I will make the final report as quickly as possible.

8. But with regard to the remark that some previous train must have strained the road, I may say that I understand that the Permanent-way Inspector's statement is to the effect that the road at this point had been specially examined by him and gauged three days before the accident; also that he had lorried over it about nine hours before the accident (that is, about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th) and had found it right; for, he says, if it had not been right to gauge, the wheels of his lorry would have dropped between the rails.

After the Inspector had lorried over the spot *three* trains passed before the accident occurred, namely, *first*, the Up Special Inspection Train in which yourself, the Consulting Engineer, the Chief Engineer, the Locomotive Superintendent, and myself travelled; *second*, the No. 92 Up Goods Train due at the spot at about half-past six, but which was delayed for the special to precede it; and *third*, the No. 51 Down Goods Train due at the place at about ten o'clock.

The special train ran tolerably fast. The two goods trains ran at ordinary speed.

9. The train to which the mishap occurred was running at just about right time. The driver said he left Nándúra four minutes late, and that he

passed on to the diversion at ten miles an hour, but that, upon getting on to the straight line on the diversion, he was going at from twelve to fifteen miles an hour.

Yours truly,

(Signed) HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

APPENDIX B.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 10th August 1889.

No. 4431.

THE AGENT,

G. I. P. Railway.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to my letter No. 4070 of the 23rd ultimo, as to the accident to the No. 197 Down Passenger Train between Jalamb and Nándúra on the 18th idem, I beg to say that I have now received the further information as to the occurrence which enables me, so far, to complete the report of the case.

I enclose a copy of the summary and of the evidence taken at the joint enquiry held at Nándúra Station on Saturday, the 20th July, and also of the joint finding then arrived at.

2. The Chief Engineer and the Locomotive Superintendent and myself met on Wednesday, the 7th instant, and discussed the matter very fully, and we then saw and questioned some of the members of the staff of the three departments who could throw light upon, or give further information about, the case.

3. I have little to add to what was said in my letter No. 4070 of the 23rd ultimo and previous reports as to what may be called the circumstances and details of the accident. They appear to have been correctly stated therein, except that, from the position of the first marks on the rails which show derailment, it seems to be clear that it must have occurred at from 120 to 150 feet before the train reached the spot where the diversion comes back on to the down road, and not at that spot, as was at one time supposed, and as was stated in the first paragraph of my report No. 4070.

4. I find that the damage to the permanent-way is estimated at about R1,460 and to the rolling-stock at about R7,735. I enclose copies of the statements* giving the details of these damages.

* Not printed.

5. In addition to these damages, the telegraph wires were broken in the accident, but the cost of repairs would be hardly more than nominal.

The most serious part of the telegraph breakages was the interruption in the communication, causing delay to messages, and in getting information. The first telegrams about the accident had to be sent by the Government wires.

6. In regard to the injury to the passengers I find that Mr. Wright, the Traffic Inspector, who was in the train, and was riding in the carriage, part of

which is used by the Post Office, which was one of those that were overturned, received some bruises, but fortunately they were only slight. Mr. Wright did his best to re-assure the passengers, and organised and superintended and helped in the steps taken to extricate and relieve them.

7. You may possibly have seen a reference to the accident in the *Times of India* of the 25th ultimo, in which mention is made of a rumour that three or four of the passengers had since died from the injuries they had received. It is added that the rumour required confirmation.

I only refer to it in order to say that, so far as we know, there has been no such result of the injuries, and I hope that we may not have to report any fatal termination in any case.

We have made, with some caution, some enquiry as to the several cases of injury, and I find that there are none that are likely to prove very serious; in fact, that except in two or three cases the passengers are well again.

8. I think I have thus advised you of all the matters so far connected with the occurrence to which I need refer.

I shall be glad if you will let me see a copy of the report of the Deputy Consulting Engineer, Mr. Sivewright, who was present at the enquiry on the 20th ultimo.

9. You are aware of the position of matters before the mishap when you passed the place with the Consulting Engineer and other of the Company's officers in the Up Special Inspection Train between six and seven o'clock in the evening on the 17th ultimo, only a few hours before the accident.

It should be borne in mind that the jerk which was felt in that train when it passed, as an Up Train over the curve on to the diversion, at the Nágpur end of it was at a spot which was from 120 to 150 feet from the place where the carriages first left the rails with the Down Train which had not passed over the curve where the jerk was felt in the inspection train, and further, that the engine and some of the carriages of the train that met with the accident passed safely over the curve where the jerk was felt in the inspection train.

10. The speed of the inspection train at this place has been variously estimated to have been thirty, thirty-five, forty and even more than forty miles an hour. I find from the records, which are apparently quite reliable, that it took twenty-five minutes to run that train, the distance (eight miles) from Jalamb to Nándúra (between which places the diversion is situated); and as that is not quite twenty miles an hour, the speed is not likely to have been at any part of that distance more than about twenty-five miles an hour.

But twenty-five or even thirty or thirty-five miles an hour cannot be said to have been excessive speed for such a light train as that.

11. Two causes have been considered as likely to have contributed to the accident.

One is the condition of the road.

The other is an impression that the train which met with the accident was going too fast.

12. As to the speed, the driver states that when he got on the straight part of the diversion he gave steam to the engine, and he thinks that the speed was increased from twelve to fifteen miles an hour. I should think it likely that the fifteen miles was somewhat exceeded, but not to any great extent, for there was neither time nor distance for the train to get up any high speed. The driver states that he considers that he was justified, under the instructions he had, in the course he took.

I am of opinion, also, that the damages, though considerable, show that there cannot have been any great speed; for if there had been, both the passengers and the stock would have suffered much more seriously than they did. A sum of less than eight thousand rupees for the repair of fifteen carriages that have passed through such an experience as these did can hardly be considered as a very large amount, and the injuries to the passengers are far less serious than might have been expected, or than would almost certainly have occurred, if there had been any great speed.

The speed, therefore, does not appear to account for the mishap, and I am inclined to think that it had but little to do with it.

13. As to the other possible cause, namely, the condition of the road, it is difficult to say how much of its state after the accident was caused by the accident rather than led to it.

I cannot help thinking that the heavy rain, of which we had experience for some hours before we passed the place, and which, we hear, was renewed after we had passed, must have had some effect on the road. The diversion is on a comparatively new road, which has not had the test of a monsoon over it.

It is right also to say that at the spot where the carriages first left the line, those who were in the inspection train, some seven or eight hours earlier than the accident, did not notice anything the matter, although they were tolerably certain to have done so if there had been any glaring defect, seeing that the jerk at the curve had arrested attention, and some of them were actually watching the road.

14. There are no fixed signals at the diversion, and therefore, in accordance with usual rule in such cases, the hand signal referred to in the Chief Engineer's report was shown by signalmen appointed and controlled by the Engineer's Department. The evidence of the two signalmen was so contradictory, caused apparently by their not being able to understand clearly the questions put to them, that it was quite unreliable.

15. The Chief Engineer had shown me his report No. 7531 of the 9th instant, to your address, about this matter, and I agree generally with what he has said in it.

16. I am of opinion that none of the train or traffic staff can be held to be, in any way, responsible for the accident, or to have contributed to it.

Yours truly,

(Signed) HENRY CONDER,

General Traffic Manager.

APPENDIX C.

Particulars of a joint enquiry held at Nándúra Station on Saturday, the 20th July 1889, in reference to derailment of 197 Down Passenger leaving Bhusáwal on Wednesday night, the 17th instant, at 11-30 P.M., at mileage 372½.

PRESENT:

MESSRS. R. SIVEWRIGHT, Offg. Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government.

C. WEST, District Resident Engineer.

J. GARRATT, District Traffic Superintendent.

T. C. BONNER, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent.

The following witnesses were examined :—

1. William Glover, Driver of 197 Down Passenger.
2. E. Green, Head Guard, 197 Down Passenger.
3. J. Wright, Traffic Inspector.
4. H. Hart, P. W. Inspector.
5. Essoo Pandoba, Signalman, mileage 327½.

Summary.

It would appear that 197 Down Passenger left Bhusáwal right time on night of 17th instant, made up of 20 vehicles, in following order :—One brake van, eight 3rd class carriages, one 2nd class, one 1st class, one post office van, six 3rd class carriages, one road van, and one brake van.

The train was in charge of Guard E. Green with C. Oliver as second guard. The train proceeded all right to Nándúra and left that station at 1-56 A.M. for Jalamb. That on arrival at mileage 327½ the train became derailed owing to the bursting of the road on the diversion curve at east of Jalamb end of girder bridge, leaving it in the following position :—The engine, front brake and four 3rd class carriages following kept the road. Third class Nos. 258, 324, 1252, 2019, and 2nd class 1008 were derailed.

The above were all coupled together and standing between telegraph posts 327-14½ and 327-15½. The space between 327-14½ and 327-13 was clear, but between 327-13 and 12 1st class 27 and post office carriage 494 were lying half-way down the bank almost on their sides, and 3rd class 747, 1249, 159, and 576 were lying at bottom of embankment on their sides, third class 347 half down the bank and 3rd class 2021, road van 2824 and brake van 1303 derailed but on the top. That the train became derailed at telegraph post 327-11½, and for a couple of rail lengths the road appears to have opened out, and from this point the road was badly broken up for about three telegraph posts. The evidence of the Permanent-way Inspector shows that this road had been specially examined and gauged three days previously, and also that he had lorried over it the same evening about nine hours before the accident, and found it all correct. The members of the Committee carefully examined the road and found at the point of derailment the gauge was 2½ inches wide. Had the road been in this condition at the time the Inspector passed over, it must have been detected as his lorry would have dropped between the rails. The marks made by the shifting of chairs and bearing plates were very plain, evidently very recent and could not have escaped the Inspector's attention. After the Inspector lorried over the diversion, three trains passed before the accident, namely, the Inspection Up Special, No. 92 Up Goods, and No. 51 Down Goods, and the widening of the gauge must have occurred during this time. The special train appears to have run on to the diversion very fast and may have strained the road, as the curves were not laid with sufficient cant for high speed.

Finding.

We find on examination of the road at the point of derailment that the gauge was gradually opened from zero to 2½ inches on outer curve of diversion at east end of bridge at 327-11½ mileage, at which point the train became derailed. There is absolutely no evidence to account for the widening of this gauge. We find that the speed was in excess of the cautious driving notice for this point, but we also consider that this speed alone was not sufficient to account for this

derailment, except on the supposition that some previous train had passed over this point at an excessive speed and strained the road.

(Signed) T. W. BONNER,
Assistant Locomotive Superintendent.

(„) J. GARRATT,
District Traffic Superintendent.

(„) C. WEST,
District Engineer.

1st Witness, William Glover.

I was the driver in charge of 197 Down Passenger from Bhusáwal to Badnera. On Wednesday night, the 17th instant, I left Bhusáwal right time, and came on all right to Nándúra, which station I left at 1-56 A.M. or four minutes late. About ½ or ¾ of a mile from mileage 327¼ I whistled for a signal and a green light was shown. I passed this mileage at about ten miles an hour. When at the bridge I exchanged signals with my guards and put on steam. Before getting on to the straight over the diversion I was going from twelve to fifteen miles an hour. Just before coming off the diversion I felt my engine oscillate, and I shut off steam and looked back and immediately felt a jerk and saw the train was derailed. I then put on steam in order to tighten the couplings, and in a few seconds I shut off gradually and brought the train to a stand. I pulled the train up at mileage 327·15. I put on steam for the purpose of keeping the train from going down the embankment. On coming to a stand I found that the brake and four succeeding vehicles remained on the road. After waiting about twenty minutes I received orders from Mr. Wright, the Traffic Inspector, to proceed at once to Jalamb with the front brake and three 3rds. I have been a driver for 8 or 9 years, and in the service of the Company 13 years.

Questioned.—I did not understand that I was to retain the speed of ten miles an hour after passing mileage 327¼, and my line clear ticket was endorsed "Speed ten miles an hour at 327¼." I came over this diversion with the 82 Up Passenger on the night or early morning of 13th, when I did not notice any oscillation or anything unusual at this point.

Guard E. Green.

I am a Head Passenger Guard on the G. I. P. Railway. I was in charge of 197 Down Passenger on night of 17th instant from Bhusáwal to Badnera. I left Bhusáwal right time. My train consisted of 21 vehicles on leaving Bhusáwal, one of which was detached at Nádgaon. I came on all right to Nándúra, and left that station at 1-56 A.M. or four minutes late. We proceeded all right to mileage 327½. After passing the level-crossing gate the driver whistled and shut off steam. We passed mileage 327½ about ten or twelve miles an hour. On passing the bridge I gave all right signal to the driver on getting same from my second guard. On leaving diversion I felt a severe jerk and was knocked forward against the brake handle. The train shortly came to a stand. I was looking out when the driver came up and said he thought something was off the road, and on getting out I found the train derailed in the following position:—

The engine, brake and four 3rds were on the rails; three 3rd class and one 2nd were derailed but on the bank. The couplings of these carriages remained in tact. The 1st class and postal van were lying half-way down the bank on their sides, four 3rds were lying at the bottom of the bank on their sides, another 3rd partly down the embankment, and one third road van and rear brake were derailed on the top of embankment. I assisted in getting out the passengers and then worked under orders of Mr Wright.

Mr. Wright.

I am Traffic Inspector on the Nágpur District. I was travelling in 197 Down on night of Wednesday the 17th instant. I was travelling in the Post Office van and was awakened by a severe jerk. The carriage oscillated very much and then fell over on its side, partly down the embankment. I forced the upper-door open and got out. The guard at this time came up and I took his lamp and went to the top of the 3rd class carriages which were down the embankment to ascertain if any one was killed and to reassure the passengers. I examined all the derailed carriages, the 3rds contained from 30 to 40 passengers each. Then with the assistance of Guard Green, two 3rd class European passengers and a police sepoy, I extricated all the passengers, which was completed about 3-45 P.M. I found about 20 passengers more or less injured; as soon as daylight came the whole of the passengers were transferred to the carriages of 82 Up and left the scene of accident at 8-20 A.M. There was a distance of about 350 feet between the 1st class and the rear of the front portion of the train remaining on embankment. I last passed over this point in the inspection special train on the up journey the evening of 17th about 7 P.M. The signalman was then standing on the west side of bridge, about mileage 327-9 The driver appeared to reduce speed on coming on to the diversion at east end. I did not then notice anything unusual at this point.

H. Hart, P. W. Inspector.

I laid the diversion at 327·33 on 7th April. I examined the diversion by gauging it and testing the cant of the curves with a level three days before the accident and found it all right, the cant being 2½ inches in the centre of the curve. During the time the diversion has been worked, I have not found the gauge wider at all, and I have not had to respike any of the sleepers. I lorried over the diversion on the afternoon of 17th about two hours before the Special Inpection Train. I saw nothing wrong with the road, the rails where the accident occurred have not been moved since the accident. There is one signalman on duty at this bridge. He has orders to show his signal at the end of the diversion to which a train is approaching, and I have noticed that he generally does this.

Essoo Pandoba, Signalman on duty at 327·33 on nights of 17th and 18th July, says that the train that met with the accident passed him at high speed and did not reduce speed as usual.

APPENDIX D.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Chief Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 20th July 1889.

No. 6816.

THE AGENT.

DEAR SIR,

Accident to 197 Down Passenger Train at mileage 327·33, Nágpur Branch, on the 18th instant.

This occurred at the Nágpur end of a diversion of the main line from the Down (old) to the Up (newly made for double line) side over a bridge, the mileage of which is given above. The diversion was inspected and passed by a representative of the Consulting Engineer, Mr. Sivewright, on the 8th April, so that it has worked safely for a period of over three months.

On the 16th instant Colonel Firebrace inspected the bridge, which has, in connection with the doubling of the line, been converted from a single line bridge of six 30-feet girder openings carried by masonry piers into a double line bridge of two 52-feet and three 30-feet girders carried by new screw pile piers and the old abutments. He on that day arranged for his Deputy to be present three days later to test the bridge and sanction the re-diversion of traffic over the down line side. My inspection carriage in which Colonel Firebrace travelled was at the rear of the train, so that after we left the bridge we continued for some distance to obtain a good view of the diversion of the line over it, but neither of us observed any defect. Late on the following evening when returning from Nágpur we passed over the diversion at a speed exceeding, I think, forty miles an hour, and as we did so, our carraige, still at the rear of the train, received a violent jolt, which we attributed to excessive sharpness of the curve at its junction with the straight portion of the line. Neither the jolt nor the apparent defect was so bad as to suggest that they were calculated to produce an accident to trains travelling at ordinary speed, and at the time I considered that the jolt we experienced had been accentuated by our very rapid passage over the place. I nevertheless realized that the place required attention, and at the next station I despatched a telegram to the Resident Engineer and Permanent-way Inspector, instructing them to ease the curve early next morning.

Our Inspection Special was followed by an Up Goods Train, and the next to pass over the diversion was that to which the accident occurred.

The engine, front brake and three 3rd class carriages passed the defective spot safely and remained on the rails; but the remaining vehicles—one 2nd, one 1st, one post office, nine 3rd class, and the rear brake van—all left the metals, seven of the carriages being precipitated down the bank 9 feet in height, where they lay on their sides.

Providentially no one was killed, though some twenty passengers were more or less injured.

Mr. Mallet, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, who was travelling from Nágpur to be present at our meeting with the Indian Midland Railway officials at Itársi, was on the spot soon after the accident occurred, and he tells me that in his opinion the accident was caused by pine sleepers so defective as to permit of the gauge spreading. He considers too that the train must have been going at an excessive rate of speed.

I must, however, defer reporting to you more definitely on these points until I obtain further information from the District Engineer and know the result of the joint enquiry which is to be held to-day.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. G. H. COLLISTER,

for Chief Engineer.

APPENDIX E.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
Bombay, 9th August, 1889.

No. 7534.

THE AGENT,
G. I. P. Railway.

DEAR SIR,

In continuation of my No. 6816 of 20th ultimo, *re* accident to 197 Down Nágpur Passenger Train on the morning of 18th idem, I have to report further. My above was incorrect in two respects.

1. I stated the height of the bank where the accident occurred as being about 9 feet, whereas it is about 6 feet only.

2. I stated that our inspection special was followed by an Up Goods Train, and that the next to pass over the diversion was the passenger train to which the accident occurred. But two goods trains passed the place, one which followed soon after the inspection train on its upward journey, another down at about 10 P.M., and then the ill-fated passenger train.

3. The accident occurred on a diversion, from the old down line side over the up line side of a bridge which was being reconstructed in connection with the doubling. The gradient of the main line and of the diversion is 1 in 1,000 falling towards Nágpur. The line on either side of the diversion is straight for a long distance.

4. The accompanying diagram* will more clearly than words explain its position and those of the several points that will be referred to by me.

* Not printed.

5. The diversion was formed partly (*a* to *x* and *x* to *h*) of the old material in the down line, iron rails laid in 1864, and pine sleepers with iron bearing plates laid in 1884; and (*x* to *x'*) 30 feet steel rails and right and left pot sleepers, never until the diversion was opened, run over.

6. The diversion from (*a*) to (*h*) is 1,466 feet long. The sharpest curve between (*a*) and the bridge is about 3,000 feet radius, and such parts of the curves between the bridge and (*h*) as were not disturbed by the accident were found to be of not less than 2,500 feet radius.

7. The super-elevation of the outer rail is said to have been maintained at 2½″ at the middles of the curves, decreasing of course towards their ends.

8. The road was fairly but not fully boxed up with excellent ballast.

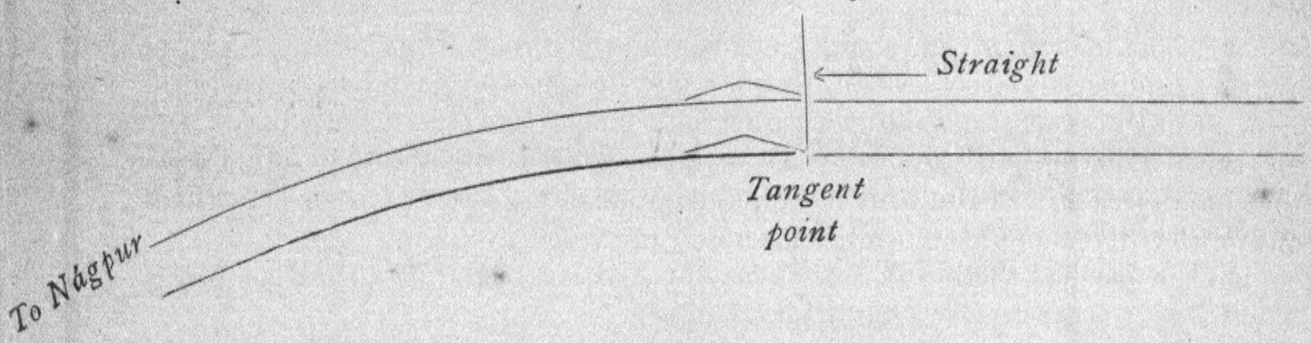
9. The diversion was inspected and passed by Mr. Sivewright, Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government, on the 8th April last.

10. From the 8th April to the 2nd June there was a caution notice ordering speed of ten miles an hour between 327¼ and 328½ mileage, which included this as well as another diversion. From the 2nd June the foregoing was cancelled and in its place was issued a caution notice ordering reduced speed to ten miles an hour at 327¼ mileage. A caution hand-signal was exhibited day and night.

11. On the 16th ultimo proceeding from Bhusáwal to Nágpur our inspection train ran slowly over the diversion and stopped, when Colonel Firebrace and I examined the newly finished bridgework, and he arranged for it to be tested three days later. Upon getting into my carriage at the rear of the train again and drawing slowly off the diversion, we continued for some little distance to hold a good view of it, and I certainly noticed nothing wrong with the curves.

12. Next evening on our return journey we ran over the diversion at a speed estimated by various members of our party as from thirty to forty miles an hour.

13. Colonel Firebrace, Mr. Jackson, and I were sitting in the rear verandah of my carriage which was at the tail of the train, and at the moment we left the straight and entered the curve we felt a severe jolt and at once discovered that



it had been produced by a most apparent "kink" at the tangent point (*h*) on accompaying diagram.

14. The above sketch in which the red lines indicate the "kink" does not greatly exaggerate what we, or to be more reserved, what I saw. In my own mind there is not the slightest doubt that the one single jolt which we felt occurred at the tangent point.

15. Excepting it there was no remarkable jolting, swaying, grinding or uneasy running over any other part of the diversion, and what little rocking there was I put down to the necessarily frequent changes of cant, emphasized by the speed at which we were travelling. I considered, too, that a train travelling at ordinary speed would only in a reduced degree feel the effect of the kink at the tangent point. Had I observed anything really seriously wrong, my telegram from the Nándúra Station would have been of a far more peremptory and urgent nature.

16. No. 197 Down Nágpur Passenger left Nándúra at 1-56 A.M. or four minutes late on 18th ultimo. According to the driver's evidence on approaching the diversion he whistled for a signal, and a green light was shown, whereupon he reduced speed to ten miles an hour on entering the diversion, and when his engine reached the straight of the diversion over the bridge and he had exchanged signals with the guards, he gave her steam again. When nearing the Nágpur end of the diversion running, he says, at about twelve or fifteen miles an hour, he felt the engine oscillate and then a severe jerk. He then shut off steam, but seeing that some carriages had left the road he put it on again, to keep the train straight, and then, as soon as he could, pulled up. The engine stopped at a point 936 feet beyond the spot where the first marks of derailment were found.

17. The engine, front brake van, four 3rd class carriages remained on the rails, then, attached to them with unbroken couplings, came four 3rd and one 2nd class carriages off the rails, then, after a gap of 355 feet, came one 1st class and one postal carriage half-way down the bank and almost on their sides, four 3rd class quite on their sides at bottom of bank, one 3rd class half-way down the bank, and one 3rd class, one road van and brake van derailed, but on the formation.

18. A joint enquiry into the accident was held, at which were present the District Engineer, the Assistant Locomotive Suprintendent, the District Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. Sivewright, Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government.

19. Copies of the evidence taken and of the finding are herewith sent.

20. The exact mileage of the bridge is 327 miles 38 chains. The driver in evidence states that his line clear ticket bore the endorsement "*speed 10 miles an hour at 327¼*" (which is equivalent to 327 miles 20 chains), and that he did not understand that he was to retain the speed of ten miles an hour after passing 327¼.

21. The inaccurate and insufficient wording of the caution notice, as given by the Engineer to the Traffic Department, might well have led drivers into error as to the precise place under protection, but in this case it did not do so, for the driver appears to have been well acquainted with the spot, as he says that on approaching it he whistled for and obtained a signal and then proceeded on to the diversion at ten miles an hour, increased to fifteen miles after his engine had reached the bridge.

22. The head guard corroborates the evidence of the driver as to speed.

23. Mr. Wright, the Traffic Inspector, was asleep, and can say nothing on this point.

24. Essoo Pandoba, signalman, says the train passed him at high speed and did not reduce speed as usual. This evidence is not of much value.

25. Judging by the positions of the engine and the rear brake after the accident, and the place of first derailment, I consider the train must have been running at a greater speed than stipulated in the caution notice, but to what extent we shall probably never be able to ascertain.

26. The Permanent-way Inspector who laid the diversion gives evidence that he examined the road testing its gauge and the cant on curves three days before the accident, finding it all right. That during the time the diversion has been run over he has not found the gauge widen. That he has not found it necessary to re-spike any of the chairs, that he lorried over the place on the 17th about two hours before the special inspection train passed, and saw nothing wrong with the road.

27. This is all the oral evidence we have.

28. The condition of the road after the accident produced indisputable evidence that the first marks of wheels off the rails were found at a spot 464 feet from east abutment of bridge, *i.e.*, on a curve, the radius and cant of which are said to have been not less than 2,500 feet and 2½″ respectively.

29. This fixes the spot as being between 120 and 150 feet on the Bhusáwal side of the spot [(*h*) on diagram], where I in the inspection train felt the jolt or jerk on the evening of the 17th.

30. The road being destroyed for some distance on either side of (*h*) it was impossible to fix the exact position of the tangent point, hence the want of precise definition in regard to its distance from the point of derailment.

31. The first sign of a vehicle having got off was discovered by the middle of a rail on the left or outer side of the curve where the gauge was found 2½″ wide.

From this point backwards the widening of gauge gradually decreased, until at a distance from it of *about* 30 feet (*i.e.*, up to 437 from abutment of bridge, see diagram) the gauge was found correct.

Forward from the first marks the chairs under the right hand or inner rail, were broken after passing three or four sleepers, and the rail was forced out, making the gauge 6 or 7 inches wide; but under the left or outer rail no chairs were broken, and the movement of the bearing plates on the sleepers plainly

showed the widening as being 2½″ at point of derailment, lessening to nothing at the 10th and 12th sleeper forward.

32. This gives the widening of gauge as extending for about a length of 60 feet, that is, 30 feet on either side of point of first marks of derailment, and leaving a length of at least 100′ or 120′ (according to whether the tangent point (*h*) was 120′ or 150′ from point of derailment) of the diversion true to gauge, and over which the foremost part of the train travelled safely. The five vehicles at the rear of the foremost portion were probably derailed when the rear portion was running down the bank and before the severance of the couplings.

33. At the enquiry the chairs were removed from those sleepers where the chairs under the left hand rail had moved more than an inch, and it was found that the spikes were bent, some of them to an angle of 45°, and the spike holes were elongated. Every spike was in its place, none were broken, only two were in any degree reduced in thickness by rust, yet all were bent, adducing an incontestable fact that the wood of the sleepers had been hard enough to very strongly resist the action which caused the spreading of the road.

34. Several sleepers, including those under the rails where the carriages first left the road, were sawn in two and showed perfect soundness, so did those which had been crushed and split by the passage over them of derailed wheels. I have seen several of them.

35. At the enquiry the cant of the curve at the point where the first marks of derailment appeared was found to be less than 1″.

36. There are not, I think, further details in connection with the construction of the diversion, description of the accident, on the conduct of those servants of the Company who are directly associated with it, that I need give you, and after quoting the finding of the joint enquiry, I will proceed to analyse such information as we have, and offer my opinion upon what I cannot but feel is a question of extreme complexity.

37. The District Engineer, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, and District Traffic Superintendent, record as follows :—

> "We find on examination of the road at the point of derailment that the gauge was gradually opened from zero to 2½ inches on outer curve of diversion at east end of bridge at 327 miles 11½ telegraph posts, at which point the train became derailed. There is absolutely no evidence to account for the widening of this gauge.
>
> "We find that the speed was in excess of the cautious driving notice for this point; but we consider that this speed alone was not sufficient to account for this derailment, except on the supposition that some previous train had passed over this point at an excessive speed and strained the road."

38. There can be no doubt that the immediate cause of the accident was the widening of gauge due to the comparatively weak pine sleepers yielding to the pressure exerted by passing trains against the outer rail of the curve and to the bending of the spikes securing the chairs to them, and probably, but I will not say undoubtedly, to insufficiency of super-elevation of outer rail.

39. I believe the accident would not have occurred had a stronger class of sleeper been in the road.

40. I hope I may not be understood to cast any reflection upon the officers who are responsible for having used pine sleepers for this particular work.

41. Mr. Mallet, Consulting Engineer to Government, Central Provinces, who was on the spot soon after the accident occurred, said he would never have rejected the sleepers for such a work. We have satisfactory evidence that they were perfectly sound. The resistance that they offered to the bending spikes is of itself a great testimony of their soundness.

42. We have used, and I believe there are now in the road, pine sleepers which are subjected to strains even more severe than it was contemplated those in this diversion, under the cautious running notice, would have to endure.

43. Although in the light of recent events—a light which will hereafter guide me in the construction of diversions—I say that stronger sleepers would probably have prevented the accident, I cannot attribute to the officers, who in this case used pine, any blame. I think no Engineer would, under the circumstances, have rejected them.

44. Regarding the cant on the curves of the diversion, although I attach no great credence to the Inspector's assertion that he tested and found it accurate, I may express opinion that our very fast special having traversed them safely justifies the impression that there could have been nothing seriously defective in either the alignment or cant of the curves, but that insufficiency of cant for trains running at very high speed may have accelerated the tendency of such to force the gauge.

45. In the finding the members of the enquiry insinuate that the special inspection train had initiated the defect which caused the accident.

46. The District Engineer has in most unqualified terms expressed such belief. He argues that the elongation of the spike holes and the cutting of the bearing plates along the surface of the sleepers had the appearance of having been affected by one action, or, as it were, one blow, and that there were no signs to show that the widening of gauge had been gradual and caused by successive blows imparted by many trains.

47. I cannot endorse this theory.

48. I, at the extreme rear of the train, felt but one jerk at a place 120 or 150 feet before reaching the spot where the derailment occurred, and I detected no defect on any other part of the diversion.

49. The Traffic Inspector, who was in one of the carriages of the special, has recorded that he noticed nothing unusual in passing over the diversion.

50. But, supposing the special had burst the road, would it not be more reasonable to suppose that one of the engines of the three trains that passed over the diversion would have dropped in where the gauge was wide instead of a light carriage?

51. Is it credible that a special conveying the Consulting Engineer to Government and the chief officials of the Railway, and the ill-fated passenger train, were the only one that traversed the diversion at high speed? I think not.

52. I am of opinion that the gauge had been gradually forced by many trains running at speed in excess of the limited ten miles an hour; that the increasing defect had not been detected by the Inspector; and because we have no evidence to prove that at the first point of derailment the gauge, though widened, was sufficiently so to allow a wheel to simply drop in between the rails, I think there is ground for suspicion that there may have been an accessory cause—perhaps a strong jerk or blow imparted by bad driving.

53. The damage to permanent-way was :—

11 Iron 24-feet rails bent.
279 Pine sleepers broken and split.
480 Ordinary chairs broken.
480 Bearing plates broken and split.
900 Spikes.
110 Fish-plates broken.
228 Fish-bolts broken.
480 Wooden keys broken.

Estimated value—R 1,460.

Yours truly,
(Signed) H. WENDEN,
Chief Engineer.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1890.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	.	...	...	10 10	11 1	13 7	14 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	14 9
Tavoy	...	...	...		11 13	11 13	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14⅔	17 14⅔
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 8	20 8
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	7 6	7 2	...	...	12 1	11 12	13 4	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	11 12	...	...	...	...	280 0	250 0	14 12	14 3
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	12 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 9	17 3	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	9 7	...	...	...	...	196 15	196 15	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	9 9	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	9 7	9 7
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	8 2	...	8 2	8 2	450 0	450 0	15 0	14 0
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	..	...	183 8	183 8	17 11	17 11
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	11 12	12 14	14 12	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	9 0	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	18 14⅔
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	11 3	11 3	...	...	11 11	11 11	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	16 0	...	...	...	...	392 0	392 0	11 3	11 3
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	9 10	9 10	...	...	10 5	10 5	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	15 4	17 9	8 10	8 4	70 0	60 0	12 7	15 3
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	..	...	...	24 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 0	16 0
Kyaukpyu	...	..	...	...	19 6	20 0	20 2	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	*	*	...	...	350 0	350 0	19 8	19 8
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 8	140 0	140 0	13 0	13 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	..	...	108 0	108 0	9 12	9 12
Cachar	9 6⅔	9 2½	...	...	11 6⅔	10 5	13 5⅓	12 4⅔	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4⅔	13 5½	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 11	9 13
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	5 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 7	6 7
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	20 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Kamrup	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	6 8	16 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	12 12	14 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	8 0	9 0
Nowgong	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 8
Lakhimpur	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	4 0	8 0

Bengal—																												
Eastern hill tracts—																												
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 7	13 5	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	6 0	6 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	4 4	4 4
Eastern—																												
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	15 4	...	...	12 4‡	11 4	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Tipperah	14 9¾	14 9¾	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 6¾	8 6¾	...	...	9 11	9 8¾
Dacca	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Mymensingh	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 8	9 8
Deltaic—																												
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	8 0
24-Pergunnahs	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4
Midnapore	14 0	14 0	15 0	17 8	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 2	10 3
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	14 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 8	...	...	13 4	13 4	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Calcutta	13 4	13 5	17 8	17 8	8 11	8 14	13 11	13 9	21 7	20 0	16 2	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 5	16 15	17 0	18 2	18 0	16 11	16 13	100 0	100 0	10 5	10 5
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	15 0	15 0	20 0	19 0	11 14	12 5	13 5	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	21 5½	...	...	19 0	17 12	...	...	9 13	9 13
Jessore	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	10 8	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	14 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8
Central—																												
Bankoora	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	17 8	17 8	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	21 4	20 8	280 0	280 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	15 4	14 8	...	...	12 12	13 8	15 9	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 0
Beerbhoom	18 0	16 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 12	...	...	13 8	19 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Moorshedabad	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	21 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	18 12	18 0	...	...	6 12	6 14	14 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 0	...	...	18 12	18 12	200 0	200 0	8 11½	8 11½
Bogra	13 8	13 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahye	17 4	16 8	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 12	13 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	21 0	...	...	18 8	17 5	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Maldah	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Northern—																												
Rungpore	13 5	13 5	...	...	9 6	9 7	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	10 10	9 7	100 0	100 0	9 6	8 14
Dinagepore	19 4	19 4	14 8	...	15 0	13 3	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Jalpáiguri	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	128 0	128 0	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0
Orissa—																												
Pooree	13 2	11 13	...	...	17 1	14 7	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	13 2	15 12	80 0	80 0	11 13	11 13
Cuttack	11 13	14 7	...	...	10 8	10 8	18 6	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	19 11	19 11	80 0	80 0	8 0	11 0
Balasore	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Chota-Nagpur—																												
Singhbhoom	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8
Manbhoom	13 0	13 5	20 0	30 0	14 0	14 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	32 0	29 0	19 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Lohardugga	8 0 to 14 0	9 0 to 14 0	18 0	28 0	14 0	14 8	16 0 to 18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	§	§	...	...	12 12	15 8	30 0	34 0	18 0 to 27 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 12
Hazáribágh	13 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	28 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0

* R1 per 100 cobs. ‡ Khesari. § Not sold.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1890—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Ch. S	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Benar, south—																										
Monghyr	17 13	17 13	23 1	23 1	15 12	15 12	17 13	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 1	25 14	21 0	21 0	23 1	23 1	147 0	147 0	9 12	10 4
Gya	17 8	17 8	24 0	24 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	..	...	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Patna	15 8 to 17 8	15 8 to 17 0	24 8	25 0	10 0	10 8	16 14	17 8	18 0	19 0	...	15 0	28 0	30 0	18 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	...	22 0	23 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Benar, north—																										
Purneah	18 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	8 0
Bhágalpur	17 11	17 11	24 0	23 5	10 1 to 13 14	13 14	12 10 to 17 0	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	20 3	22 11	22 11	20 3	21 7	176 12	176 12	10 1	10 1
Durbhunga	16 8	16 8	26 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 8	.	...	...	22 0	24 0	24 0	...	14 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	16 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	20 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sarun	15 8	15 4	21 8	21 8	8 8	8 8	13 8	15 6	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 12	21 8	20 0	20 8	20 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Chumparun	16 0	16 0	28 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	...	26 0	25 0	22 8	24 0	23 0	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	17 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	100 0	80 0	10 0	9 8
Benares	14 14½	15 7	19 0	19 12	8 1½	8 11	11 15	13 4½	20 1	21 2	17 14	19 0	...	...	...	11 4	20 1	20 14	...	...	20 10	22 4	120 0	120 0	10 8½	10 0
Ghazipur	14 13	14 13	20 10	23 1	8 6	8 5	12 4	12 8	19 5	19 5	18 10	17 6	25 12	29 10	19 5	20 0	20 10	21 12	20 3	19 5	20 10	18 0	154 0	154 0	9 10	9 1
Jaunpur	16 0	16 0	21 10	21 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	...	..	23 8	23 8	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8
Allahabad	13 12	13 12	19 12	19 12	7 0	7 0	10 8	11 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 12	20 2	20 0	20 0	21 8	21 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	16 0	15 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	7 8	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	21 12	...	...	19 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 4
Fatehpur	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	10 12	10 12	14 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 4	...	...	28 4	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Hamirpur	17 4	14 12	23 8	22 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 8	21 14	23 8	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	25 4	23 0	...	...	32 0	29 8	140 0	140 0	10 4	11 0
Jalaun	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	16 12	16 8	21 8	23 0	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	19 0	21 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	150 0	150 0	11 12	11 8
Etáwah	17 4	16 0	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	13 0	14 0	23 0	23 4	22 0	23 4	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	23 8	24 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	15 0	16 0	22 8	22 0	6 0	6 4	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	24 0	25 0	130 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Mainpuri	17 5	17 0	22 4	23 0	4 8	4 8	12 0	12 4	16 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	..	...	22 4	23 0	...	24 0	24 8	27 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 0
Etah	17 12	17 0	24 4	25 8	6 8	6 8	10 8	11 8	16 4	17 4	15 12	16 4	24 4	23 4	10 4	10 12	24 4	23 4	27 4	28 4	20 8	21 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	18 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	29 0	29 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 4
Jhánsi	18 13½	19 8	28 .	30 0	7 12	7 12	12 4	12 4	26 5½	26 10½	22 4	22 4	...	...	...	...	22 6½	24 11½	...	...	26 4	26 4	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 8	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	20 8	20 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	17 8	18 8	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	15 8	14 8	21 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 4	23 8	...	.	25 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	16 8	15 15	21 12	22 8	5 4	5 4	10 0	10 0	20 8	20 8	20 8	21 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 8	23 4	24 8	25 8	25 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Bulandshahr	18 0	17 10	22 0	23 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	.	...	16 0	16 0	21 12	22 0	21 0	21 0	20 8	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 6	11 4
Meerut	17 0	16 8	21 8	24 0	5 8	5 8	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 8	21 8	22 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	15 4	15 4	21 0	20 12	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	23 4	23 4	...	.	21 8	21 12	155 0	155 0	10 4	10 6
Azamgarh	14 12	14 12	20 0	20 10	10 5	10 5	11 13	12 8	...	25 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	19 3	20 10	...	13 14	16 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	14 6	14 6	22 1	19 12	9 0	9 0	14 13	15 4	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	22 1	22 8	...	...	24 10	22 1	140 0	140 0	8 12	10 6
Basti	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	10 0	9 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	21 4	20 12	18 0	18 [illegible]	[illegible] 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahanpur	18 4	18 8	25 0	27 8	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	..	..			...	...	25 8	26 8	...	...	[illegible] 0	26 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	17 0	16 4	21 8	23 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	23 8	...	...	28 0	28 8	192 0	192 0	11 0	11 4
Pilibhit	17 4	16 4	27 8	27 8	12 8	13 12	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	25 10	23 6	27 8	27 8	26 4	26 4	160 0	160 0	10 14	11 4

Bareilly	15 10	14 11	21 14	21 14	5 0	3 12	11 14	11 14	16 4	17 8	16 4	16 4	...	...	15 0	15 0	21 14	20 10	21 4	20 10	17 8	16 4	150 0	150 0	10 10	10 10
Moradabad	16 0	16 8	22 8	25 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	16 8	18 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	20 8	20 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	150 0	150 0	11 8	11 8
Farat	16 4	16 4	27 8	27 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 8	17 8	17 8	...	..	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 8	27 8	25 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	16 5	16 0	21 6	22 8	11 0	11 4	12 15	13 4	.	..	...			..			19 2	20 0	.	20 4	22 8	22 8	135 0	135 0	10 10	10 11
Muzaffarnagar	17 2	16 8	23 2	23 2	6 9	6 9	11 10	11 9	18 9	18 9	14 4	15 5	14 4	14 4	13 2	13 2	20 14	20 14	20 14	20 14	13 2	13 2	132 0	132 0	11 2	11 4
Saháranpur	16 2	14 0	22 11	22 9	8 1	8 1	10 12	10 12	19 5½	19 5½	17 3	17 3	21 8	26 14	21 8	21 8	21 8	22 9	19 5½	19 5½	19 5½	19 5½	129 0	129 0	10 12	11 4½
Dehra Dun	15 0	15 0	22 8	24 0	6 0	6 0	10 4	10 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	..	..	20 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kumaun	10 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0		...	10 0	..	12 0	13 0	..	14 0	12 0	12 0		.	9 0‡	9 0‡	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Garhwal	15 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	11 0		...		..	22 0	22 0			10 0	10 0	..	.	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	16 5	16 5	22 8	22 8	11 13	12 8	12 13	13 8	...	...	..						22 5	23 8	.		16 0	16 0	190 0	180 0	9 10	9 10
Sultanpur	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	17 0	17 4	20 12	21 4	7 0	7 0	13 8	14 0	17 0	18 0	15 8	18 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	25 4	24 8	26 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	17 8	7 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0		..	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	16 12	16 12	21 10	21 4	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	19 0	19 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 10	21 12	20 0	20 8	25 8	25 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	18 8	18 0	24 0	26 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	.	...	.	...	..	..	...		26 0	26 0		..	16 0	16 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	15 12	15 12	21 0	22 0	10 14	11 0	12 12	13 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	21 12	21 8	20 0	21 0	22 4	22 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	16 4	16 4	22 8	21 0	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 8	19 0	17 8	18 0	26 0	26 0	18 0	19 0	22 12	22 0	20 0	20 8	23 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Gonda	17 0	16 4	12 8	22 8	11 0	11 8	14 8	14 8	21 8	21 8	16 12	18 8	23 0	24 0	14 0	16 0	23 4	22 0	21 8	23 8	24 8	22 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 8
Bahraich	17 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	.		26 0	26 0			25 0	25 0	23 0	22 0	26 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	18 12	16 8	26 0	24 8	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	22 8	20 0	18 8	23 0	26 0	19 0	19 0	26 0	24 8	24 0	22 8	27 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 12	10 12
Kheri	18 0	17 0	23 8	24 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 8	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partabgarh	16 14	16 4	25 10	25 0	7 8	8 2	10 0	10 0	23 12	23 12	13 12	15 0	..			...	21 0	18 12	23 2	23 2	21 14	21 12	...	.	14 0	13 10
Bánswára	21 4	18 19	20 0	16 4	8 9	7 8	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 0			..				23 8	22 8	30 0	30 0	15 0	15 0			10 10	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 8	12 1¾	18 5¾	17 15½	8 3½	8 3½	8 9½	8 9½	18 12	10 8¾	14 1	13 4½	*Nil*	*Nil*	13 4½	12 8	13 4½	14 1	18 12	18 5¾	10 15	11 5½	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6
Sirohee	13 0	13 0	19 8	16 0	6 4	6 8	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	..	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	15 0	14 12	21 11	21 0			8 0	9 0	20 0	20 8	19 1½	21 8	.	..	...	.	19 4	19 0					250 0	250 0	12 0	12 4
Ajmere	13 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	...	...		.	19 0	19 0	22 0	24 0		.	80 0	80 0	12 0	13 0
Abu	12 10	12 8	17 8	17 8	6 6	6 6	7 5	7 5	.		16 8	14 12	...	...	...		14 0	14 12	20 4	20 0	9 8	10 8	..		11 0	11 0
Kishengurh	14 4	14 0	22 0	21 8	9 0	7 0	10 0	8 8	21 4	21 8	17 0	18 0	...	...		..	19 0	20 0	21 0	21 8					13 0	13 8
Boondee	22 8	21 8	32 8	30 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	32 0	31 0			..	...	...	.	26 8	27 0				10 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Kotah	20 0	20 0	22 8	20 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	16 8	16 8	.	.			27 0	30 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	17 6½	17 11	24 0	25 14	10 6	8 14	11 5	11 12½	25 9	25 11½	16 1	16 1	.	..	15 7	15 7	22 4	24 2½	24 5	24 5	10 3	10 3	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	16 12	15 4	26 8	25 8	8 8	8 9	9 8	9 10	28 0	28 10	.	.	.	..			24 8	23 8	.				120 0	90 0	12 4	11 12
Jeypore	15 4	13 12	22 8	22 0	4 12	4 12	7 12	7 12	24 8	24 8	17 0	16 12	*	...	15 0	15 0	18-0 to 20 4	19-0 to 19 12	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	118 0	115 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 10	14 2	20 8	18 12	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	21 9	21 4	17 8	17 8		...	15 0	15 0	19 1	16 14			25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	11 4
Dholpur	15 2	15 0	20 1	21 4	7 14	7 14	10 2	10 2	20 14	21 9	19 2	19 12	.	..	15 12	15 12	18 8	20 10			26 1	28 10	90 0	90 0	11 8	11 8
Bhurtpore	15 10	15 10	22 0	22 8	7 14	7 14	9 0	9 0	18 8	18 8	17 8	17 8	..	...	11 12	11 12	20 8	21 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	260 0	260 0	11 8	11 12
Ulwur	16 2	15 6	21 10	21 10	7 12	7 12	9 6	9 6	22 0	22 0	17 8	18 0	..	...	11 8	11 8	19 9	20 4	22 0	22 1	30 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	16 13	17 0	27 0	26 4	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	26 0	27 8	16 0	17 8					24 10	23 10					220 0	220 0	11 8	11 12
Nusseerabad Cantonment	15 2¾	14 8	22 5¼	22 1	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	22 10¾	23 8	17 5¼	18 0	..	...	10 8	10 8	20 5¼	19 8	24 8	24 8	12 8	12 8	95 0	95 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0			12 0	12 0					.	..		.	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	.	.	§	‖	10 0	11 0
Balmer	12 3	12 3			5 0	5 0	7 6	7 6	.	.	17 14	17 14	.	.	.	...	13 6	13 0					260 0	260 0	13 6	13 2
Anádra	14 0	13 8	20 0	18 8	6 8	6 4	8 0	8 0		.	17 0	17 0	...	...	..	...	16 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	..	.	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	15 8	15 8	24 0	24 8	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 4	25 0	26 0	21 0	22 0	..	..	...	..	20 12	20 0	..	16 12	...	..	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Jodhpore	15 0	14 5	21 4	21 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	8 12	20 0	21 6	18 12	19 6	...	...	...	.	17 8	18 0	20 0	20 0		.	..	...	12 13	12 13
Jeysulmere	11 8	11 6			7 8	7 10	10 8	10 8	16 12	16 8	15 4	15 6		..		...	12 12	11 0	..	.	..		...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	1 0	11 11			2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0			17 8	17 11	..	..		.	13 4½	12 15½	.	.	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	8 12
Central India—																										
Indore	13 8	13 8	18 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	26 8	26 8	23 0	23 0	*	...	*		18 8	18 8	33 0	38 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Neemuch Cantonment	15 8	15 8	28 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	26 3	27 0	17 0	17 5	...	..	..	.	18 10	19 8	26 0	26 0	25 8	26 0	180 0	180 0	11 11	12 0
Baghelkhand (Sutna)	15 12	15 12	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	14 1	14 8	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 6	.	...	26 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 6	10 10
Goona	20 4	20 8	15 0	15 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	28 0	31 0		.	..	.	...	..	24 8	25 0		35 0	..	.	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	14 14	15 12	18 6	20 14	6 6	6 6	8 3	8 3	19 15	20 7	17 8	18 4	...	...	9 1	9 1	12 13	14 4	20 10	22 0	14 4	15 8	126 14	126 14	10 4	10 4

* Not sold.

‡ For husked grain.

§ Eight and half pies per bundle.

‖ Six pies per bundle

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1890—*continued*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	17 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	†	†	23 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	120 0	100 0	11 8	12 0
Ferozepore	19 0	19 0	34 0	38 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	†	†	22 0	22 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	110 0	13 4	13 4
Montgomery	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	28 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	220 0	200 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	†	†	†	†	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	17 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	13 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	14 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	17 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	18 0	18 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Lahore	17 0	18 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	19 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	30 0	30 0	23 0	25 0	20 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiána	19 0	19 0	28 0	26 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	20 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	*	*	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	26 0	*	*	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiárpur	19 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	90 0	85 0	13 2	13 2
Gurdáspur	18 0	18 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	20 0	19 0	31 0	29 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	19 0	†	†	18 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	12 0	65 0	70 0	9 8	9 8
Kángra	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	17 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	28 0	28 0	22 0	23 0	27 0	29 0	14 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	14 0
Gujránwála	17 0	17 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	27 0	‡	‡	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	19 0	18 0	33 0	30 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	30 0	28 0	22 0	25 0	†	†	10 0	11 0	23 0	23 0	29 0	25 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	17 0	19 0	30 0	35 0	...	...	12 0	14 0	23 0	29 0	26 0	32 0	*	*	16 0	*	22 0	24 0	29 0	33 0	11 0	*	140 0	160 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	18 0	19 0	36 0	37 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	26 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	31 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	90 0	85 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	19 0	19 0	33 0	31 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	†	†	24 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	†	†	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	18 0	18 0	45 0	45 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	28 0	33 0	23 0	22 0	†	†	21 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	34 0	33 0	30 0	30 0	105 0	110 0	40 0	40 0
Kohát	22 0	23 0	43 0	45 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	20 0	34 0	30 0	33 0	20 0	†	25 0	28 0	29 0	27 0	35 0	34 0	†	†	145 0	130 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	19 0	19 0	32 0	34 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	*	*	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	17 0	17 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Mooltan	14 0	15 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	†	†	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	24 0	23 0	51 0	53 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	43 0	45 0	29 0	30 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	38 0	38 0	46 0	45 0	14 0	14 0	60 0	70 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	17 0	20 0	37 0	41 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	32 0	35 0	28 0	30 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	29 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	125 0	125 0	42 0	41 0
Muzaffargarh	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
D. G. Khan	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	20 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	125 0	125 0	27 0	28 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	10 0	9 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0	12 8	19 8	18 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	21 8	21 8	19 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Shikárpur	13 4	12 12	20 12	20 2	7 8	7 10	9 8	9 8	22 12	22 12	24 4	24 12	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 1	...	...	11 8	10 0	155 0	155 0	11 8	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	12 6	12 12	15 0	15 8	5 0	5 0	7 5	7 5	18 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 13	14 0	17 0	...	...	55 0	50 0	8 0	8 0

Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	16 8	20 0	20 0	23 5	24 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	213 5	213 5	11 8	11 8
Ratnágiri	10 6	‖	...	‖	7 8	‖	11 3	‖	15 6	‖	14 7	‖	16 5	‖	...	‖	12 6	‖	...	‖	10 9	‖	120 0	‖	11 10	‖
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	9 0	...	...	7 6	7 4	10 0	8 0	...	...	12 5	12 0	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 0	...	...	7 4	6 8	120 0	85 0	12 13	12 6
Bombay	10 0	10 6	15 11	16 13	6 11	6 11	11 12	11 2	17 1	16 14	13 6	14 2	15 12	14 13	14 11	14 15	14 0	14 11	17 2	15 7	8 11	8 15	67 1	67 1	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	9 13	9 11	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 9	8 9	...	...	12 15	12 13½	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	9 13	9 14½	80 0	80 0	13 5	13 5
Deccan—																										
Dharwar (Hubli)	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Belgaum	17 8	17 8	33 0	32 0	12 0	12 8	13 0	13 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	13 8	14 0	71 0	71 0	14 4	14 0
Satara	10 11	10 11	16 11	16 11	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	14 10	14 10	14 4	14 4	16 6	16 6	...	...	15 10	15 10	17 13	17 13	12 6	12 6	116 8	116 8	13 2	13 2
Sholapur	15 7	15 7	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 15	9 15	11 9	21 16	22 1	22 1	...	...	...	...	18 15	19 3	...	...	18 3	18 3	71 0	75 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	18 9	18 9	...	...	7 3	7 3	11 5	11 5	19 0	19 0	24 2	24 2	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	...	...	11 2	11 2	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12
Poona (City)	12 10	12 10	13 10	13 10	9 13	9 13	10 7	10 7	17 6	17 6	14 15	14 15	16 6	16 6	...	...	14 15	14 15	..	...	18 0	18 0	60 13	60 13	12 4	12 4
Khandesh—																										
Ahmednagar	13 14	13 6	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 1	9 1	18 5	17 13	16 10	17 8	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 13	...	...	23 9	22 7	80 0	91 6	13 2	12 5
Násik	16 9	16 6	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	19 6	19 6	23 12	23 12	...	...	15 13	15 1	...	...	14 6	14 6	106 8	106 8	13 8	13 8
Khandesh (Dhulia)	13 12	13 12	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	25 12	25 12	20 10	20 4	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	20 8	18 12	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Guserat—																										
Surat	13 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	95 0	95 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	10 8	10 8	...	..	7 12	7 12	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Kaira	14 0	13 0	24 0	25 8	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	20 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 14
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	19 11½	9 11½	12 9	12 9	6 15	6 15	9 2	9 2	...	14 14	16 0	16 0	17 2	18 4½	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	12 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	17 8	16 8	...	...	...	..	15 0	18 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	13 8	13 8
Panch Máháls (Godhra)	11 2	11 2	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 4	10 4	17 4	17 4	18 2	18 2	24 0	24 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 4	26 4	9 4	9 4	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Deesa Cantonment	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	15 13	15 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	150 0	150 0	11 8	11 8
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	14 0	13 12	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	16 14	16 12	13 14	13 12	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 0	...	...	8 0	7 10	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	15 1	15 1	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 7	11 7	24 13	27 9	...	...	...	...	...	.	15 2	16 2	...	...	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	10 13	10 13
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 1	9 8	10 8	10 8	24 0	23 14	24 0	23 12	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 5	...	...	12 8	12 5	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	15 0	15 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	...	...	17 0	14 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Betul	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	13 1	13 1	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwara	16 14	16 14	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	28 13	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	16 14	...	...	12 0	14 6	...	.	8 12	9 2
Nágpur	16 4	16 4	...	...	7 13	7 8	8 12	8 12	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	110 0	110 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	17 2	17 2	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	17 2	124 0	124 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	15 12	16 5	...	...	10 15	10 15	12 10	12 10	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	18 15	18 15	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	15 7	15 7	.	...	8 8	8 8	9 7	9 7	...	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 5	...	...	18 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	8 15	8 15
Damoh	18 4	18 4	...	...	10 15	10 15	11 12	11 12	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 13	24 0	...	..	10 11	10 11	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	17 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	12 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	120 0	110 0	9 0	9 0
Mandla	21 0	19 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 0	30 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 12
Seoni	19 8	18 11	...	...	9 5	9 5	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Bálághát	18 6	18 6	...	...	11 13	11 13	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	19 3	...	...	17 8	16 4	136 0	192 0	9 0	8 8
Bhandára	18 12	18 12	...	...	..	...	11 4	11 4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	200 0	210 0	9 2	9 2
Chánda	17 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	.	...	14 6	14 6	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	23 11	23 11	...	...	13 8	13 8	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	26 9	17 8	...	96 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	23 0	21 5	...	...	10 6	10 6	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	19 2	...	...	23 6	23 6	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	18 6	18 6	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 12	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	...	...	13 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12
Berar—																										
Buldána	16 0	16 0	...	..	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	14 0	13 0			10 0	10 0
Básim	16 12	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 6	10 10	10 10	21 1	21 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	...	...	14 13	15 0			9 8	9 10
Akola	14 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	19 0			10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 6	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	§	§	9 8	9 10
Amráoti	15 3	15 4	...	14 0	7 0	6 4	8 3	8 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 8	...	...	16 0	16 0			9 10	9 0
Wun	16 4	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	..	...	32 0	23 0			10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	12 15	12 15	...	...	6 12	6 12	9 9	10 3	18 4	17 12	...	19 7	20 1	19 7	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	21 7	20 11	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Boláram	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 5	7 5	8 11	8 11	19 1	19 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 11	16 11	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 8	9 8
Chadarghat	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 8	7 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Firewood is sold by head-loads, cart-loads, and bullock-loads.

‖ All shops were closed by reason of the strike among the traders during the greater part of this fortnight.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1890—*concluded*.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria stalica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firrwood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 14	10 14	*	*	*	*	22 10	22 10	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 14	11 14	13 13	13 13	*	*	*	*	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	128 13	128 13	12 11	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 11	12 11	21 13	21 13	23 14	25 6	27 2	27 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	13 3	13 3
Nilguris	10 11	10 11	...	...	9 10	8 13	10 6	9 10	19 5	18 8	15 6	15 6	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	10 0
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	10 14	11 3	12 3	12 13	22 5	22 5	23 0	23 0	28 3	28 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	16 5	17 5	...	...	9 10	12 0	10 13	13 0	30 6	28 10	23 8	23 8	29 1	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	31 14	31 14	26 5	26 5	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 11	10 11	13 5	13 5	20 8	22 2	27 10	27 10	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	12 11	12 11	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 11	10 11	26 6	26 6	23 13	23 13	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	10 14	10 14
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 14	8 14	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 8	*	*	*	*	22 13	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158 0	158 0	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	12 0	12 0	...	.	10 2	10 2	11 5	11 5	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 13	25 5	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godavari	12 10	11 11	...	...	13 14	13 14	15 0	15 0	26 14	25 0	28 3	28 3	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	11 6	11 14	...	...	11 8	14 3	14 5	15 6	21 2	21 2	*	*	27 13	27 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	13 3	13 3
Nellore	12 8	11 8	...	...	12 11	10 10	14 13	12 11	22 11	22 11	24 6	24 6	26 14	26 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 5	10 5	...	...	10 14	10 11	11 8	11 6	18 11	19 2	19 0	18 11	26 10	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102 11	106 11	13 2	13 2
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	10 14	10 14	12 2	12 2	*	*	17 3	17 3	26 0	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	9 11	9 11	...	...	10 11	10 11	12 3	12 3	21 13	22 13	19 13	21 8	29 14	29 2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	160 10	160 10	11 11	11 11
S. Arcot	8 10	8 3	...	...	10 6	10 6	12 5	11 6	*	*	18 8	18 8	22 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 3	11 3	*	*	*	*	18 2	18 2	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 14	10 14	20 5	18 14	19 2	19 2	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 14	9 14	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 13	10 3	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	10 2	11 5	...	..	10 8	10 14	11 0	11 6	19 6	19 6	18 6	18 6	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	11 0	10 8	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 4	10 4	10 8	39 0	36 0	26 8	18 0	30 0	30 0	12 8	...	12 0	11 8	...	...	16 0	17 8	96 0	87 0	9 4	9 4
Bangalore	11 9	11 4	10 9	10 4	8 10	9 0	9 8	9 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	30 0	30 12	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	72 0	84 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	...	..	8 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 8	11 12	..	...	...	...	39 0	41 0	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	15 8	15 0	132 0	132 0	8 12	9 8
Túmkúr	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	11 8	9 8	11 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	36 0	44 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	72 0	72 0	8 0	8 8
Kadur	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	16 0	...	.	...	...	36 0	36 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	10 8	12 10	12 10	14 11	31 8	31 8	...	...	37 13	37 13	...		11 9	11 9	...	...	15 12	16 13	480 0	480 0	9 7	9 7
Chitaldroog	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	35 0	34 0	28 0	26 0	48 0	48 0	70 0	70 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 0	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	37 0	37 8	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	.	110 0	110 0	9 8	10 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, June 9th, 1890.

During the week under review there has occurred a not inconsiderable extension of the south-west monsoon rainfall on both sides of India, but the current has in neither case been characterised by the strength and force which it usually possesses during its earlier existence and, except in a few places, the amount of rain received has not been large. At first the distribution of pressure was irregular. The effect of the disturbance off the West Coast, noticed in last week's summary, was still felt on the North Konkan Coast, and pressure was unusually low there. At the same time a large irregularly shaped area of low pressure overlay nearly the whole of Northern India, between which and the high pressure area in the south nothing more than moderate gradients prevailed. As the week advanced however, the irregularity off the Konkan Coast disappeared, the barometer fell rapidly over Northern India, while it remained steady in the South, and the ordinary monsoon distribution was established, *viz.*, a high pressure area in the Southern regions and a low pressure area in the North-West, with an average difference of about 0·5″.

The chart of the 3rd showed relatively low pressures off the Konkan Coast and over the Gangetic plain and high pressures over the south-east of the Bay, but with only moderate gradients in the intervening space. The wind was south-easterly along the greater part of the West Coast, southerly over the head of the Bay, in Burma and Lower Bengal, and easterly up the north side of the Gangetic plain. Elsewhere the directions were variable. The force was strong at Bombay. Rain was falling moderately heavily on the northern half of the West Coast and in Assam and North Bengal, and scattered showers were reported from several central stations. On the 4th the depression off the West Coast had practically disappeared; the barometer had fallen briskly in Northern India and risen over the west of the Peninsula. The low pressure area in the North had become more defined and gradients slightly steeper. Rain had fallen all along the West Coast and in Lower Burma, and scattered showers at several central stations and in Bengal. The changes which were in progress on the 4th continued on the 5th and gradients had become fairly steep. The wind was beginning to veer on the West Coast. Rain had extended to almost all parts of the Peninsula, and the rainfall area had also extended in Burma and Bengal. The chart of the 6th showed that a distinct depression had been developed over the Punjab, where the barometer read below 29·35″. The wind had veered to west on the Bombay Coast, but the rainfall area had, if anything, contracted. On the 7th the depression over the Punjab had intensified somewhat, and readings within it were below 29·30″. In other respects the distribution had not changed much. Dust and thunder storms had given rain to the North-West Provinces and the Circars, but with this exception the rainfall area was similar to that reported on the 6th. Between the 7th and 9th the depression in the Punjab

began a south-west movement and the barometer rose over the Punjab. With this change thunderstorms occurred in the North-West, more particularly on the hills, and gradients became very steep and the winds strong over Sind and Guzerat. Rain again extended right across the Peninsula and continued general in Burma and Bengal.

Temperature.—The temperature variations for the whole of India show that, compared with the average, there has been a steady fall of temperature throughout the week. The warmest day was the 4th, when there was a considerable excess; the coolest the 9th, when there was a trifling deficiency. In Bombay the temperature was low throughout and in Bengal, the North-West Provinces and the central parts of the country the latter part of the week was cool, but in the North-West and Burma the temperature was high almost throughout. The greatest excess was in the Punjab.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal according to Provinces for the present and for the past weeks:

PROVINCES.	Variation of Temperature from Normal for Past Week.	Variation of Temperature from Normal for Present Week.
Burma	— 1·9°	+ 0·8°
Bengal	— 0·3°	— 0·3°
North-West Provinces	+ 1·6°	+ 3·4°
Punjab	+ 3·4°	+ 5·0°
Bombay	— 0·6°	— 1·0°
Central Provinces	+ 1·7°	— 0·1°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 0·2°	+ 0·3°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 1·3°	+ 2·3°
Madras	+ 1·8°	+ 0·6°

The principal feature disclosed by these figures is the rise of temperature in the North-West.

The highest maxima have been steadily reported from the North-West, the following being the figures:

On June 3rd	Jacobabad reported	112·7°
" " 4th	Sirsa "	114·4°
" " 5th	Montgomery "	115·4°
" " 6th	D. I. Khan "	116·5°
" " 7th	Jacobabad "	115·6°
" " 8th	Jacobabad "	120·0°
" " 9th	Jacobabad "	120·0°

The figures show that the heat has increased fairly steadily during the week, but that the region of greatest heat has held steadily over the south and west of the Punjab and Upper Sind.

More remarkable than the maximum temperatures have been the very high minima which have prevailed in the North-West, which on the night of the 5—6th were from 11° to 18° above the normal. The highest night temperature recorded was 97·7° at Lucknow.

Rain.—The daily distribution of rain was given in the earlier portion of the summary. As mentioned there, a considerable extension of the rainfall area has occurred, but the amount has been irregularly distributed, certain regions receiving large falls, while neighbouring regions have had less than the normal. The regions of heaviest rainfall are the northern half of the West Coast on the one side and North Bengal and Assam on the other.

The table at the close of the summary shows that the rainfall during the week has been very general. Only three divisions, *viz.*, North-West Provinces (Central), Kattiawar and Rajputana (West) report no rainfall; in all the other divisions more or less has been received. In the great majority of cases however the rainfall has been less than usual. With the exception of Hyderabad (South), where some heavy thunderstorms occurred, the only region where the rainfall largely exceeded the average was that stretching along the hills from Upper Assam westward as far as the Punjab. All along this tract of country, but particularly in West Assam and North Bengal, the amount received was large. Outside this region the only divisions reporting an excess are Orissa, the Konkan, Berar, the East Coast (North and South) and Hyderabad (South), but except in the last named the excess is small. The deficiency in Malabar and Coorg on the one side and Tenasserim and Lower Burma on the other is large and indicates a weak monsoon current in what are usually significant quarters.

The final column of the table shows the state of the seasonal rainfall, but as the figures only refer to a period of two weeks, they are only important so far as they are indicative of the general tendencies of the monsoon currents.

The return of maximum falls shows the same general features as the return of last week, the amounts being large over North-Eastern and South-Western India and comparatively small elsewhere. Falls of between 2 and 6 inches during the week have been common in those two regions, and heavier falls have been recorded in many places; thus—Pyantasa (Shwegyin) received 8 inches; Netrokhona (Mymensing), $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches; Sadiya (Lakhimpur), $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; Dhubri, $21\frac{3}{4}$ inches; Gyabanda (Rungpore), 13 inches; Dinhatta (Cooch Behar), $26\frac{3}{4}$ inches; Alipur (Jalpaiguri), $20\frac{1}{4}$ inches; Silligoree (Darjeeling), $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Purneah, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches. In Upper India falls of between 1 and 3 inches were common, the heaviest fall being $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches at Mowana (Meerut). On the South-West Coast the amounts become again large. Poneny (Calicut) received $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; Mangalore, 11 inches; Honawar, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and Ratnagiri, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches. In the Deccan, Khandeish and Berar the maximum falls varied between 1 and 6 inches. In the central parts of the country the only large fall was $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches at Narsinghpur (Bhopal), and in Madras there was nothing exceptional.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall Data for week ending June 9th, 1890.			Rainfall Data from May 27th to June 9th, 1890.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, May 27th to June 9th.	Excess or Defect of (Seasonal) Rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	3·31	8·29	—4·98	11·50	15·84	— 27
	Lower Burma	1·01	4·23	—3·22	2·89	8·34	— 65
	Central Burma	2·33	3·41	—1·08	4·57	6·52	— 30
	Upper Burma	0·78	?	?	2·07	?	?
	Arakan	5·36	8·65	—3·29	10·30	14·10	— 30
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·80	4·33	—2·53	5·78	7·37	— 20
	Assam (Surma)	5·99	5·96	+0·03	12·31	9·90	+ 24
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	6·25	3·97	+2·28	7·76	6·36	+ 6
	Deltaic Bengal	1·46	2·39	—0·93	2·88	4·02	— 28
	Central Bengal	1·56	1·87	—0·31	3·05	3·16	— 3
	North Bengal	12·17	5·05	+7·12	14·10	7·68	+ 84
	Orissa	1·32	1·14	+0·18	3·65	2·27	+ 61
	Chota Nagpur	0·89	1·05	—0·16	1·77	1·77	0
	Behar (South)	0·12	0·42	—0·30	0·74	0·77	— 4
	Do. (North)	1·64	0·89	+0·75	2·95	1·49	+ 98
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·17	0·25	—0·08	0·17	0·43	— 60
	Oudh (South)	0·04	0·30	—0·26	0·06	0·42	— 86
	Do. (North)	0·55	0·51	+0·04	1·15	0·74	+ 55
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·45	—0·45	0·15	0·63	— 76
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·08	0·51	—0·43	0·13	0·77	— 83
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·53	0·64	—0·11	0·83	1·05	— 21
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·12	0·42	—0·30	0·14	0·53	— 74
	Do. (Central)	0·11	0·34	—0·23	0·16	0·47	— 66
	Do. (Submontane)	0·85	0·42	+0·43	1·03	0·56	+ 84
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·14	1·42	—0·28	2·14	2·71	— 21
	Do. (North-West)	0·49	0·43	+0·06	0·54	0·66	— 18
	Do. (West)	0·07	0·19	—0·12	0·15	0·33	— 55
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	4·52	8·95	—4·43	8·91	14·65	— 39
	Madras (South Central)	0·46	0·88	—0·42	1·31	1·63	— 19
	Coorg	2·87	6·65	—3·78	4·47	10·41	— 57
	Mysore	0·45	1·02	—0·57	0·93	2·26	— 59
	Konkan	5·74	5·36	+0·38	9·65	8·17	+ 18
	Bombay Deccan	0·90	1·57	—0·67	1·26	2·84	— 56
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	1·21	1·33	—0·12	1·49	2·10	— 29
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·23	0·92	+0·31	1·36	1·56	— 13
	Central Provinces (West)	0·58	1·21	—0·63	0·70	1·85	— 62
	Ditto (Central)	0·50	1·10	—0·60	0·50	1·72	— 71
	Ditto (East)	0·17	1·68	—1·51	0·17	2·53	— 93
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·29	0·65	—0·36	0·44	1·00	— 56
	Kattiawar	0	0·61	—0·61	0	0·89	—100
	Sind	0·01	0·04	—0·03	0·01	0·07	— 86
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·57	0·64	—0·07	0·57	0·99	— 42
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·33	0·56	—0·23	0·36	0·84	— 57
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·18	—0·18	0	0·35	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·96	0·66	+0·30	1·16	1·28	— 9
	Ditto (a)	0·60	?	?	0·75	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	2·20	0·84	+1·36	2·23	1·42	+ 57
	Madras (Central)	0·56	1·16	—0·60	0·62	2·01	— 69
	East Coast (Central)	0·31	0·68	—0·37	0·31	1·09	— 72
	Ditto (South)	0·53	0·38	+0·15	0·85	0·78	+ 9
	Madras (South)	0·39	0·36	+0·03	0·74	0·76	— 3

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *12th June, 1890.*

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 7th June.*—No rain in Madras and Tinnevelly; moderate in the Nilgiris, South Kanara, Malabar; and slight elsewhere. Crops generally good, but suffering from want of rain. Water-supply is limited in parts of eight districts. Outturn of sugarcane average. Paddy, *cholum* and tobacco middling to average; other grains and cotton below average. Pasture and water-supply generally insufficient. Prices rising. Prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 11th June.*—Rain throughout almost the whole of the Presidency Proper and in a few talukas of Sind. Sowing operations progressing in several districts. Fodder and water sufficient and agricultural stock good, except in a few talukas.

Bengal.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Rain general, except in South Behar. Agricultural prospects favourable. Early rice and jute sowings nearly finished, and preparations for late rice sowings in progress in Behar. *Bhadoi* sowings proceeding, but more rain wanted in parts. Sugarcane, indigo and other crops on the ground doing well. Prices generally steady in Balasore. Common rice showed an upward tendency during the week. The average daily attendance on relief works in Balasore has fallen to 153.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 11th June.*—Weather generally hot and cloudy, with slight rain in most of the districts. Sugarcane and indigo crops thriving and promise a good outturn. Extra crops doing well. Ploughing for *kharif* commenced. Locusts are reported to have appeared in the Fyzabad, Partabgarh, Cawnpore, Banda, Farukhabad and Agra districts, but no damage was done to crops. Markets are well supplied; but prices have risen in Lucknow, Allahabad, Farukhabad, Bareilly, Moradabad and Jhansi, and continue to be high in Kumaun.

Punjab.—*For week ending 11th June.*—No rain in four districts; slight rain fell in two districts; in others the fall was good and general. Prices stationary in all districts, except Rawalpindi where they are rising. Harvesting and threshing nearly completed. *Rabi* outturn good in Jullundur and fair in Lahore; below average elsewhere. Prospects of *kharif* crops good in Amritsar, fair at Dera Ismail Khan and average at Peshawar. Slight damage to young crops at Ferozepore and to fruit trees at Lahore by severe dust-storms. Fodder scarce or insufficient in six districts; average and sufficient elsewhere. Opium produce average in Rawalpindi.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 11th June.*—Weather hot and cloudy, with showers of rain in almost all districts. Preparation of land for autumn sowings in progress. Sowings commenced in Balaghat, Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 7th June.*—Rain fell throughout the Province, and agricultural operations are progressing favourably both in Upper and Lower Burma. The price of paddy has risen in eight districts and has fallen in two. Elsewhere no changes are reported.

Assam.—*For week ending 11th June.*—Weather wet. Ploughing for and sowing of winter rice continue. Tea and other standing crops doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 11th June.*—Rainfall general. Standing crops good. Ploughing continues in parts. Prospects favourable, but more rain wanted in Kolar district. Prices risen slightly in Bangalore district.

Rainfall good in Coorg during the week. Season favourable.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 11th June.*—Average rainfall fair in Berar. Weather hot. Water scarce in the Amraoti and Murtizapur taluks and in the Wun district. Land under preparation for ensuing crops. Fodder insufficient in Ellichpur, Yeotmal, Darwha and Kelapur taluks. Prices almost stationary.

Rainfall good in Hyderabad during the week. Reaping of *tabi* crops concluded. Preparations for *kharif* sowings in progress. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 11th June.*—Slight rain fell generally in most parts of the Central India Agency during the week. Condition of crops and prices of food-grains remain unchanged since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 11th June.*—Good rain in Sirohi and Pertabgarh; moderate in Kherwara and Jhallawar; and slight in Harowti, Meywar and Bickanir. Ploughing commenced in parts. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Merwara and parts of Ulwar. Prices steady generally.

Nepal.—*For week ending 5th June.*—Seasonable rain fell during the week. For about two days the weather was close and sultry, but now cooler. Sowing of late rice has been completed. Prospect of standing crops good.

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN SIND FOR 1888-89.

No. 97-I., dated Simla, the 12th June, 1890.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 59 W.I.—791, dated 15th April 1890, submitting the Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1888-89, with a Memorandum by the Commissioner in Sind and the Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the subject.

OBSERVATIONS.—There are eleven works in Sind for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept. Of these, four are classed as 49, Major Works, and seven as 43, Minor Works and Navigation. There are, in addition, a large number of Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept. The Capital expenditure on each of the classes for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept during and up to the end of 1888-89 is shown in the following statement:

	Number of works.	During the year 1888-89.						Total direct and indirect to end of 1888-89.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
MAJOR WORKS.		*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Works not charged to Revenue	4	92,352	21,509	441	1,14,302	3,011	1,17,313	84,28,392
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.								
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept ...	7	47,000	9,400	...	56,400	6,053	62,453	32,73,637
TOTAL ...	11	1,39,352	30,909	441	1,70,702	9,064	1,79,766	1,17,02,029

2. The Capital outlay on Major Works was chiefly on the Desert and Eastern Nara Canals, on which it was respectively Rs. 31,371 and Rs. 60,808, exclusive of Establishment and Tools and Plant charges. On the former Rs. 30,580 were spent on widening the main canal and closing flood openings. On the latter Rs. 26,683 were spent on extending and improving the Dimwah; some road bridges and an inspection bungalow were also erected. The Capital outlay on Minor Works was all incurred on the Fuleli Canals, and Rs. 45,735 of it were due to the cost of a new regulator at the head of the principal canal.

3. The actual financial results of the year for the Major and Minor Works in operation are shown in detail in the following statement. The aggregate figures for the works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept are also given:

CANAL.	Capital outlay.	Gross Revenue collected.			Working expenses.			Net actual revenue.	Deduct average receipts before improvements.	Balance or net revenue due to Capital expenditure.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay.
		Irrigation revenue.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
MAJOR WORKS.											
Desert Canal ...	12,54,874	1,92,659	264	1,92,923	39,436	1,181	40,617	1,52,306	...	1,52,306	12·13
Unharwah ...	3,39,128	77,967	18	77,985	23,478	620	24,098	53,887	...	53,887	15·88
Begari Canal ...	16,73,079	3,55,973	477	3,56,450	92,914	2,662	95,576	2,60,874	24,856	2,36,018	14·10
Eastern Nara Works	51,61,311	3,89,963	15,817	4,05,780	1,23,600	5,185	1,28,785	2,76,995	3,444	2,73,551	5·30
Total of Major Works, 1888-89 ..	84,28,392	10,16,562	16,576	10,33,138	2,79,428	9,648	2,89,076	7,44,062	28,300	7,15,762	8·49
Total for 1887-88 ...	83,11,079	7,64,083	15,894	7,79,977	2,36,607	6,416	2,43,023	5,36,954	28,300	5,08,654	6·12
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.											
Sukkur Canal ...	13,88,713	1,97,008	935	1,97,943	47,284	921	48,205	1,49,738	71,550	78,188	5·63
Ghar Canal ...	4,40,977	5,86,463	3,641	5,90,104	2,17,844	7,297	2,25,141	3,64,963	1,16,832	2,48,131	56·27
Mehrabwah ...	67,869	26,084	269	26,353	20,591	363	20,954	5,399	...	5,399	7·96
Alibhar Kacheri Canal	23,917	12,830	30	12,860	14,788	290	15,078	—2,218	8,427	—10,645	...
Marak Great Canal ...	2,01,553	92,437	272	92,709	20,685	916	21,601	71,108	36,459	34,649	17·19
Surfrazwah ...	1,24,680	36,858	258	37,116	18,073	313	18,386	18,730	11,155	7,575	6·08
Fulell Canal ...	10,25,928	5,37,660	4,629	5,42,289	2,57,967	4,861	2,62,828	2,79,461	1,30,284	1,49,177	14·54
Total of Minor Works and Navigation, 1888-89 ...	32,73,637	14,89,340	10,034	14,99,374	5,97,232	14,961	6,12,193	8,87,181	3,74,707	5,12,474	15·65
Total for 1887-88 ...	32,11,184	12,90,481	9,998	13,00,479	4,97,372	10,541	5,07,913	7,92,566	3,74,707	4,17,859	13·01
GRAND TOTAL, 1888 89	1,17,02,029	25,05,902	26,610	21,29,505	8,76,660	24,609	9,01,269	16,31,243	4,03,007	12,28,236	10·49
GRAND TOTAL, 1887-88	1,15,22,263	20,54,564	25,892	20,30,456	7,33,979	16,957	7,50,936	13,29,520	4,03,007	9,26,513	8·04
MINOR WORKS.											
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1888-89 ...	...	18,96,813	22,759	19,19,572	8,01,918	*...	8,01,918	11,17,654	...	...	...
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1887-88 ...	...	17,97,827	18,885	18,16,712	10,02,394	*...	10,02,394	8,14,318	...	...	...

The interest charges on the four Major Works amounted to Rs. 3,23,670, so that the net profit on these after paying interest on Capital outlay was Rs. 3,92,092.

4. The preceding statement gives the figures for the actual collections. In the following table the assessments for the year under review and for the previous year are compared with the areas irrigated. Of the total consolidated assessment, 90 per cent. is credited as the water share, and the remaining 10 per cent. as the land share; only the water share is included in this statement:

* Separate figures not available.

	Area irrigated.						Assessed Water Rates.				Rate per acre irrigated.			
	1888-89.			1887-88.			1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.	
	Government land.	Jaghir.	Total.	Government land.	Jaghir.	Total.	Government land.	Jaghir.	Government land.	Jaghir.	Government land.	Jaghir.	Government land.	Jaghir.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
MAJOR WORKS.														
Desert Canal ...	69,175	43,980	113,155	50,107	38,445	88,552	1,24,214	70,102	89,722	36,742	1·79	1·59	1·79	0·95
Unharwah ...	43,172	...	43,172	29,406	...	29,406	79,195	26	53,155	10	1·83	...	1·80	...
Begari Canal ...	163,264	38,454	201,718	126,237	31,363	157,600	3,10,119	50,494	2,30,789	25,026	1·89	1·31	1·83	0·79
Eastern Nara Canals ..	213,700	4,000	217,700	168,145	2,636	170,781	3,89,214	986	3,15,802	819	1·82	0·24	1·88	0·31
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.														
Sukkur Canal ...	82,673	1,097	83,770	70,721	1,660	72,381	1,95,914	824	1,68,122	479	2·36	0·75	2·37	0·28
Ghar Canal ...	204,388	6,977	211,365	162,960	3,279	166,239	5,86,184	2,094	4,56,605	819	2·86	0·30	2·80	0·25
Mehrabwah ...	14,000	188	14,188	12,732	158	12,890	26,078	6	23,181	...	1·86	...	1·82	...
Alibhar Kacheri Canal	5,958	895	6,853	5,729	887	6,616	12,371	459	12,206	395	2·07	0·51	2·13	0·45
Marak Great Canal ...	40,744	5,916	46,660	35,708	5,410	41,118	88,508	3,929	78,685	1,895	2·17	0·66	2·20	0·35
Surfrazwah ...	19,530	5,149	24,679	18,004	5,411	23,415	32,748	4,110	28,987	1,540	1·67	0·79	1·61	0·28
Fuleli Canal ...	234,577	54,007	288,584	220,540	56,626	277,166	5,03,261	31,055	4,88,618	18,924	2·14	0·57	2·21	0·33
Total ...	1,091,181	160,663	1,251,844	900,289	145,875	1,046,164	23,47,806	1,64,085	19,45,872	86,649	2·15	1·02	2·16	0·59
MINOR WORKS.														
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept.	796,375	70,416	866,791	749,498	71,612	821,110	18,77,891	30,050	17,67,461	25,854	2·35	0·42	2·36	0·36

5. It will be observed that the area irrigated is divided into Government land and jaghir, and that the assessment on the former is considerably in excess of that on the latter. The jaghir land represents grants made to the heirs or descendants of the original Chiefs of Sind by the British Government after the conquest of the country. They hold the land subject to the payment of a moderate tribute, and any enhancement of this, such as is suggested in the 23rd para. of the Superintending Engineer's report, in consequence of improved or extended cultivation resulting from the better supply of water, is a question that must, as the Commissioner shows (para. 13 of his Report), be approached with caution. There does however seem reason to think that the Government receives an unduly small return for the water supplied, under the present improved arrangements, to the jaghir lands. It might, perhaps, be possible to set aside a certain area as that for which the Jaghirdars are entitled to receive irrigation at the lower rates, and to assess all extension of irrigation on jaghir land either at full rates or at something not very much below.

6. The principal features of the year were the large increase in the area irrigated, and in the assessed and collected revenue. The results show a great improvement on those of the previous year, which were the best then on record. The increase in area amounted to 13·25 per cent. and in assessed revenue to 13·66 per cent. The gross increase in the area irrigated amounts to 247,521

acres, of which 233,929 acres are in Government and 13,592 acres in jaghir land. The season on the whole was not unfavourable, although the maximum height of the river was the lowest, with the exception of 1881, that has occurred for a long series of years. High freshes came down in the river late in the season, and thus, while the supply for the kharif crops was good, opportunity was afforded for preparing the land for a good rabi crop.

The figures for each crop on Government land were as follows; similar details are not given for jaghir land:

	Acres.
Kharif	1,648,586
Rabi	238,970

In the case of the four Major Works the area irrigated was 131,614 acres, and in the case of the seven Minor Works was 76,099 acres in excess of that contemplated when the projects were sanctioned.

7. The Commissioner in Sind in his remarks on the Superintending Engineer's report observes however that, "although the results of the season, judged from a revenue point of view, were excellent, the effect of the low inundation was very marked in many parts of the country, especially at the tails of the canals, where owing to the deficiency of the water-supply, the yield of the crops was light." There can be no doubt that much of the water-supply that might be made available runs to waste in consequence of the haphazard and unscientific manner in which the bed levels of the canals have been fixed and their sections excavated. It would seem that no proper system has hitherto been followed in this respect, as the connection between the bed-level of the heads of the various canals and the river-gauge at Bukkur has never been accurately determined. This is a matter to which the Superintending Engineer says attention will now be devoted, and it is imperative that an accurate knowledge regarding it should be arrived at without delay.

8. The revenue expenditure of the year on new works amounted to Rs. 1,29,555, of which Rs. 60,280 were for a new loop to the Jhali bund of the Ghar Canals. In para. 6 of his Report the Superintending Engineer puts forward a proposal to the effect that a lump sum of Rs. 1,20,000 shall be placed at his disposal annually subject only to the Commissioner's sanction for distribution as he deems best in extensions and improvements. He would thus avoid the delay and uncertainty which attend the submission of applications to the Government of Bombay and the allotment of special sums for each case so submitted, and he argues that what is required for the province is the certainty of a fixed annual grant which would permit of the improvement of many of the crudely designed canals by means of small well considered projects which would return cent per cent on the outlay. The Commissioner in Sind supports this proposal, which is not however accepted by the Government of Bombay. In the opinion of the Government of India the advantages of extending the policy of decentralisation in this respect, and of giving local officers power to decide small matters of this kind, are considerable. According to para. 57, Chapter III, Vol. I of the Public Works Department Code, Local Governments have power to invest Superintending Engineers, whenever it is thought desirable, with powers of sanction up to Rs. 10,000 for new works and to an unlimited amount within the budget allotment for repairs. As the Superintending Engineer in Sind appears to be vested in other respects with the powers of a Chief Engineer, there would be the less objection to extending to him the extreme powers of sanction authorised for a Superintending Engineer, and the Government of India would be glad if the Government of Bombay would reconsider its unfavourable reception of this proposal, and would endeavour to place a certain proportion of the annual allotment for extensions and improvements at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, who would exercise his powers of sanction in communication with the Commissioner.

9. No details are given of the expenditure on repairs, the aggregate direct outlay on which for all works amounted to Rs. 8,77,070. The distribution of the

revenue expenditure, including collection charges in the Civil Department, is as follows :

	1888-89.					1887-88.
	New Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
MAJOR WORKS.						
Desert Canal	18,633	20,697	106	1,181	40,617	50,925
Unharwah	11,209	12,222	47	620	24,098	17,201
Begari Canal	45,409	47,405	100	2,662	95,576	85,021
Eastern Nara Canals	46,891	76,703	6	5,185	1,28,785	89,876
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.						
Sukkur Canal	28,055	19,130	99	921	48,205	44,480
Ghar Canal	1,38,353	79,283	208	7,297	2,25,141	1,64,140
Mehrabwah	15,344	5,201	46	363	20,954	9,386
Alibhar Kacheri Canal	12,242	2,509	37	290	15,078	6,125
Marak Great Canal	12,873	7,774	38	916	21,601	18,559
Surfrazwah	13,228	4,805	40	313	18,386	12,174
Fuleli Canal	1,86,431	71,780	—244	4,861	2,62,828	2,53,049
TOTAL	5,28,668	3,47,509	483	24,609	9,01,269	7,50,936
Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	0·72	0·71
MINOR WORKS.						
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept ...	4,77,957	3,23,265	696	...	8,01,918	10,02,394
Per acre irrigated	...	...	...	...	0·92	1·22

The charges for establishment aggregate Rs. 6,70,774, which is distributed thus :

		Rs.
Major and Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	Direction	26,543
	Executive	1,21,214
	Share of collection charges...	1,99,752
		3,47,509
Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.	Direction	23,848
	Executive	1,08,202
	Share of collection charges	1,91,215
		3,23,265

In the case of Major Works alone the charge for Public Works establishment amounted to Rs. 68,914 for a works outlay of Rs. 1,22,142. The Government of Bombay remarks on the excessive nature of this charge, which appears to have been due to the late period of the year at which sanction for the Dimwah and Khipra Canal projects was received. The general percentage charge for establishment employed on maintenance and repairs, including revenue management, amounts to 28 per cent.

10. The remissions made during the year were small, amounting to only Rs. 47,828 for the kharif and to Rs. 15,217 for the rabi crop. The revenue collections were very good, less than one per cent. of the demand on Government land remaining unrealised, and the unrealised balance on jaghir lands being reduced from Rs. 94,813, at which it stood at the beginning of the year, to Rs. 38,387.

A special feature of this improvement was the reduction of outstandings in Khelat territory effected by the Political Agent. The outstandings on account of "hakaba" in Khelat which were Rs. 67,507 at the beginning of the year were reduced to Rs. 26,729 at its close, and payment of the whole of the balance, with the exception of an amount of Rs. 9,154 which was not due till after March 31st, had been arranged for.

11. In tables VI and VI-A appended to the report, the Superintending Engineer gives a column headed "Difference of assessment on jaghir lands." This is intended to show the benefit that would accrue to the irrigation revenue if the "hakaba" or water rate on jaghir lands were assessed at the same rate as the water rate on Government land. For the year under review this difference amounted to Rs. 4,09,418, and in the above mentioned tables, showing respectively the assessed and actual direct and indirect receipts, this amount is included. There is no objection to bringing prominently forward in the report the fact that if the canals got a full assessment from the jaghir lands they irrigate, their revenue would be increased by this amount of over four lacs of rupees, but hypothetical figures should be distinguished from actuals, and it would perhaps be better to omit column 6 from Statements VI and VI-A in future.

NOTE.—The difference of 4,600 acres between the totals of areas of crops irrigated and of land irrigated by flow and lift, has not been explained.

12. The area of the principal crops cultivated was as follows :

	Acres.
Jowari	397,624
Bajri	214,199
Rice	366,230
Other crops	310,771

The area irrigated per cubic foot per second of supply varied from 29·07 to 77·11 acres. The area irrigated by flow was 898,332 acres and by lift 395,092 acres.

13. The last class of works dealt with in the report are Agricultural Works, which mean the maintenance of the bunds put up to keep out the inundations of the Indus. The expenditure on these aggregated Rs. 63,763, divided as follows :

	Rs.
Kashmor Bund	60,169
Kasimpur Bund	1,325
Karachi Canals	2,269
	63,763

The charge for the Karachi Canals appears to be due to the cost of the Mathematical Instrument Depôt in Sind, but why this should be charged to agricultural works is not understood.

14. In para. 8 of the Superintending Engineer's report reference is made to the sale of occupancy rights in waste lands commanded by the Sind Canals. Under the orders of the Government of India, conveyed in letter No. 73A.I. of 21st

October 1889, the irrigation works are to be credited with four per cent. on the irrigation share of the price paid for occupancy. This share is nine-tenths of the total price. From Table VII B attached to the report it appears that the occupancy right in 27,144 acres has been sold, realising Rs. 60,617, or about Rs. 2 per acre. Of the amount realised, Rs. 54,565 is the irrigation share, on which four per cent. is Rs. 2,181. It does not appear that this has anywhere been credited in the accounts for the year, but the returns in connexion with these receipts are said to be incomplete, and the question should be properly dealt with in the report for 1889-90.

15. The miscellaneous revenue entered in column 4 of the statement in para. 3 is derived principally from plantations and fisheries. The Superintending Engineer in para. 24 of his report states that, except in one district, no charge is made for water used for plantations. The Commissioner in Sind observes with regard to this that the question will shortly be dealt with by the Revenue Department, and it is one that should not be lost sight of.

16. It is observed that in Statement I-C the amounts shown in columns 2 and 5 to 8 are for a different period to those shown in column 3; the former being the receipts for the official year ending 31st March, whereas the latter are the collections for the revenue year ending 31st July. It is believed that the Commissioner in Sind has expressed his ability to supply by the 1st June of each year the figures of actual receipts on account of the Canal share of land revenue to the 31st March, and it is suggested for the consideration of the Government of Bombay that in future returns these amounts so arrived at should be used for the purposes of this statement.

If the procedure above suggested be adopted, it will be possible for the Examiner of Public Works Accounts to submit the Administrative Accounts for Irrigation Works in Sind at a much earlier date than is now practicable, and probably also the Revenue Report may also be submitted at about the same time as that of the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind). The report under review was received by the Government of India on the 22nd of April, which is more than five months after the due date.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department, for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Resolution, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded for information to the Governments noted in the margin in the Public Works Department, and that a copy of this Resolution, of the Report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay, be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce, and to the Revenue and Agricultural Department, for information.

Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

Ordered further, that a copy of this Resolution, and of the Resolution by the Local Government, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*; and that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Enclosure to Public Works Department Resolution No. 97-I. of 1890.

No. 59W. I.—791, dated 15th April 1890.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter from the Superintending Engineer in Sind, No. 5358, dated 22nd December 1889, forwarding the annual Irrigation Revenue Report for 1888-89, with the usual Tables, Charts, and Index Map of Sind, and explaining the causes of delay in submitting it.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 559, dated 14th February 1890, submitting the Report with his remarks.

RESOLUTION.—It is very satisfactory that the figures for 1888-89 show such a great improvement on those of the previous year, which, as remarked in the review of that year's report, was itself the best on record.

2. These results have been obtained in spite of an indifferent inundation, that of 1888 having been the lowest known since 1881.

3. The mileage of canals and river embankments was 5,916 and 613 respectively, against 5,827 and 610 respectively in the previous year. The increase under canals is due principally to the extension of branches on the Desert Canal and Eastern Nara Works.

4. The following table compares the cultivation and revenue with that of the previous year:

	1888-89.		1887-88.		Increase.	
CULTIVATION.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Government lands	1,887,556		1,653,627		233,929	
Jaghir lands	231,079		217,487		13,592	
Total Cultivation ... Acres		2,118,635		1,871,114		247,521
REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Treated in the Accounts as Indirect Revenue.						
Consolidated land and water assessments ...	47,58,261		41,95,588		5,62,673	
Deduct—Remissions	63,045		61,937		1,108	
Net consolidated assessments		46,95,216		41,33,651		5,61,565
Deduct—Land share		4,69,519		4,13,360		56,159
Irrigation or water share of net consolidated assessments		42,25,697		37,20,291		5,05,406
Revenue accounted for as Direct Receipts.						
Assessments on Jaghir cultivation ...	1,37,455		1,18,295		19,160	
Deduct—Remissions			1,450		−1,450	
		1,37,455		1,16,845		20,610
Miscellaneous receipts (actuals) ...		49,604		45,290		4,314
Total Canal Revenue (assessed) ...		44,12,756		38,82,426		5,30,330

The increase in cultivation amounted to 13¼ per cent., and that in total canal revenue (assessed) to 13⅔ per cent. on the figures of the previous year.

5. The Superintending Engineer, comparing the inundation of 1888 with that of 1881, arrives at the conclusion that the quantity of the supply was much the same, and that, although the inundation of 1881 is only classed as favourable, the supply of 1888 must be classed as good when compared with the excellent results it has produced. The Commissioner in Sind observes that, although the results of the season, judged from a revenue point of view, were excellent, the effect of the low inundation was very marked in many parts of the country, especially at the tails of the canals, where, owing to the deficiency of the water-supply, the yield of the crops was light. The injury done was in most cases not sufficient to justify remissions, but the harvests were not first rate, and with such an inundation could not be expected to be so. The Commissioner elsewhere considers that the highly satisfactory revenue

results must be attributed to the greater care and attention which have of late years been given to the clearance and improvement of the canals. It appears indisputable that the satisfactory revenue results of the year, as respects the inundation canals, was in large measure due to the rise of the river in latter half of July and beginning of August, and again at the end of August, and to the gradual fall of the river at the end of the season.

6. The improvement was not confined to one district, but was fairly distributed. It was largest on the four works classed as Major Works, which together account for nearly 50 per cent. of the increase in cultivation on Government lands. The following table shows the comparison for each class of work :

		1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.	Percentage.
Major Works	Cultivation. Acres	373,895	489,311	115,416	31
	Revenue ... Rs.	6,89,468	9,02,742	2,13,274	31
Minor Works—					
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	Cultivation. Acres	526,394	601,970	75,576	14
	Revenue ... Rs.	12,56,404	14,45,064	1,88,660	15
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	Cultivation. Acres	749,385	792,595	43,210	6
	Revenue ... Rs.	17,67,286	18,71,162	1,03,876	6
Bunds	Cultivation Acres	3,953	3,680	—273	...
	Revenue ... Rs.	7,133	6,729	—404	...
Total ...	Cultivation. Acres	1,653,627	1,887,556	233,929	14
	Revenue ... Rs.	37,20,291	42,25,697	5,05,406	14

7. The principal increase on works of the first class were on the Eastern Nara and Begari Canal. The canals of the Eastern Nara system worked well, and on the Begari the supply of water was good, and some of the Zemindari branch canals were improved.

8. Of the Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, the Ghar, Fuleli and Sukkur Canals showed the largest increases. That on the Ghar appears to have been due principally to the clearance of the Fordwah mouth: the supply in the Sukkur Canal was very good in the latter part of the season, and the rabi head was opened on 7th November, and worked well: the supply in the Fuleli was better than in the previous year.

9. The increase on the old canals for which Revenue Accounts only are kept was small in comparison with that on the other works. The largest increases on works of this class were—

	Increase in cultivation.	Revenue.
	Acres.	*Rs.*
Hyderabad Canals	18,507	34,217
Karachi Canals	7,499	11,762
Sind Canal	6,143	17,209

The Western Nara shows an increase in the Ghar Canals District of 4,160 acres and Rs. 17,209 revenue, and in the Karachi District an increase of 109 acres in cultivation and a decrease of Rs. 10,221 in revenue. The other canals in the Karachi District thus show an increase in cultivation of 7,390 acres and in revenue of Rs. 21,983. This increase was principally on the Pinyari, a high level canal, which, it is stated, was almost the only canal in the southern talukas which did not suffer from the low inundation.

10. The revenue of the year, based on realizations, was—

	Rs.
Irrigation share of land revenue collections	42,15,214
Jaghir receipts	1,94,135
Miscellaneous	49,604
Total actual receipts	44,58,953

showing an increase of Rs. 5,54,827 as compared with 1887-88, and of Rs. 7,71,741 as compared with the average of the previous five years.

11. Out of the total revenue, Rs. 47,30,651, for collection on Government lands, Rs. 46,83,568 were realized, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 47,083, or less than 1 per cent. only.

12. Under Jaghir, out of a total of Rs. 2,32,377 for collection, Rs. 1,93,890 were realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 38,387 as against Rs. 94,813 outstanding at the close of last year. This improvement is satisfactory, and it is further noted that, of the sum (Rs. 26,729) outstanding in Kelat, Rs. 10,125 were collected and paid soon after the year had closed, and the recovery of a further sum of Rs. 7,450 had been definitely arranged for by the Political Agent, Captain Temple, to whom the thanks of Government are due for his efforts to place the assessments and realizations in Kelat on a satisfactory footing. In this connection it is further satisfactory to notice that there were no remissions of the demand made for the irrigation of lands in Kelat territory.

13. The expenditure incurred during the year under all heads was as follows :

	Direct Charges.					Indirect Charges.			Revenue Collection.	Grand Total.
	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant	Total.	Leave and pension allowances.	Capitalization.	Total		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL.										
Major Works	92,352	...	21,509	441	1,14,302	3,011	...	3,011	...	1,17,313
Minor Works	47,000	...	9,400	...	56,400	1,316	4,737	6,053	...	62,453
Total	1,39,352	...	30,909	441	1,70,702	4,327	4,737	9,064	...	1,79,766
WORKING EXPENSES.										
Major Works	...	1,22,142	68,914	259	1,91,315	9,648	...	9,648	88,113	2,89,076
Minor Works—										
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	67,279	*3,39,265	78,843	224	4,85,611	11,038	3,923	14,961	1,11,639	6,12,211
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	62,276	4,15,681	1,32,050	696	6,10,703	...	...	...	1,91,215	8,01,918
Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	3,003	43,361	15,089	1,647	63,100	...	...	...	663	63,763
Total Minor Works ...	1,32,558	7,98,307	2,25,982	2,567	11,59,414	11,038	3,923	14,961	3,03,517	14,77,892
Total Working Expenses	1,32,558	9,20,449	2,94,896	2,826	13,50,729	20,686	3,923	24,609	3,91,630	17,66,968
Grand Total Outlay ...	2,71,910	9,20,449	3,25,805	3,267	15,21,431	25,013	8,660	33,673	3,91,630	19,46,734

14. The capital expenditure on Major Works was principally for widening the Desert Canal and for the enlargement and extension of the Dimwah, one of the canals of the Eastern Nara system, estimated to cost Rs. 67,712. On Minor Works the capital expended was principally on the provision of a head regulator to the Fuleli Canal, which was commenced in October 1888, and has since been completed.

15. The outlay on new works, under the head "Extension and Improvements" included under Working Expenses, amounted to Rs. 1,32,558. Details thereof are given in para. 34 of the report, which explains the purpose of the several works.

16. The suggestion made in para. 6 of the Superintending Engineer's report that a fixed annual grant of Rs. 1,20,000 should be allotted in future for works of extension and improvement, which projects should be left entirely in the hands of the Revenue and Irrigational Officers of the Province, is recommended by the Commissioner in Sind, but does not commend itself to Government. In the first place, it would be to the detriment of the Province, as Government have always shown themselves ready to at once sanction any well considered

* Includes Rs. 18 shown as refunds of revenue.

scheme of the character referred to, and the average expenditure under that head is shown (Table G (2)) to have considerably exceeded the suggested amount. In the next place, it is extremely undesirable to remove any check on the scrutiny of projects of the kind. They are at present submitted through the Commissioner, and Government have the advantage of his opinion, and are able to consider and weigh the merits of all such schemes which are often of a somewhat intricate character, and experience of the past is altogether against any relaxation of the control which Government now exercise.

17. The expenditure on repairs, as compared with the normal estimate of requirements under that head, was—

	Expenditure.	Normal Estimate.	Less.	More.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Major Works	1,22,142	1,31,000	8,858	...
Minor Works—				
Canals	6,81,018	6,46,000	...	35,018
Bunds	1,17,293	1,23,000	5,707	...
TOTAL ...	9,20,449	9,00,000	...	20,449

These figures give satisfactory evidence of the attention paid to the clearance and repair of the canals. Although it is stated that the normal grant is and will be sufficient for some years to come, yet, inasmuch as experience shows that a grant of Rs. 1,24,000 in place of Rs. 1,31,000 is sufficient for the repair of Major Works, it is argued that the difference of Rs. 7,000 should be added to the grant for Minor Works. The two matters appear to have no connection: it is a mistake to refer to the difference as, in any sense, a 'saving,' and the fact that the requirements are less than estimated under one head cannot be deemed a reason for an increase in the estimate under the other.

18. Under Establishment, the total charge amounted to Rs. 3,25,805 against Rs. 3,41,492 in the previous year. The reduction is mainly due to the saving of Rs. 30,929 under Direction, owing to the revision of the establishment in the Presidency generally, as explained in para. 38 of the report. The charges for establishment debited to the Working Expenses of the Major Works are very heavy. Partial explanation thereof is given in para. 37 of the report, but it calls for some further enquiry, as the establishments would appear to be larger than is justifiable.

19. The financial results of the four Major Works for the year are as follows:

	During the year.			To end of the year.		
	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Direct	Indirect.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Capital Outlay ...	1,14,302	3,011	1,17,313	81,48,920	2,79,472	84,28,392
Gross Revenue ...	1,38,184	8,94,954	10,33,138	...	..	...
Deduct—						
Previous net Revenue ..		28,300	28,300	...	...	...
	1,38,184	8,66,654	10,04,838	10,89,931	1,01,53,255	1,12,43,186
Working Expenses ...	2,79,428	9,684	2,89,076	48,79,410	1,75,816	50,55,226
Net Revenue ...		7,15,762			61,87,960	
Simple Interest ...		3,23,670			50,68,886	
Net profit after paying interest... ...		3,92,092			11,19,074	
Add difference of assessment on Jaghir Lands		84,909			5,07,358	
Total Profit ...		4,77,001			16,22,432	

The net profit during the year, after paying interest, was Rs. 3,92,092 as compared with Rs. 1,91,015 in 1887-88 and with Rs. 1,86,908 in 1886-87, and this result must be regarded as highly satisfactory. If the difference on account of assessment on Jaghir lands is added, the net profit, after paying interest, was Rs. 4,77,001, or 5·66 per cent. on the gross capital outlay to the end of the year.

The increase in gross revenue as compared with the previous year was nearly 34 per cent.

The working expenses, Rs. 2,89,076, amounted to nearly 29 per cent. of the gross revenue, Rs. 10,04,888.

20. The Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept show the following results as compared with the previous year :

	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Capital Outlay to end of year	32,11,184	32,73,637	62,453
Gross Revenue	13,00,498	14,99,392	1,98,894
Deduct previous Net Revenue	3,74,707	3,74,707	...
	9,25,791	11,24,685	1,98,894
Working Expenses	5,07,932	6,12,211	1,04,279
Net Revenue	4,17,859	5,12,474	94,615
Add difference of assessment on Jaghir Lands	1,73,186	1,73,222	36
	5,91,045	6,85,696	94,651

The net profit on the Capital outlay to the end of year on the works of this class thus amounted to 15·7 per cent. excluding, and to 21 per cent. including, the difference of assessment on Jaghir lands.

The increase in gross revenue amounted to 21 per cent. on the previous year.

The working expenses, Rs. 6,12,211, amounted to 40 per cent. of the gross revenue, Rs. 14,99,392.

21. The class, Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, gave the following results :

	1887-88.	1888-89	Increase.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Gross Revenue	18,16,712	19,19,572	1,02,860
Working Expenses	10,02,394	8,01,918	2,00,476
Net Revenue	8,14,318	11,17,654	—3,03,336

The working expenses here show a large reduction on those of the previous year, the principal reduction being in the outlay in the Karachi District.

The increase in gross revenue amounted to less than 6 per cent. in the previous year.

The working expenses, Rs. 8,01,918, amounted to 42 per cent. of the gross revenue.

As regards the Karachi Canals, an incorrect idea of the value of the works in that district is obtained by including therein the Western Nara. This work, with the portion thereof situated in the Shikarpur District, has now been formed into a separate Executive charge,

and the figures of revenue and expenditure pertaining to it will henceforth be separately exhibited. The other canals in the Karachi District gave the following results for the last six years:

	Cultivation.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue.
	Acres.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
1883-84	147,045	3,15,102	3,37,368	—22,266
1884-85	159,629	3,68,138	2,76,628	91,510
1885-86	164,246	3,70,163	2,76,216	93,947
1886-87	170,412	3,77,932	2,87,912	90,020
1887-88	178,615	3,98,818	3,92,851	5,967
1888-89	186,005	4,20,801	2,19,449	1,01,352

The cultivation and revenue show steady improvement, but the expenditure (which includes that on new works) previous to 1888-89 was out of all proportion to the revenue. For the five years ending 1887-88 it amounted to 86 per cent. of the revenue, while in 1888-89 it amounted to 52 per cent., which is still very high. The expenditure on new works in the five years ending 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 3,04,698, of which Rs. 2,45,564 was on river embankments and Rs. 59,134 on the canals. In the same period the expenditure on repairs has been Rs. 10,79,219, of which Rs. 3,68,503 was on river embankments and Rs. 7,10,626 on canals. The outlay on the construction and the repair of the bunds was thus very considerable, and the matter requires full enquiry, which has been ordered in para. 23 of Government Resolution No. 51 W. I.—721, dated 31st March 1890.

22. Under the head Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept, the figures compare with those of the previous year as follows:

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	*Rs*
Outlay—		
Original Works	52,035	3,003
Repairs	40,165	43,361
Establishment and Tools and Plant	19,595	16,736
Collection Charges	696	663
	1,12,491	63,763

The decrease is in Original Works, and is due to no fresh loop being required to either the Kashmor or Kassimpur bund.

The receipts under this head were—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	*Rs.*
Direct	254	217
Indirect	6,958	6,634
	7,212	6,851

23. Recapitulating the results of the year under all heads, they were as follows:

	Gross Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Percentage.	Net Revenue.
	Rs.	*Rs.*		*Rs.*
Major Works	10,33,138	2,89,076	29	7,44,062
Minor Works—				
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	14,99,392	6,12,211	40	8,87,181
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept ...	19,19,572	8,01,918	42	11,17,654
Agricultural Works	6,851	63,763	...	—56,912
TOTAL ...	44,58,953	17,66,968	39	26,91,985

This table disregards the deduction made in the administrative accounts on account of the previous net revenue, for the purpose of determining the financial results of capital expenditure in those cases where such has been incurred in the enlargement and extension of works

previously existing. It agrees with Table I of the Superintending Engineer's report, thus:

		Rs.
Net revenue therein shown	... ...	23,45,890
Add deduction on account of previous Net Revenue	...	4,03,007
		27,48,897
Deduct loss on Agricultural Works not included in Table I	...	56,912
		26,91,985

The net revenue in the previous year on the same basis amounted to Rs. 20,38,559, and there is thus an improvement of Rs. 6,53,426, or 32 per cent.

24. It remains to refer to the several suggestions made in the report. The remarks in paras. 3 and 4 of Mr. Lambert's report are of great interest, and in reference thereto the comments of the Acting Commissioner appear sound. The subject will well repay study, and the collection of data and future discussion will no doubt aid in a practical conclusion being arrived at. The project referred to as the Jacob Canal is now before Government, and will receive due consideration. The question of debiting the cost of the Jhali Bund to the Ghar Canal was decided so long ago as 1873 (Government Resolution No. 148 I.—793, dated 4th April 1873): if there are good grounds for a reconsideration of this order, they should be separately reported. Similarly, the suggestion that the Alibhar Kacheri Canal should be removed from the return of Canals for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, is in effect a suggestion that a previous decision of Government (Government Resolution No. 114 A. I.—458, dated 20th August 1881) should be reversed, and is one which can only be considered on receipt of a special report. The proposition that the Revenue Accounts of works of the class for which no Capital Accounts are kept should show credits for the receipts from sales of occupancy of land under them on the same principles as apply in the case of Capital Account works, is sound and may be acted upon.

25. The subject of the loss to the canals by the difference between the Hakaba levied on Jaghir cultivation and the Government rates is again commented upon, but no practical steps appear to have been taken in the matter. The Revenue Department should be invited to give the matter early consideration, and also the question of the assessment of babul groves.

26. The suggestions in para. 2 of the Commissioner's report regarding the means to be adopted for overcoming the difficulties in the way of an earlier submission of the Revenue Report, will be separately dealt with. The report now under review was submitted by the Superintending Engineer on 22nd December 1889, and reached Government on 21st February 1890. It was received from the Press on 7th March 1890. Its disposal has been delayed by the pressure of other important work.

27. Government concur with the Commissioner in Sind in the opinion that Mr. Lambert and the Irrigational Officers in Sind deserve credit for the year's operations.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE KHARIF SEASON OF 1889.

STATEMENT No. A 24.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1889.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Districts.	Area.	Calturable area.	Area irrigated.		1889 as compared with 1888.		Rainfall during Kharif months of 1889 and 1888.													
							April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.	
			Kharif, 1889.	Kharif, 1888.	Increase.	Decrease.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Saharanpur	1,425,920	1,093,101	46,289	53,105	...	6,816	...	0·4	...	0·50	4·74	1·75	18 30	13·90	14·05	9·17	0 75	21·65	37·84	47·37
Muzaffarnagar	1,072,000	908,497	84,038	86,208	...	2,170	0·5	1·05	1·3	0 30	4·63	0·75	11·05	15 05	11·33	4·60	0 30	16 90	29·11	38·65
Meerut	1,507,840	1,334,209	123,620	125,459	...	1,839	0·5	...	...	0·23	1·17	1·12	10·32	14·40	13·23	6·81	2·10	11·25	27·32	33·81
Bulandshahr	1,214,080	1,084,407	68,215	60,109	8,106	...	...	...	...	0·65	5 01	2·40	3·60	7 39	10·24	7·26	...	11·48	18·85	29·18
Aligarh	1,251,392	1,041,512	44,432	39,689	4,743	...	...	...	...	...	3·21	0·76	8·22	7·05	6·90	5·82	1·02	11·60	19·35	25·23
Muttra	932,480	862,096	29,053	23,087	5,966	...	...	0·04	1·0	0·08	1·49	0·22	5·83	8·06	12·33	8·71	...	7 05	20 65	24·16
Agra	1,187,844	958,205	9,378	8,843	535	...	0·30	...	...	0·30	2·15	0·24	10·01	9·95	7·65	8·72	...	9·98	20·11	29·19
Etah	1,112,960	894,829	19,180	22,534	...	3,354	...	...	...	...	3·89	0·63	10·36	13·92	9·54	5·57	0·89	11·34	24·68	31·46
Mainpuri	1,086,080	764,575	29,142	26,444	2,698	...	0 20	...	0·2	...	3·85	1·13	15·19	27·22	10·34	10.24	0·51	9 40	30·29	47·99
Farukhabad	1,100,160	864,792	10,803	15,771	...	4,968	0·03	...	1·0	...	1·80	0·39	6·88	26·37	9·43	16 50	3·36	4·40	22·47	47 66
Etawah	1,084,160	795,233	51,646	53,572	...	1,926	...	...	...	...	0·57	1·06	6 80	17·12	10·62	13·87	0·80	2·85	18·79	34·30
Cawnpore	1,514,368	1,103,465	44,487	59,806	...	15,319	...	0·01	0·7	0·07	4·28	1·36	10·62	23·92	6·37	21·68	3·42	5·52	25·39	52·56
Delhi	805,120	525,440	21	18	3	...	...	0 8	0·8	0·9	0·9	2·8	9·4	8·4	14·2	7·2	...	13·7	25·3	33·80
Gurgaon	1,240,320	993,280	26,192	17,653	8,539	...	...	0·4	0 4	1·4	0 8	1·2	7·2	9·8	11·8	7·7	0·4	4·3	20·6	24·80
Dehra Dun	764,544	385,285	7,165	6,781	384	...	...	0·14	1·7	1·05	11·94	2·12	34·08	31·03	35·29	31·54	8·06	11·36	91·07	77·24
Bijnor	1,195,520	1,024,539	4,757	4,238	519	...	...	0 58	0·8	0·40	3·60	0·27	18·42	19·47	18·52	8·20	0·63	16·04	41·97	44·96
Tarai	590,720	560,856	21,222	26,012	...	4,790	...	0·10	...	1·50	11·90	1·70	40·30	22·30	21·30	8·50	7·60	21·40	81·10	55·50
Pilibhit	878,720	709,334	6,051	5,989	62	...	...	0·30	0·2	0·74	14·40	3·31	25·30	31·00	19·70	14·43	0 70	12·64	60·30	62·42
Bareilly	1,018,240	911,423	35,442	35,183	259	...	...	...	0·5	0·10	8·20	0 90	13·80	18 60	18·00	2·90	3·60	15·50	44·10	38·00
Jhansi	1,002,752	724,553	78	65	13	...	0·20	0·08	0·4	...	1·65	1·24	5·01	14·22	14·07	17·45	0·30	4·68	21·63	37·67
Hamirpur	1,464,704	1,230,803	318	203	115	...	...	...	0·1	0·08	2·17	1·03	12·50	26·54	10 52	17·28	3·75	3·46	29·04	48·39
Jalaun	995,200	777,868	3,218	3,478	...	260	...	...	0·2	....	2·20	1·20	6·90	14·20	10·50	17·50	0 60	5·80	20·40	38·70
Kumaun Bhabar	(Not known)		35,818	28,712	7,106	...	...	2·10	4·3	0·70	26·40	5·50	51·50	35·60	20·10	18·90	12·40	14·0	114·70	76·80
TOTAL	24,445,124	19,548,302	700,565	702,959	39,048	41,442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Net decrease		...	2,394														

ALLAHABAD,

The 19th May 1890.

H. W. CONDUITT,

Asst. Secretary to Govt., N. W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D.

STATEMENT No. B 24.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, 1889.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Nature of Crops.	Saharanpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Farukhabad.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dun.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhansi.	Hamirpur.	Jalaun.	Bhabar.	Total.
I.—Gardens and Orchards	873	621	1,003	856	585	99	117	164	53	22	67	192	...	78	306	1	7	5	61	2	...	14	297	5,423
II.—Sugarcane	12,113	36,791	60,123	8,547	1,493	286	644	1,506	3,255	3,150	6,465	4,413	...	913	969	3,639	584	2,622	9,403	16	143	1,152	72	158,299
III.—Cereals: Rice	28,154	28,466	12,573	259	620	...	6	293	6,669	92	2,199	7,640	...	...	5,786	1,064	20,574	3,394	25,571	24	66	149	30,756	174,355
Cereals: Bajra	...	...	...	...	8	3	24	9	1	...	77	9	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	153
Cereals: Juar	...	...	100	747	569	268	272	272	1,050	20	602	1,113	...	1,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	6,218
Cereals: Maize	431	3,469	9,515	1,561	1,568	41	93	802	1,571	88	1,358	453	...	21	13	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	965	21,974
Cereals: Miscellaneous	149	202	450	545	146	1	12	230	1,150	499	973	339	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	19	78	2,058	6,853
IV.—Pulses	99	1,627	613	41	...	91	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	3	29	...	4	...	806	8,341
V.—Fodder crops	327	1,213	3 806	747	73	...	32	5	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	49	...	6,290
VI.—Fibres: Cotton	639	3,714	10,463	7,883	3,015	13,638	2,011	746	717	9	162	717	21	14,723	2	...	...	...	...	17	5	317	249	59,048
Fibres: Other fibres	..	1	...	...	8	21	23	12	32	1	8	13	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
VII.—Dyes: Indigo	1,505	4,761	20,440	44,952	34,995	14,278	5,553	13,703	12,071	5,586	34,678	21,316	...	8,908	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	792	...	223,615
Dyes: Other dyes	...	...	42	422	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	482
VIII.—Drugs: Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Drugs: Other drugs	83	21	42	60	11	...	...	9	46	107	36	41	...	...	...	...	8	...	41	...	...	...	...	504
IX.—Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	61
X.—Miscellaneous	1,917	3,152	4,450	1,595	1,323	327	588	1,422	2,471	1,229	5,003	8,241	...	319	...	53	49	27	215	17	73	657	615	33,743
Total Kharif, 1889	46,289	84,038	123,620	68,215	44,432	29,053	9,378	19,180	29,142	10,803	51,646	44,487	21	26,192	7,165	4,757	21,222	6,051	35,442	78	318	3,218	35,818	700,565
Total Kharif, 1888	53,105	86,208	125,459	60,109	39,689	23,087	8,843	22,534	26,444	15,771	53,572	59,806	18	17,653	6,781	4,238	26,012	5,989	35,183	65	203	3,478	28,712	702,959

ALLAHABAD,

The 19th May 1890.

H. W. CONDUITT,

Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. and Oudh,

Public Works Department.

STATEMENT No. C 24.

Irrigation Operations of Fasl Kharif, 1889.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

Nature of Crops.	Ganges Canal.						Lower Ganges Canal.						Agra Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Dun Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.		Tarai Canals.	Bhabar Canals.	Total.
	Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Total.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etawah.	Bhognipur.	Total.							Jhansi Lakes.	Hamirpur Lakes.			
I.—Gardens and Orchards	612	443	492	799	905	3,251	9	4	195	44	56	308	260	911	14	306	73	1	2	...	...	297	5,423
II.—Sugarcane	21 379	23,189	33,927	6,559	2,873	87,927	649	1,235	6,345	7,756	1,666	17,651	1,808	32,313	1,152	969	12,591	3,639	16	143	18	72	158,299
III.—Cereals: Rice	23,024	2,769	6,712	303	907	33,715	22	2,053	878	12,073	1,599	16,625	1	36,630	161	5,786	34,546	1,064	24	54	14,993	30,750	174,355
III.—Cereals: Bajra	...	...	...	...	20	20	1	...	1	81	4	87	36	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
III.—Cereals: Juar	...	...	..	808	970	1,784	6	360	397	1,796	175	2,734	1,688	..	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	6,213
III.—Cereals: Maize	...	668	2,376	1,634	2,542	7,220	21	654	464	2,168	67	3,374	121	10,250	...	13	25	...	...	...	...	965	21,974
III.—Cereals: Miscellaneous	20	141	374	600	291	1,426	105	467	961	1,414	47	2,994	13	263	79	...	...	...	2	18	...	2,058	6,853
IV.—Pulses	1,546	203	107	...	3	1,859	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	524	...	...	32	...	...	4	...	800	3,341
V.—Fodder crops	718	1,512	1,694	551	10	4,485	...	...	...	...	18	18	32	1,680	49	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	6,290
VI.—Fibres: Cotton	975	2,588	3,300	6,777	5,050	18,690	26	160	304	675	358	1,523	30,346	7,899	321	2	...	...	17	1	...	249	59,048
VI.—Fibres: Other fibres	...	...	...	...	9	9	11	30	1	23	...	65	47	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
VII.—Dyes: Indigo	1,166	15,169	11,784	39,967	45,867	113,953	3,608	2,938	18,527	29,891	20,526	75,490	28,022	5,281	792	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	223,615
VII.—Dyes: Other dyes	...	...	...	482	...	482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	482
VIII.—Drugs: Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
VIII.—Drugs: Other drugs	1	13	22	53	10	105	8	28	178	25	...	239	...	111	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	504
IX.—Oilseeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	..	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	61
X.—Miscellaneous	1,441	3,957	2,561	74	1,694	9,727	991	280	4,279	6,112	5,940	17,602	1,213	3,495	699	...	291	53	17	31	...	615	33,743
Total Kharif, 1889	50,882	50,652	63,349	58,607	61,163	2,84,653	5,457	8,269	32,530	62,058	30,456	138,770	63,703	99,870	3,277	7,165	47,704	4,757	78	259	15,011	35,818	700,565
Total Kharif, 1888	53,894	53,166	63,491	49,877	57,609	2,78,037	10,447	7,880	45,426	62,031	35,897	161,681	48,638	103,942	3,478	6,781	46,379	4,238	65	203	20,805	28,712	702,959

Allahabad,

The 19th May 1890.

H. W. CONDUITT,

Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. and Oudh,

Public Works Department.

GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS ON THE INUNDATION CANALS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE KHARIF CROP OF 1889.

STATEMENT No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1889 ON INUNDATION CANALS.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Area irrigated.		Comparison with last crop.		Rainfall in Kharif Months.													
Districts.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	1889.	1888.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		Total.	
							1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
Lahore	2,331,552	1,164,921	19,843	18,270	1,573	...	...	...	1·6	...	1·3	0·3	7·7	4·1	3·5	7·5	0·7	...	14·8	11·9
Montgomery	3,567,750	357,622	64,575	66,886	...	2,311	0·1	...	1·0	...	0·1	0·5	1·8	3·0	0·8	3·8	0·2	...	4·0	7·3
Montgomery (Lower Sohag and Para Canal)	Given	above.	34,746	28,707	6,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Given	above.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooltan	3,763,200	799,360	* 212,999	† 190,363	22,636	...	0·1	...	0·6	...	0·8	...	1·1	1·9	3·5	0·7	...	...	6·1	2·6
Mooltan (Sidhnai Canal)	Given	above.	‡ 63,143	§ 53,755	9,388	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	Given	above.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh	2,007,819	397,529	146,962	189,372	7,590	...	0·4	...	0·3	...	0·1	...	0·8	...	2·9	0·3	...	...	4·5	0·3
Dera Ghazi Khan	2,801,280	1,008,000	153,151	148,820	4,334	...	0·1	...	0·5	0·1	0·2	0·3	...	0·1	0·32	4·9	...	...	1·12	5·4
Gujranwala	1,637,425	529,270	27,377	26,917	460	...	0·1	...	1·2	0·6	0·2	0 8	6·0	4·1	8·9	16·5	0·6	...	17 0	22·0
Shahpur	3,031,700	585,491	9,092	10,391	...	1,299	0·2	...	0·4	0·4	0·7	0·4	1·0	3·5	4·6	4·0	0·6	...	7·5	8·3
Total Inundation Canals	19,143,726	4,842,193	731,891	683,481	52,020	3,610	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Acres.
Area irrigated in 1888	683,481
" " 1889	731,891
Net increase ...	48,410

* Includes area dried up, 25,458 acres.
† Ditto ditto, 22,744 "
‡ Ditto ditto, 10,542 "
§ Ditto ditto, 5,766 "

LAHORE,

The 28th April 1890.

F. J. HOME, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

STATEMENT No. II.

Irrigation Operations of the Kharif Crop of 1889 on Inundation Canals.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Description of Crops.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Montgomery (Lower Sohag and Para Canal).	Mooltan.	Mooltan (Sidhnai Canal).	Muzaffargarh.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Gujranwala (Chenab Canal).	Shahpur.	Total.
Sugarcane . .	37	60	2	2,207	132	4,705	28	1,332	41	8,544
Rice	4,714	12,251	1,124	* 12,288	3,462	26,780	17,450	11,005	3	89,077
Cotton	2,089	12,970	8,503	36,881	17,074	25,757	32,355	4,409	5,136	145,174
Indigo	...	21	...	53,296	1,654	50,141	17,567	...	...	122,679
Maize	1,911	2,330	1,533	441	211	6	...	353	24	6,809
Jowar and Bajra . .	186	549	1,808	61,792	20,003	24,280	50,343	8,806	686	168,453
Others	10,906	36,394	21,776	* 46,094	† 20,607	15,293	35,411	1,472	3,202	191,155
Total Kharif, 1889 .	19,843	64,575	34,746	212,999	63,143	146,962	153,154	27,377	9,092	731,891
Total Kharif, 1888 .	18,270	66,886	28,707	190,363	53,755	139,372	148,820	26,917	10,391	683,481

* Includes area dried up, 25,458 acres.
† Ditto ditto, 10,542 „

F. J. HOME, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

Lahore,
The 28th April 1890.

STATEMENT No. III.

Irrigation Operations of the Kharif Crop of 1889 on Inundation Canals.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Upper Sutlej Canals.	Lower Sohag and Para Canal.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Canals.	Sidhnai Canal.	Muzaffargarh Canals.	Indus Canals.	Chenab Canal.	Shahpur Canals.	Total.
Sugarcane	97	2	2,207	132	4,705	28	1,332	41	8,544
Rice	16,965	1,124	12,288	3,462	26,780	17,450	11,005	3	89,077
Cotton	15,059	8,503	36,881	17,074	25,757	32,355	4,409	5,136	145,174
Indigo	21	...	53,296	1,654	50,141	17,567	...	...	122,679
Maize	4,241	1,533	441	211	6	...	353	24	6,809
Jowar and Bajra	735	1,808	61,792	20,003	24,280	50,343	8,806	686	168,453
Others	47,300	21,776	*46,094	†20,607	15,293	35,411	1,472	3,202	191,155
Total Kharif, 1889	84,418	34,746	212,999	63,143	146,962	153,154	27,377	9,092	731,891
Total Kharif, 1888	85,156	28,707	190,363	53,755	139,372	148,820	26,917	10,391	683,481

* Includes area dried up, 25,458 acres.
† Ditto ditto, 10,542 „

Lahore,
The 28th April 1890.

F. J. HOME, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint-Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D.,
Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR THE KHARIF SEASON OF 1889.

STATEMENT No. I.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE KHARIF SEASON, 1889-90.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of Bengal.

Districts.	Area in acres.	Culturable acres.	Area irrigated.		1889-90 as compared with 1888-89.		Rainfall for four months.										Remarks.
							July.		August.		September.		October.		Total.		
			1888-89.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
Cuttack	Information not available.	Information not available.	130,885	132,830	1,945	...	8 87	13·93	21·65	14·64	8·42	5·10	1·04	9·08	39 18	42·75	Average rainfall of 11 stations in the Cuttack district.
Balasore			25,628	34,400	8,772	...	14·14	9·29	21·36	10·91	8·03	6·76	1·50	4·43	40 04	31·40	Average rainfall at Bhuddruck and Acquapadda stations.
Midnapore			65,906	65,011	...	895	21·30	7·82	21·96	13·14	7·37	6·34	0·79	2·37	51·42	29·67	No rain-gauge stations on the Tidal Reaches of the Midnapore Canal.
Hooghly			502	318	...	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gya	3,015,680	2,356,000	29,810	29,779	...	31	16·58	8·11	18·15	10·20	6·28	3·66	...	...	41·01	21·97	Rainfall at Daudnagar.
Patna	1,329,920	1,039,000	25,753	22,943	...	2,810	15·14	8·84	17·11	9·49	3·17	15 70	...	0·05	35·42	34·08	Rainfall at Patna.
Shahabad	2,806,400	2,192,500	203,121	193,488	...	9,633	17·90	13·58	17·74	13·68	5·58	5 15	0·43	0·92	41·65	33·33	Rainfall at Arrah station.
Sarun	1,680,000	1,312,500	3,897	2,342	...	1,555	11·66	10·99	12·89	9·63	12·24	8 37	...	...	36 79	28·99	Rainfall at Sewan station.
TOTAL	...	...	485,502	481,111	10,717	15,108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

NOTE.—The figures for 1888-89 as now given are correct.
Net decrease, 4,391.

CALCUTTA,

The 28th April 1890.

G. A. G. SHAWE,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT No. II.

Irrigation Operations of Fasl Kharif, 1889-90.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Nature of Crops.		Cuttack.	Balasore.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Gya.	Patna.	Shahabad.	Sarun.	Total.
Garden and Orchards		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
Sugarcane		...	...	...	...	2,839	1,546	21,350	2	25,737
Cereals	Wheat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Barley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice	132,830	34,400	65,011	318	26,641	21,391	157,703	2,208	440,502
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	299	6	670	119	1,094
Pulse	Gram, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fodder crops	Grass, lucerne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibres	Cotton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyes	Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Turmeric, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
Drugs	Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds	Mustard, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Castor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hot-weather		...	...	...	...	...	...	13,765	...	13,765
Total, 1889-90		132,830	34,400	65,011	318	29,779	22,943	193,488	2,342	481,111
Total, 1888-89		130,885	25,628	65.906	502	29,810	25,753	203,121	3,897	485,502

Calcutta,

The 28th April 1890.

G. A. G. SHAWE,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT No. III.

Irrigation Operations of Fasl Kharif, 1889-90.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

Nature of Crops.	Taldunda Canal.	Kendrapara Canal.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Midnapore Canal.	Patna Canal.	Arrah Canal.	Buxar Canal.	Sarun Canal.	Total.	Remarks.
	Mahanuddy.	Brahminee-Byturnee.		Acquapadda-Jajepore.		Cossye.	Eastern Sone.	Arrah.	Buxar.	Gunduck.		
Garden and Orchards	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	4	4	
Sugarcane	...	...		...		...	4,385	13,478	7,872	2	25,737	
Cereals . Wheat	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cereals . Barley	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cereals . Rice	38,231	92,207		36,792		65,329	48,032	93,512	64,191	2,208	440,502	
Cereals . Miscellaneous	...	...		...		...	305	167	503	119	1,094	
Pulse . Gram, &c.	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pulse . Miscellaneous	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fodder crops . Grass, lucerne	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Fibres . Cotton	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dyes . Indigo	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	9	9	
Dyes . Turmeric, &c.	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drugs . Opium	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drugs . Tobacco, &c.	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oilseeds . Mustard, &c.	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oilseeds . Castor	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hot-weather	...	...		...		...	...	10,215	3,550	...	13,765	
Total, 1889-90	38,231	92,207		36,792		65,329	52,722	117,372	76,116	2,342	481,111	
Total, 1888-89	40,165	88,365		27,983		66,408	55,563	129,783	73,338	3,897	485,502	

Calcutta,

The 28th April, 1890.

G. A. G. SHAWE,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VII. of 1890-91.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 25th May 1889.			Week ending 24th May 1890.			Total Receipts from 1st April to 25th May 1889.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 24th May 1890.		Total increase in 1890-91.	Total decrease in 1890-91.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
31st May 1890	East Indian (a)	1,526	9,47,603	621	1,526	8,51,968	558	75,75,293	632	71,78,318	610	...	3,96,9
31st ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,986	140	57	8,955	157	74,421	166	88,411	201	13,990	...
31st ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	4,93,240	296	1,672	3,89,000	233	37,93,072	290	29,67,424	230	...	8,25,6
31st ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (b)	293	46,293	158	584	(c) 81,753	140	4,16,945	181	(c) 6,29,359	152	2,12,414	...
31st ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	857	1,05,659	123	979	92,747	95	7,56,080	112	7,05,009	93	...	51,6
31st ditto	Do. Mysore Section	219	14,285	65	296	20,116	68	1,14,972	67	1,45,516	64	30,544	...
31st ditto	Indian Midland (e)	587	62,316	106	752	69,861	93	5,26,320	114	5,81,138	100	54,818	...
24th ditto	Villupuram-Guntakal (Nellore Branch)	83	4,031	59	83	4,260	51	35,073	54	33,044	52	...	2,0
24th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	2,838	79	36	2,019	56	19,280	68	14,348	52	...	4,6
	TOTAL	5,322	16,85,151	317	5,985	15,20,679	254	1,33,11,456	319	1,23,42,567	270	...	9,68,8
	State Lines worked by Government.												
24th May 1890	North Western	2,386	(f) 5,67,208	238	2,399	(g) 4,50,266	188	(f) 42,62,352	227	(g) 38,94,214	211	...	3,68,1
24th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,99,018	288	692	1,62,716	235	14,83,214	273	12,80,250	240	...	2,02,9
24th ditto	Bengal Central	125	13,252	106	125	11,040	88	1,03,607	106	93,826	97	...	9,7
31st ditto	Wardha Coal	45	17,632	392	45	23,647	525	1,52,165	430	1,73,069	498	20,904	...
24th ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	1,61,568	240	747	1,66,810	223	12,85,249	243	13,96,148	242	1,10,899	...
24th ditto	Nalháti	27	2,008	74	27	1,455	53	13,512	64	13,247	64	...	2
24th ditto	Tirhoot	273	39,258	144	273	43,785	160	3,12,946	146	3,66,273	174	53,327	...
24th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	105	8,111	77	105	5,788	55	56,365	69	51,855	64	...	4,5
17th ditto	Jorhát	...	...	...	...	(h)	...	(i) 7,471	35	(j) 5,683	34	...	1,7
17th ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	65	9	7	220	31	403	7	1,797	30	1,394	...
17th ditto	Burma (k)	...	...	...	...	(h)	...	(i) 7,12,761	188	(j) 7,46,193	201	33,432	...
	TOTAL	4,333	10,08,120	233	4,420	8,65,727	196	83,90,045	217	80,22,555	208	...	3,67,4
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
24th May 1890	Madras	840	1,91,219	228	840	1,61,348	192	14,15,453	214	13,24,847	204	...	90,6
24th ditto	South Indian	654	1,20,674	185	654	1,10,906	170	9,20,141	179	8,77,944	174	...	42,1
24th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula (l)	1,447	8,53,556	590	1,447	8,71,591	603	75,01,389	660	76,26,640	683	1,25,251	...
31st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (m)	461	3,35,667	728	461	3,38,000	733	27,06,847	747	28,49,116	801	1,42,269	...
	TOTAL	3,402	15,01,116	441	3,402	14,81,845	436	1,25,43,830	469	1,26,78,547	483	1,34,717	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		13,057	41,94,387	321	13,807	38,68,251	280	3,42,45,331	319	3,30,43,669	299	...	12,01,6
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,53,98,103	143	1,48,69,651	134	...	5,28,45
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,88,47,228	176	1,81,74,018	165	...	6,73,21
	Assisted Companies.												
31st May 1890	Tárakeshwar	22	5,386	245	22	5,195	236	53,827	308	53,709	313	...	11
17th ditto	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(h)	...	(i) 66,667	125	(j) 69,225	132	2,558	...
31st ditto	Bengal and North Western	376	62,356	166	376	56,419	150	4,85,459	164	4,36,864	151	...	48,59
24th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	7,866	117	67	8,293	124	68,755	131	64,262	125	...	4,49
	TOTAL	465	75,608	163	465	69,898	150	6,74,708	158	6,24,060	149	...	50,64
	Native States.												
24th May 1890	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	38,750	109	354	50,233	142	3,40,201	122	3,99,833	146	59,632	...
31st ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	2,397	41	59	4,440	76	26,251	57	39,112	86	12,861	...
31st ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,330	49	27	1,100	40	11,294	53	9,436	45	...	1,85
31st ditto	Bhávanagar-Gond a l-Junágarh-Porbandar	260	36,756	141	332	46,216	139	3,03,895	149	3,75,973	147	72,078	...
24th ditto	Morvi	68	5,491	81	94	7,439	79	42,852	81	60,732	84	17,880	...
31st ditto	Jodhpore	124	7,156	58	124	6,500	52	60,046	62	65,857	69	5,811	...
24th ditto	Rájpura-Bhátinda	...	(n)	...	108	7,540	70	(n)	...	57,830	69	57,830	...
31st ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlad	...	...	...	13	1,220	92	...	...	(o) 3,340	90	3,340	...
	TOTAL	892	91,880	103	1,111	1,24,688	112	7,84,539	112	10,12,113	119	2,27,574	...

(a) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(c) Includes the Asansol-Chakardharpore Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura Bhátinda State Railways.
(g) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(h) Return not received.
(i) Total receipts from 1st April to 18th May 1889.
(j) Total receipts from 1st April to 17th May 1890.
(k) Includes Toungoo-Mandalay.
(l) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon and Amráoti State Railways.
(m) Includes Pátri Branch.
(n) Included with the North Western Railway.
(o) Total receipts from 5th to 24th May 1890.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *12th June, 1890.*

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 25.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 20th June, 1890.

No. 1191.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following Rule for Rule 6 (vi) of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, published in Home Department notification No. 1417, dated the 24th June 1887:

Subject to the exception provided for in clause (*e*), no explosive shall be conveyed by passenger train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule:

(*a*) Safety cartridges and percussion-caps and safety-fuze (for blasting), also fog-signals for railway use, which may be conveyed in ordinary wagons or carriages.

(*b*) Dynamite which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs., provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment.

(*c*) Detonators which may be carried to the number of 200, provided that in no case the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators exceeds in the aggregate 3 oz. (a certificate to this effect being given by the Company, firm or person tendering the detonators for transport or by its or his Agent), provided also that no dynamite is carried in the same compartment.

(*d*) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

(*e*) Explosives may be carried by mixed trains on any line on which goods trains are not running, subject to the conditions that not more than one vehicle containing explosives is forwarded at any one time by a mixed train; that the precautions

prescribed for conveyance by goods trains are observed; and that directly a wagon containing explosives arrives at a section on which goods trains are running, it is detached from the mixed train.

No. 1205.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to direct that the words "manufactured in Europe" shall be added after the words "swords and dirks" in Home Department notification No. 760, dated the 19th May 1882, which excludes such weapons of military or official patterns from the operation of any prohibition and direction contained in the Act.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 19th June, 1890.

No. 371.—Lieutenant M. J. Tighe, Assistant Commandant, Military Police, Upper Burma, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade, for one year, with effect from the date of joining the appointment.

MEDICAL.

The 18th June, 1890.

No. 417.—The services of Lala Gokul Chand, Uncovenanted Medical Officer, in medical charge of the Junior Grades of the Secretariat Establishments of the Government of India at Simla, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th May 1890.

No. 419.—*Appointment.*—Assistant Surgeon A. Salt to officiate as Medical Officer in charge of the Junior Grades of the Secretariat Establishments of the Government of India at Simla, during the absence on deputation of Lala Gokul Chand, or until further orders.

The 19th June, 1890.

No. 420.—The services of Surgeon N. P. Sinha, I.M.S., Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

PORT BLAIR.

The 17th June, 1890.

No. 445.—In supersession of Home Department notification No. 84, dated 16th January 1890, Mr. R. Wimberley, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, Port Blair and the Nicobars, is appointed to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class.

JUDICIAL.

The 14th June, 1890.

No. 821.—The services of Mr. R. R. Pope, of the Bengal Civil Service, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Mymensingh, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Sylhet.

POLICE.

The 16th June, 1890.

No. 462.—The services of Lieutenant C. E. Belli-Bivar, Bo.S.C., 7th Bombay Cavalry, Assistant Commandant, Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 31st May 1890.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Simla, the 20th June, 1890.

No. 531—9-3-*M. & Ex.*—Mr. W. L. Sclater, Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 1st September next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

SURVEYS.

The 20th June, 1890.

No. 470—93-12-*S.*—Mr. T. D. La Touche, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from 1st July 1890, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th June, 1890.

No. 990-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Hormasji Cowasji as Acting Consul for Portugal at Aden, during the absence of Mr. Dorabji Dinshaw.

No. 993-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Muncherji Dorabji as Acting Vice-Consul for Spain at Aden, during the absence of Mr. Dorabji Dinshaw.

The 17th June, 1890.

No. 1234-*E.*—With reference to Foreign Department notification, No. 334-E., dated the 10th February 1890, and under the provisions of article 4 of the Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1889, as republished thereunder, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby appoints the 14th day of August 1890 as the date on which the said Order in Council shall come into force.

So much of Foreign Department notification, No. 2402-E.-P., dated the 6th October 1881, as may be inconsistent with the provisions of the said Order in Council or of any other Orders in Council for the time being in force is hereby cancelled.

The 18th June, 1890.

No. 1009-*G.*—Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, Madras Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad and Assistant Secretary for Berar, with effect from the 21st May 1890.

No. 2021-*I.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur, for the time being, to exercise the powers of a Political Agent under chapters IV and V of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, for the Feudatory States of Kawardah and Sakti.

No. 2022-*I.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories, for the time being, to exercise the powers of a Political Agent under chapters IV and V of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, for the Feudatory States of—

Patna.	Rehrakole.
Kalahandi.	Nandgaon.
Sarangarh.	Chhuikadan.
Raigarh.	Bamra.
Bastar.	Kanker.
Sonpur.	Khairagarh.

The 19th June, 1890.

No. 1021-*G.*—The following promotions are made in the Cavalry of the Erinpura Irregular Force, with effect from the 22nd April 1890:

Jemadar Tegh Ali to be Ressaldar, *vice* Shaikh Ilahi-bakhsh, Sardar Bahadur, invalided.

Daffadar Fasih-ud-din to be Jemadar, *vice* Tegh Ali, promoted.

No. 1024-*G.*—Lieutenant C. Chamier, Madras Staff Corps, Wing Officer of the 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, officiated as Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch, from the 13th to 27th May 1890, inclusive.

Lieutenant Chamier is confirmed as Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch, with effect from the 28th May 1890.

No. 2025-*I.*—*Erratum.*—In Foreign Department notification, No. 1679-I., dated the 20th May 1890, *for* "Damodar Narayan", *read* "Damodar Mayaram".

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 19th June, 1890.

No. 2975.—Mr. G. B. Bleazby, Chief Superintendent attached to the Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 10th July 1890.

Lala Harnam Das, Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant-General, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Superintendent, Class V, during Mr. Bleazby's absence on leave.

No. 2980.—Mr. T. H. Biggs, Comptroller, Burma, is granted privilege leave for ninety days from the 28th June 1890.

Mr. F. J. Atkinson, Assistant Comptroller, Burma, is appointed to act as Comptroller, Burma, during Mr. Biggs' absence on privilege leave.

Mr. A. Saravanum, Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Burma, is appointed to act as Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in that office during Mr. Biggs' absence on privilege leave.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th June, 1890.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 546.—Lieutenant B. W. Marlow, Madras Staff Corps, 12th Madras Infantry, Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 3rd May 1889.

No. 547.—Lieutenant F. W. Hallowes, Bengal Staff Corps, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 5th June 1890.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT IN INDIA.

No. 548.—Mr. J. Jones, Deputy Examiner, First grade, to be Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, with effect from the 7th June 1890, *vice* Captain T. H. Eyre, who has resigned.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 549.—*24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—*

Jemadar Sardár Lál Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 318 of 1888, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 24th May 1888.

No. 550.—*2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Regiment—*

Jemadar Amar Singh Négi, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 357 of 1888, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 13th May 1888.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 551.—Lieutenant Frederick DeBudé Young, Royal Artillery, officiating Squadron Officer, 6th (The Prince of Wales's) Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 7th February 1889, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 552.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Army in India:

Lieutenant R. A. F. Kingscote, Royal Engineers, temporary Assistant Engineer, second grade, Military Works Department, (p. a.) for 182 days. (This cancels G. G. O. No 239 of 1890.)

No. 553.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Captain W. T. Fairbrother, Bengal Staff Corps, 13th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—16th year commenced 11th February 1890.

Captain C. J. Orr, Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year. Pension service—15th year commenced 23rd June 1889.

No. 554.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps—the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Lieutenant C. F. V. S. Venner, Bengal Staff Corps, 10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 11th May 1890.

No. 555.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel J. Hay, Bengal Staff Corps, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant C. R. A. Bond, Bengal Staff Corps, (p. a.) for ten days.

Lieutenant O. W. Carey, Bengal Staff Corps, (m. c.) for four months.

No. 556.—Lieutenant C. Griffiths, Bengal Staff Corps, 16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, is granted an extension of leave from the 11th to the 15th May 1890.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 557.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 16th May, 1890, page 2824.

INDIA OFFICE,
16th May, 1890.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major John Francis James Miller. Dated 1st March 1890.

Major George Frederic Churchill. Dated 8th March 1890.

Major Edmund Charles Elliston. Dated 22nd March 1890.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Edmund Johnston Drummond, from the West Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 25th June 1888, but to rank from the 29th August 1885.

Lieutenant Richard Harman, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Dated 10th May 1888, but to rank from 25th August 1886.

Lieutenant William Henry Manning, from the South Wales Borderers. Dated 14th July 1888, but to rank from 25th August 1886.

Second Lieutenant Harry Arthur Hale Thompson, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 31st July 1888.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-General.

Deputy Surgeon-General William Roche Rice, M.D. Dated 29th March 1890.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Brigade-Surgeon Jesse Griggs Pilcher. Dated 29th March 1890.

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INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Elliott Dashwood Bayley, Madras Infantry. Dated 3rd March 1890.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Lewis Prendergast, Bengal Infantry. Dated 4th March 1890.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic Wood Macmullen, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 20th March 1890.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hatley Frere Woodcock, Bengal Infantry. Dated 27th March 1890.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the following officers:

Colonel Edmund Swetenham, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 3rd February 1890.

Colonel William Leycester Samuells, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 3rd April 1890.

Colonel Archibald Dunstaffnage Campbell, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th May 1890.

Colonel Arthur Noel Phillips, Bengal Infantry. Dated 3rd April 1890.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles James Abbott Yates, Bombay Infantry. Dated 26th February 1890.

Major Lewis Archibald Charles Cook, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 2nd March 1890.

Major James Andrew Colvile Wedderburn, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 14th May 1890.

Surgeon-General Sir Benjamin Simpson, M.D., K.C.I.E., Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 29th March 1890.

Surgeon-General George Bidie, C.I.E., Madras Medical Establishment. Dated 11th April 1890.

Brigade-Surgeon Charles Frederick Oldham, Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 28th February 1890.

Brigade-Surgeon Edward Ambrose Fitzgerald, Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 18th March 1890.

Brigade-Surgeon George Dalziel Riddell, Madras Medical Establishment. Dated 2nd April 1890.

"London Gazette," dated the 20th May, 1890, page 2901.

WAR OFFICE,
Pall Mall, 20th May, 1890.

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MEMORANDA.

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The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:

Walter Scott, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 12th March 1890.

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Major Howard Melliss, Bombay Staff Corps, is granted the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the East Indies whilst holding the appointment of Chief Inspecting Officer of the Native States Armies. Dated 21st May 1890.

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Honorary Captain and Deputy-Commissary Cyril Tyler, Bombay Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 21st May 1890.

Supplement to the "London Gazette," dated the 20th May, 1890, pages 2965 and 2966.

WAR OFFICE,
21st May, 1890.

The Queen has been graciously pleased on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday, to give orders for the following promotion in and appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, *viz.:*

Colonel Sir Edward Ridley Colborne Bradford, K.C.S.I., A.D.C. to the Queen.

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To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, *viz.:*

* * * * * * * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Vincent Stace (Bombay Staff Corps), Her Majesty's Consul for the Somali Coast.

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INDIA OFFICE,
21st May, 1890.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:

* * * * * * * * *

To be Companions.

Colonel Charles Kenneth Mackenzie Walter, Bengal Staff Corps.

* * * * * * * * *

Surgeon-Major Alfred Swaine Lethbridge, M.D., Bengal Medical Service.

INDIA OFFICE,
21st May, 1890.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the First, Second and Third Classes of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire:

* * * * * * * * *

To be Companions.

* * * * * * * * *

Colonel Samuel Swinton Jacob, Bombay Staff Corps.

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PROMOTIONS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 558.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary George Macpherson Grant to be Deputy Commissary, supernumerary, with effect from the 28th May 1890.

No. 559.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified, in consequence of an augmentation of establishment:

To be Deputy-Assistant Commissary.

Conductor H. Hann	17th February 1886.

Sub-Conductors to be Conductors.

W. Maddocks	17th February 1886.
W. Doughty	25th March 1886.
G. W. Mills	16th July 1886.
J. Kelly	1st August 1886.
T. Mobsby	2nd November 1887.
G. Cross	19th October 1888.

Sergeants to be Sub-Conductors.

W. Gillespie	17th February 1886.
W. Duley	17th February 1886.
N. Smith	17th February 1886.
E. T. Norris	17th February 1886.
S. Collard	17th February 1886.
G. Wheeler	17th February 1886.
R. Saunders	17th February 1886.
W. Wood	25th March 1886.
W. Symons	16th July 1886.
W. Benton	16th July 1886.
J. Smith	27th August 1886.
G. T. Barnacle	1st November 1886.
J. Gallagher	26th November 1886.
J. Sheehy	30th March 1887.
W. H. Harwood	20th April 1887.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 560.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary G. Penstone to be Deputy Commissary;

Honorary Lieutenant and Supernumerary Assistant Commissary T. W. Brumby to be absorbed in this grade,—

with effect from the 1st May 1890, *vice* Honorary Captain and Deputy-Assistant Commissary P. Nelson, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 561.—Conductor Charles Fletcher to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary, with effect from the 1st May 1890, to complete the establishment.

No. 562.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Martin to be Conductor, and Store Sergeant Edward Russell Adkin to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 1st May 1890, *vice* Conductor Fletcher, promoted.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 563.—The following promotions are made in the Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal:

First grade Apothecary James McNaught to be second grade Senior Apothecary, from the 27th March 1890, *vice* second grade Senior Apothecary T. F. Mathews, pensioned.

First grade Assistant Apothecary William Marchant to be second grade Apothecary, from the 9th November 1889, *vice* second grade Apothecary W. Croydon, deceased.

First grade Assistant Apothecary James George Fleming to be second grade Apothecary, from the 20th January 1890, *vice* first grade Apothecary J. A. Antonio, pensioned.

First grade Assistant Apothecary Patrick Toomey to be second grade Apothecary, from the 27th March 1890, *vice* first grade Apothecary McNaught, promoted.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Alfred Herbert Bell to be second grade Assistant Apothecary, from the 9th November 1889, *vice* first grade Assistant Apothecary Marchant, promoted.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Noble Spear Harvey to be second grade Assistant Apothecary, from the 28th November 1889, to complete the establishment.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Patrick Murphy to be second grade Assistant Apothecary, from the 20th January 1890, *vice* first grade Assistant Apothecary Fleming, promoted.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary Francis Cameron to be second grade Assistant Apothecary, from the 27th March 1890, *vice* first grade Assistant Apothecary Toomey, promoted.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 564.—*3rd Bengal Cavalry*—

Dafadar Musáhib Beg to be Jemadar, *vice* Aminud-daula Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th December 1889.

No. 565.—*8th Bengal Cavalry*—

Kot-Dafadar Net Rám to be Jemadar, *vice* Diwán Singh, promoted, with effect from the 6th April 1890.

No. 566.—*13th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Rahím Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Natha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mastán Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1890.

No. 567.—*37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadars Bakhshi and Hákim to be Subadars, and Havildars Sohanu Singh and Bhág Singh to be Jemadars, *vice* Nihála and Sundar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th April 1890.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 568.—*2nd Sikh Infantry*—

Havildar Bungar to be Jemadar, *vice* Gokul, deceased, with effect from the 26th April 1890.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 569.—Colonel Montagu Clementi, Bengal Staff Corps, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 11th June 1890, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 570.—The undermentioned men of the Madras Army are granted medals, with gratuities for long service and good conduct for the year ending 31st March 1891, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888:

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 263, Private Cundojee Rao, 15th Madras Infantry.

No. 269, Private Rajanah, 15th Madras Infantry.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 571.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in and admission to the Order of British India, with effect from the date specified:

BOMBAY.

To the 1st class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Shaikh Ismail, *Bahadur*, 7th Bombay Infantry, *vice* Pensioned Subadar-Major Bhíma Nair, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—23rd April 1890.

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Risaldar Rúp Singh, 2nd Bombay Lancers, Native Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, *vice* Subadar-Major Shaikh Ismail, promoted,—23rd April 1890.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 572.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned individual to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit:

10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

JEMADAR MANA KHAN.—For conspicuous gallantry on the 30th January 1890, during the attack on the village of Hanta in the Chin Hills, Upper Burma, when he displayed great bravery on several occasions in leading his men to the attack and dislodging the enemy from their stockade.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 573.—*Calcutta Naval Volunteers*—

In G. G. O. No. 15 of 1890, *for* "William B. Steel" and "Alfred Falconer" *read* "William Russell Steele" and "Alexander Falconer".

No. 574.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Johnston Penny to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Webster, transferred to the supernumerary list.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 575.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second Lieutenant R. T. O'Brien resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 576.—Lieutenant A. C. Joly de Lotbinière, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Military Works Department.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 577.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Superintending classes of the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Tomkins, C.I.E., Royal Engineers.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent . .	21st December 1889.
Major W. L. Greenstreet, Royal Engineers.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent . .	21st December 1889.
Major N. Arnott, Royal Engineers	Temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Permanent . .	21st December 1889.
Major N. Arnott, Royal Engineers	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary .	21st December 1889.
Major J. F. Garwood, Royal Engineers.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Temporary .	21st December 1889.
Major S. C. Turner, Royal Engineers.	Temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Permanent . .	4th March 1890.
Major G. Hildebrand, Royal Engineers.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Temporary .	20th March 1890.
Major S. C. Turner, Royal Engineers.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary .	20th March 1890.
Major A. E. Ward, Bengal Staff Corps.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Temporary .	20th March 1890.
Major N. Arnott, Royal Engineers	Temporary Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Temporary .	12th April 1890.
Major J. F. Garwood, Royal Engineers.	Temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary .	12th April 1890.
Major N. Arnott, Royal Engineers	Temporary Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Temporary Superintending Engineer, 2nd class	Reversion . .	13th April 1890.
Major W. L. Greenstreet, Royal Engineers.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Temporary .	13th April 1890.
Major J. F. Garwood, Royal Engineers.	Temporary Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Reversion .	13th April 1890.

No. 578.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Major C. H. Brookes, Royal Engineers.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	21st December 1889.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Graves, Bengal Staff Corps.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	21st December 1889.
Captain H. Appleton, Royal Engineers.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	21st December 1889.

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Captain E. C. Stanton, Royal Engineers.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	21st December 1889.
Lieutenant E. A. Edgell, Royal Engineers.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	21st January 1890.
Lieutenant F. E. G. Skey, Royal Engineers.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, *temporary.*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	21st January 1890.
Major F. B. G. D'Aguilar, Royal Engineers.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	4th March 1890.
Captain G. Davidson, Royal Engineers.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	4th March 1890.
Captain J. E. Dickie, Royal Engineers.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	4th March 1890.
Captain G. Williams, Royal Engineers.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	4th March 1890.
Lieutenant S. H. Powell, Royal Engineers.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	4th March 1890.
Lieutenant H. C. Nanton, Royal Engineers.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	4th March 1890.
Major W. T. Shone, Royal Engineers	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	14th March 1890.
Major H. H. Hart, Royal Engineers	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	14th March 1890.
Captain H. Barnet, Royal Engineers	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	14th March 1890.
Captain H. F. Chesney, Royal Engineers.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	14th March 1890.
Lieutenant W. Ewbank, Royal Engineers.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	14th March 1890.
Lieutenant B. R. Ward, Royal Engineers.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	5th April 1890.
Lieutenant C. R. Stevens, Royal Engineers.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	28th March 1890.
Lieutenant G. S. Cartwright, Royal Engineers.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	28th March 1890.
Lieutenant E. R. B. Stokes-Roberts, Royal Engineers.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	28th March 1890.
Lieutenant E. de.B. Atkinson, Royal Engineers.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	28th March 1890.

No. 579.—The following permanent promotions in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department notified in G. G. O. No. 394 of 1890 are antedated as shown below:

Lieutenant A. L. Swainson, Royal Engineers, to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade,—21st December 1889.

Lieutenant C. R. Stevens, Royal Engineers, to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade,—21st December 1889.

Lieutenant J. C. Rimington, Royal Engineers, to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade,—4th January 1890.

Lieutenant P. H. du Casgrain, Royal Engineers, to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade,—4th January 1890.

No. 580.—The promotion of Lieutenant A. C. Painter, Royal Engineers, to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, supernumerary, notified in G. G. O. No. 503 of 1890, will have effect from the 21st January 1890 and not 14th May 1890.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 30.—Captain H. S. Black, Indian Marine, has been granted, by the Secretary of State for India, an extension of furlough (m. c.) for four months.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th June, 1890.

Under clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and honorary commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 14th and the 20th June 1890:

Corps or Department.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Medical Staff . . .	Surgeon W. N. Murphy .	3rd June 1890 .	Allahabad .	...	...
Department of Military Education.	Sub-Inspector G. Ruggles .	7th June 1890 .	Nowgong .	...	...
1st Battalion, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.	Lieutenant J. D. Vyvyan .	11th June 1890 .	Lucknow .	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 7th and the 20th June 1890.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Frederick Arthur Busteed.*	Second Lieutenant.	2nd Battalion, Lincolnshire Regiment.	4th March 1890.	Intestate .	849 12 6	...	...

* *Next-of-kin.*—Father,—Brigade-Surgeon Busteed, C.I.E., East India United Service Club, London.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th June, 1890.

No. 273.—Mr. C. S. Harris, Assistant Storekeeper, Class III, Grade 4, is retransferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director-General of Railways for employment on the North Western Railway.

No. 274.—Mr. F. R. Upcott, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India one year and twenty-seven days' furlough in extension of that notified in Director North Western Railway's notification No. 4, dated 28th February 1890.

No. 275.—Mr. C. F. Tufnell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is at his own request permitted to resign the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of 5th May 1890.

The 19th June, 1890.

No. 276.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Perram, G. J.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	1st February 1890.
Lloyd, Major R. O., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st February 1890.
Gunga Ram, *Rai Sahib*	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	1st February 1890.
Wollaston, C. H.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	1st February 1890.
Foy, W. R.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	.....	5th February 1890.
Brook-Fox, F. G.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	10th March 1890.
Preonath Banerjee, *Rai Bahadur*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	10th March 1890.
Coode, M. P.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	10th March 1890.
Fox, H. H.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	10th March 1890.
Sage, E. M.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	10th March 1890.
Bolinarayan Borrah	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Permanent	10th March 1890.
Palmer, C. S. R.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	10th March 1890.
Litster, D. M.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	.....	11th March 1890.
Litster, D. M.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary	11th April 1890.
Henderson, J. P.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary	13th April 1890.
Lloyd, Major R. O., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	14th May 1890.
Simpson, J. T.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	14th May 1890.
Leslie, M.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	14th May 1890.
Newton, W. G.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	14th May 1890.
Simpson, J. T.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	23rd May 1890.
Rollo, J. T.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	23rd May 1890.
St. Clair, Honourable L. M.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	23rd May 1890.
Algie, W.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	23rd May 1890.
Rumsby, E. J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	23rd May 1890.
Leventhorpe, J. B.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	23rd May 1890.
Leefe, C. O.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	23rd May 1890.
Scott, F. W. M.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	23rd May 1890.
Henderson, J. P.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	23rd May 1890.
Kench, H.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Permanent	23rd May 1890.
Bennett, W. E. T.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	23rd May 1890.

The 20th June, 1890.

No. 277.—The undermentioned officers are permanently transferred to the Punjab:

Mr. C. Taylor, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bengal.
Mr. J. T. Boase, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Bengal (on furlough).
Mr. R. H. Tickell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana and Central India.

No. 278.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified, in supersession and in continuation of those notified in notification No. 223, dated 10th May 1890:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Martin, E. J.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	Chief Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	15th March 1890.
Johnstone, F. J.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	15th March 1890.
Walker, F. B.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary	15th March 1890.
Garbett, H.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	15th March 1890.
Gatherer, A. B.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	15th March 1890.
Firebrace, Lieutenant-Colonel F., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	.....	18th March 1890.
La Touche, H. C. D.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	18th March 1890.
Walker, F. B.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.	Sub. *pro tem.*	18th March 1890.
Dowden, Colonel T. F., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary	18th March 1890.
Hughes, A. J.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class (*supernumerary*).	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary (*supernumerary*).	18th March 1890.
Fenner, H. A. S.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	18th March 1890.
Higham, T.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	18th March 1890.
Glass, J. G., C.I.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	20th March 1890.
Bell, J. R.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	20th March 1890.
Harrison, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. I., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	8th April 1890.
Johnstone, F. J.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.	.....	8th April 1890.
La Touche, H. C. D.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	.....	8th April 1890.
Walker, F. B.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary	8th April 1890.
Dowden, Colonel T. F., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	8th April 1890.
Glass, J. G., C.I.E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	.....	8th April 1890.
Ottley, Major J. W., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	8th April 1890.
Beresford, J. S.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	8th April 1890.
Jopp, Colonel K. A., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	.....	8th April 1890.
Alexander, J. W.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	15th April 1890.
Johnstone, F. J.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	1st May 1890.
Glass, J. G., C.I.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	1st May 1890.
Bigg-Wither, Colonel A. C.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	14th May 1890.
Marshall, Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. L., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	14th May 1890.
Ramsay, J.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	14th May 1890.

TELEGRAPH.

The 16th June, 1890.

No. 272.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following officiating and temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates noted below :

Names.	From	To	Date.
Mr. G. L. Towers	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade.	Officiating Superintendent, 3rd Grade.	4th April 1890.
		Temporary Superintendent, 3rd Grade.	13th April 1890.
Mr. W. H. M. Hare	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade.	Temporary Superintendent, 3rd Grade.	19th April 1890.
Mr. C. F. H. Macleane	Assistant Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade.	Temporary Superintendent, 3rd Grade.	1st May, 1890.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 29th March, 1890.

From the 12th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 5th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III, or any of them	6	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
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Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0

For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement, 8 as.

For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement, 4 as.

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 19th June, 1890.

Mr. J. W. Russell has been authorized to sign for the Bank while officiating as Cashier.

By Order of the Directors,

W. WESTLAND,

Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th June, 1890.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent Loan of 1879.	Total.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent Portion.	Total.			
Balance of 31st May, 1890 .	54,700	11,99,787	25,26,500	2,57,63,100	98,99,900	3,93,95,500	1,96,44,400	9,84,29,187	39,500	69,94,300	11,17,38,400	11,87,72,200	1,33,800	32,200	21,74,22,087
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th June, 1890 . .	...	...	...	5,000	...	4,600	6,000	15,600	...	50,000	1,85,000	2,35,000	...	...	2,50,600
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th June, 1890 . . .	...	...	...	9,25,000	5,500	10,50,000	...	19,80,500	...	50,000	4,08,000	4,58,000	...	...	24,38,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th June, 1890 . . .	...	3,626	23,600	16,52,600	...	2,04,200	...	18,84,026	...	5,500	3,91,600	3,97,100	...	...	22,81,126
	54,700	12,03,413	25,50,100	2,83,45,700	99,05,400	4,06,54,300	1,96,50,400	10,23,09,313	39,500	70,99,800	11,27,23,000	11,98,62,300	1,33,800	32,200	22,23,92,313
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	853	2,700	31,400	1,67,000	7,11,600	11,600	9,25,153	...	50,600	1,49,300	1,99,900	...	...	11,25,053
Balance on 15th June, 1890	54,700	12,02,560	25,47,400	2,83,14,300	97,38,400	3,99,42,700	1,96,38,800	10,13,84,160	39,500	70,49,200	11,25,73,700	11,96,62,400	1,33,800	32,200	22,12,67,[illegible]

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Apl., 1890, enfaced from India 6,233 lakhs, re-transferred from London 5,433 lakhs.
" 16th Apl., 1890, to 30th " " " " 14 " " " 21 "
" 1st May " to 15th May " " " 19 " " " 9 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 21 " " " 7 "
" 1st June " to 15th June " " " 50 " " " 11 "

6,337 lakhs.	5,481 lakhs.
5,481 "	
Balance against India . 856 lakhs.	

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL,

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th June, 1890.

LIABILITIES.				R	a.	p
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	R 88,48,132	a. 14	p 11	2,34,92,200	0	0
Public Deposits at Branches	1,46,44,067	1	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,91,89,528	7	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.				5,04,928	1	4
Sundries				12,37,773	0	2
RUPEES				9,02,24,429	8	7

ASSETS.				R	a.	p.
Government Securities				84,81,222	8	0
Other authorized Investments				82,67,766	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,07,82,580	12	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				87,89,795	10	4
Bills discounted and purchased				1,76,36,094	13	7
Balances with other Banks				4,34,652	8	6
Bullion				3,118	9	0
Dead Stock				12,34,843	2	3
Stamps				11,850	4	0
Sundries				3,09,185	2	3
				5,59,51,109	6	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	R 1,69,32,025	a. 9	p. 4	3,42,73,320	1	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,73,41,294	8	6			
RUPEES				9,02,24,429	8	7

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 19th June, 1890.

F. T. LEWIS,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.
Percentage 53·1.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Candidates have passed the following Medical Examinations :—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M. B. EXAMINATION.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Bandyopadhyay, Bipinbihari . Medl. College.
Bhattacharyya, Sureschandra . Ditto.
Ray, Saradakanta . . . Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

Das, Kedarnath . . . Medl. College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Hamid . . . . Medl. College.
Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhushan . Ditto.
Basak, Syamalkrishna . . Ditto.
Ghosh, Mahendranath . . Ditto.
Majumdar, Nagendranath . . Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Surendranath . Ditto.

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

First Division.

Chattopadhyay, Manmathanath . Medl. College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Bidhumukhi . . . Medl. College.
Ghosh, Abinaschandra . . Ditto.
,, Girischandra . . . Ditto.
Mitra, Nareschandra . . Ditto.
Mitter, Virgenia Mary . . Ditto.

M. D. EXAMINATION.

Sarkar, Nilratan . . . Medl. College.

The following Students who failed in Comparative Anatomy only in the First M. B. Examination have been declared to have passed the First L. M. S. Examination :—

Ghoshal, Binodbehari . . Medl. College.
Mitra, Manindralal . . . Ditto.
Ray, Baradakanta . . . Ditto.
,, Umacharan . . . Ditto.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 17th June, 1890.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th June, 1890.

No. 787.—Mr. H. A. Charrier, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 20th May, 1890, or the subsequent date on which he availed himself thereof.

No. 788.—Mr. H. E. T. Keelan, Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted leave on medical certificate to Europe for six months, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, from 6th June, 1890.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 11th June, 1890.

No. 3.—Mr. W. A. Fielding, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, under the provisions of Section ii, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th June, 1890, or such date as his services can be conveniently spared.

G. STRAHAN, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,
Depy. Surveyor-General,
In charge Trigonometrical Branch.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 10th June, 1890.

No. 2220—20-*G*.—Mr. Herbert Sherring, Head Master of the Mayo College, Ajmere, is granted fifteen months' leave on medical certificate to England with effect from the 14th May, 1890.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,
for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th June, 1890.

No. 22-*A*.—Mr. E. G. Stanley, Assistant Engineer, was placed in charge of the Office of the Executive Engineer, Secunderabad Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 29th April, 1890.

This cancels Inspector General of Military Works' Notification, No. 17-A. of the 22nd May, 1890.

G. E. SANFORD, *Brigdr.-Genl., R.E*,
Inspector General of Military Works.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th June, 1890.

No. 20.—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, held charge of the Mid-Indus Division of the Frontier Railway Surveys, in addition to his own duties as Executive Engineer, Chenab Bridge Division, North-Western Railway, from the 27th January, 1890, to the 23rd March, 1890.

The 10th June, 1890.

No. 21.—Mr. C. L. Biscoe, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, reverted from class II, grade 4, temporary rank, to his substantive appointment in class III, grade 1, with effect from 29th November, 1889.

No. 22.—Lieutenant P. J. F. Macaulay, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted leave for three months to study Native languages, with effect from the 1st July, 1890, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 24.

The 12th June, 1890.

No. 23.—Lieutenant R. E. Tomlin, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is, under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 24, granted three months' language leave, with effect from the 16th June, 1890, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 13th June, 1890.

No. 24.—Mr. H. A. F. Currie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, passed, on the 12th May, 1890, the Professional and Colloquial Examinations as prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 9 to 11, and paragraph 13, respectively.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.*,
Depy. Director-General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that about February, 1890, treasure consisting of old uncurrent coins, gold and silver, valued at about R60, was found by Pudiadath Edavan-Kelu Kurup and two others, while digging up the ground-floor of an abandoned house in Pattarmatam Paramba of Palayad Amsam, Kurumbranad Taluk, Malabar District, in the Presidency of Madras.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Malabar, at his office, at Calicut, on Friday, the 7th November, 1890, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. W. F. DINNERGUE,
Actg. Collector of Malabar.

CALICUT,
The 9th June, 1890.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter from the 22nd Heavy Battery, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Trimulgherry, this 13th day of June, 1890.

Number, Rank, and Name, —No. 66 R.A./406, Gunner Joseph Diamond.	At what place Enlisted,—Belfast, apprehended at Bombay, 14th August, 1888.
Age,—32 years 7 months.	Parish and County in which born,—Larna, County Antrim, Belfast.
Height,—5 feet 8¾ inches	Marks,—*Nil.*
Colour of— Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.	Trade,—Sailor.
Date of Desertion,—7th June, 1800.	Coat or Jacket,— . } Regimentals.
Place of Desertion,—Trimulgherry.	Waistcoat,— . } Regimentals.
Date of Enlistment,—14th August, 1888.	Breeches or Trowsers,— . } Regimentals.
	REMARKS,— Under 2 years' service.

J. L SMITH, *Captain, R.A.,*
Comdg. 22nd Heavy Batty, Eastern Divn., R.A.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 18th June, 1890.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 11th June, 1890 . . .	46,07,949	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date . .	7,44,690	53,52,639
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	3,61,004	
Ditto ditto Government	59,143	4,20,147
		57,72,786
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	5,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . .	...	5,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 18th June, 1890 . .	...	52,72,786
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	45,67,551	
Ditto ditto Government	7,05,235	52,72,786
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 19th June, 1890.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

In accordance with Government Order No. 141, dated 17th July, 1885, Rule XIX, the Acting Chaplain of Poonamallee gives notice that certain tombs in the Church of England Cemetery at Poonamallee (Madras Presidency), some of which bear inscriptions, as undermentioned, and others none, are in a very dilapidated state and need repair at once. Relatives or friends of the deceased wishing to undertake the repair of the same are called to do so immediately, otherwise they will be dealt with in accordance with Government Order :—

Inscriptions.

Dan. O Leesse, Musician in Her Majesty's 57th Regiment, obiit 24th May, 1831, aged 30 years.

James, son of Store-Sergeant Cuthbert and Margaret Pease, Her Majesty's 48th Regiment, died 30th December, 1830, aged 2 years.

Margaret, wife of Store-Sergeant W. Haynes, Her Majesty's 13th Lt. Dis., 2nd December, 1829, aged 42.

Mary, wife of Quarter Master Sergeant P. McBain, Her Majesty's 45th Regiment, died 4th October, 1829, ætat 32 years.

George Smith, late Store-Sergeant, Her Majesty's 39th Regiment of Foot, died 1833, aged 40.

Br. J. Walters, late Sergeant-Major, Her Majesty's 39th Regiment, died 11th October, 1832, aged 37.

Anthony, son of Captain Sedley, Her Majesty's 63rd Regiment, — March, 1845.

Color-Sergeant Willm. Naylor, late of Her Majesty's 84th Regiment, departed 18th May, 1823, aged 36.

Charlotte Diana Lynsdale, daughter of Sam. Susanna Lynsdale, died 25th May, 1832, aged 8 years.

C. H. RICHARDS,
Acting Chaplain of Poonamallee, (Madras Presidency).

The 27th May, 1890.

TINNEVELLY CHANK FISHERY.

The annual sale by public auction of Chank Shells fished during the season ending 30th April, 1890, will take place at Tuticorin, on Friday, the 15th August, 1890.

All particulars can be obtained by addressing the Superintendent of Pearl Fisheries, Tuticorin, Madras Presidency.

C. MURUGESSEN,
for *Collector.*

TINNEVELLY,
The 27th May, 1890.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 17th June, 1890

Agent, British East African Company.	Carlton & Co.	Nightingale, H. A.
Brown, R. A. (Bengal C.S.	Dias and Francis.	Smith, J. W.
	General Publishing Co.	Smith, W. M. & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Almon, C.	Gatherer, Mrs. A. B.	Marsden, Miss Kate.
Anderson, Mrs. F. M.	Gibson, Peter.	Mitchell, Mrs. H.
Andrews, S.	Gifford, H. J.	Murray, Mrs. M. L.
Baily, H. F.	Gillett, Cecil S.	O'Flaherty, P.
Bernasconi, F.	Gold, Mrs. Marie.	Paulone, A.
Braham, F.	Gregory, A. T.	Phillips, Mrs.
Brahazon, Lieut. A.	Harper, A.	Phillips, Thomas.
Braidwood, L. D.	Haskell, E. S. N.	Reichman, Maria.
Brown, John D.	Hay, John.	Rendell, T. H.
Brown, M. C.	Heings, George.	Rishworth, Mrs.
Browne, A. D.	Heller, Madame B.	Robertson, John.
Bruce, R. G.	Hewitt, F. C.	Russell, Donald.
Burr, Thos. T.	Hinde, Alfred.	Rutter, Dr. G. H.
Bush, W. J. & Co.	Hotson, J. C.	Samuel, Joseph.
Cadogan, Mrs. H. G.	Howard, Dr. B.	Scott, J. D.
Carbey, J.	Humphries, Mrs. H.	Smith, Wm.
Cayley, H.	Irving, J. D.	Storrar, T. M.
Charmetaut, Mr.	Jackson, C. E.	Taylor, J. L.
Clark, F.	Jackson, J. A.	Templer, G. C.
Clealt, Madame.	Jackson, Mrs. C. N.	Thimm, Captain F. K.
Close, Henry.	Jackson, S. D.	Thompson, J.
Coggin, R. T.	Johnson, Mrs. M. A. F.	Triggs, W. T.
DaRocha, B. F.	Kobus, J. D.	Troger, Otto.
Deverell, George.	LaTouche, C. E.	Tweedie, M. H.
Dunlo, Viscount.	Lawless, H. F.	Uphill, T.
Farrow, Mrs.	Leonard, Capt. C. B.	Warry, W.
Fleischhaker, F.	Lewis, A.	Webster, Mrs.
Forbes, James.	Macdonald, W.	Wessels, Mrs. H.
Francis, Mrs. R.	Madge, T. M. E.	Wiener, L.
Freedman, J. J.	Mann, E. H.	Witt, Miss.
Galvin, Dr. J. E.		

Registered Letters.

Caffir, Madam K.	Hogan, J.	Nakasehidze, N.
Dickson, Mrs. L. E.	Mendis, J. C.	Naphtali, Jacob.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 16th June, 1890.

Agar, Mrs. A.	Ferguson, H. T., Esq.	McNeil, J., Esq.
Brown, J. E., Esq.	Grey, J. C., Esq.	Prestage, H., Esq.
Butter, Murian S., Esq.	Hutchinson, R., Esq.	Taylor, G. W., Esq.
Carry, S. B., Esq.	Keys, H.	Thompson, James.
Corbett, Esq.	Leslie, S., Esq.	Watson, Dr.
Coulter, M. A., Esq.	Martin, M., Esq.	Wells, E. H., Esq.
	Matheeson, J., Esq.	Wilken, H. T., Esq.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 21st June, 1890.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1890.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	24th June	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé, (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Réunion	24th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan.	30th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.	30th ,,	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo . . .	25th ,,	Per Steamer *Manora*.
Straits, China and Japan . .	25th ,,	Per Steamer *Kutsang*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	24th ,,	Per Steamer *Malda*.
Ditto ditto . .	27th ,,	Per Steamer *Patiala*.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon.	25th ,,	Per Steamer *Madras*.
Mauritius and Colombo . .	24th ,,	Per Steamer *Warora*.
New Zealand	27th ,,	Per Steamer *Bhundara*.
East London, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, Mossel Bay and Cape Town.	23rd ,,	Per Steamer *Umtata*.
Ditto ditto . . .	24th ,,	Ditto ditto, *viâ Madras*.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first two months of the official year 1890-91, and of the nineteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TWO MONTHS, APRIL AND MAY.																									YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 . . .	1,66	11,62	3,51	16,79	46	4,93	88	7,27	18	15	24	57	57	2,06	2,88	5,51	25	73	6,01	6,99	4,12	19,49	23,61	13,52	37,13	1871-72
1872-73 . . .	2,17	9,94	4,21	16,32	91	7,09	98	8,98	18	16	72	1,06	66	2,19	2,23	5,08	67	87	8,22	9,76	4,59	20,25	24,84	16,36	41,20	1872-73
1873-74 . . .	1,57	9,48	2,67	13,72	98	5,94	86	7,78	15	9	22	46	78	2,11	2,71	5,60	62	80	9,04	10,46	4,10	18,42	22,52	15,50	38,02	1873-74
1874-75 . . .	1,64	10,45	2,21	14,30	1,16	5,08	88	7,12	22	8	22	52	56	2,39	2,08	5,03	74	1,10	6,95	8,79	4,32	19,10	23,42	12,34	35,76	1874-75
1875-76 . . .	1,67	12,73	2,95	17,35	23	6,50	2,31	10,04	18	20	54	92	63	2,33	2,79	5,75	79	71	11,94	13,44	4,50	22,47	26,97	20,53	47,50	1875-76
1876-77 . . .	2,28	10,33	1,73	14,34	1,41	6,75	38	8,54	23	9	7	39	95	2,13	1,31	4,39	97	92	8,50	10,39	5,84	20,22	26,06	11,99	38,05	1876-77
1877-78 . . .	2,61	12,61	2,20	17,42	1,89	8,17	43	10,49	45	15	12	72	92	1,41	34	2,67	98	1,08	7,14	9,20	6,85	23,42	30,27	10,23	40,50	1877-78
1878-79 . . .	2,31	12,38	1,98	16,67	1,55	7,80	49	9,84	39	9	8	56	1,02	1,85	82	3,69	1,45	1,21	7,94	10,60	6,72	23,33	30,05	11,31	41,36	1878-79
1879-80 . . .	1,75	11,13	1,37	14,25	1,75	6,38	55	8,68	46	11	7	64	85	1,38	73	2,96	1,31	94	9,82	12,07	6,12	19,94	26,06	12,54	38,60	1879-80
1880-81 . . .	2,26	8,39	1,02	11,67	1,68	7,60	44	9,72	88	16	7	1,11	95	1,67	1,68	4,30	85	1,29	9,10	11,24	6,62	19,11	25,73	12,31	38,04	1880-81
1881-82 . . .	2,52	9,27	1,97	13,76	1,89	7,56	51	9,96	84	22	10	1,16	75	1,64	1,55	3,94	1,30	1,30	11,24	13,84	7,30	19,99	27,29	15,37	42,66	1881-82
1882-83 . . .	2,55	4	2,26	4,85	2,07	—36*	45	2,16	62	2	16	80	86	...	67	1,53	1,80	1	13,64	15,45	7,90	—29*	7,61	17,18	24,79	1882-83
1883-84 . . .	2,51	.	3,09	5,60	1,99	12	29	2,40	74	...	12	86	84	...	1,00	1,84	1,65	4	13,49	15,18	7,73	16	7,89	17,99	25,88	1883-84
1884-85 . . .	2,17	7	1,59	3,83	2,01	11	43	2,55	89	2	13	1,04	89	3	1,42	2,34	1,51	3	9,27	10,81	7,47	26	7,73	12,84	20,57	1884-85
1885-86 . . .	2,16	3	2,05	4,24	2,03	12	23	2,38	82	...	19	1,01	92	1	38	1,31	1,16	2	11,15	12,33	7,09	18	7,27	14,00	21,27	1885-86
1886-87 . . .	2,20	3	2,00	4,23	2,00	12	35	2,47	73	2	25	1,00	1,14	1	86	2,01	1,64	—2*	10,79	12,41	7,71	16	7,87	14,25	22,12	1886-87
1887-88 . . .	1,96	7	2,19	4,22	2,73	10	42	3,25	98	2	19	1,19	1,50	...	86	2,36	2,27	...	11,51	13,78	9,44	19	9,63	15,17	24,80	1887-88
1888-89 . . .	2,39	64	2,97	6,00	2,72	1,11	45	4,28	91	17	16	1,24	1,66	15	75	2,56	1,77	17	6,91	8,85	9,45	2,24	11,69	11,24	22,93	1888-89
1889-90 . . .	2,27	1,15	2,24	5,66	2,97	95	53	4,45	1,08	20	20	1,48	1,68	...	1,02	2,70	1,48	54	11,54	13,56	9,48	2,84	12,32	15,53	27,85	1889-90
1890-91 . . .	2,37	90	2,79	6,06	2,89	1,87	45	5,21	1,19	8	25	1,52	2,08	15	76	2,99	1,63	1	12,69	14,33	10,16	3,01	13,17	16,94	30,11	1890-91

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*),
Calcutta, 18th June 1890.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, June 16th, 1890.

During the week under review conditions over India have been very similar to those prevailing last week. The monsoon current has been irregular and variable on the West Coast and weak on the Bengal side, and there has been no decided extension of rainfall. There have been some small falls over the central parts of the country and scattered showers have occurred in Upper India, but the principal rainfall has, as was the case last week, been confined to the West Coast regions and to North-Eastern India. The weather has again been unsettled off the North Konkan Coast and a slight cyclonic circulation has prevailed, but the abnormal depression of the barometer there was slight and the area of unsettled conditions soon moved away westward or filled up.

The chart of the 10th showed a low pressure area over Sind and a second over the North-West Provinces, while readings were high in Mysore and Malabar and in Tenasserim; gradients were moderate. The wind was variable on the West Coast, southerly to easterly over Bengal, Burma and the Gangetic plain, and westerly in most other places. It blew strongly across Sind, Guzerat and Central India, but was below the normal monsoon force elsewhere. Rain had fallen generally over the Peninsula, Burma, Assam and Bengal, and scattered thundershowers had occurred at the central stations and in North-West India. On the 11th the depression over the North-West Provinces had disappeared, but otherwise the distribution was little changed, and the winds were practically unaltered. Rain was again general in Burma, Bengal and on the West Coast, with scattered showers in other parts of the country. On the 12th pressure was very uniform over the northern and central parts of India, but moderate gradients prevailed in the neighbourhood of the high pressure areas in the south of the Peninsula and in Tenasserim. The winds were unchanged. Rain had again extended all over the Peninsula and was still general all over Burma, Assam and Bengal. In other parts of India there was very little. On the 13th pressure was falling briskly in the North-West, and the uniformity noticed on the previous day had given place to moderate gradients. Calms and variable breezes prevailed in the North-West, but otherwise there was little change in the winds. The distribution of rainfall was the same as that on the 12th. The chart of the 14th showed that the barometer had fallen rapidly in the North-West and the distribution approximated closely to the ordinary monsoon distribution, but the rainfall area had decreased somewhat and, except in Burma, Benga and on the West Coast, there was very little rain. By the morning of the 15th rain had again extended right across the Peninsula, but there was little other change to record. The chart of the 16th showed that a well defined depression had been formed within the low pressure area over the Punjab. The wind had shifted round to west-south-west at Bombay, and there had occurred an extension of rainfall into the Central Provinces. Rain was general over the Peninsula and in Burma, while thunderstorms had occurred over the North-West Himalayas and few showers in Bengal.

Temperature.—The cool period which had commenced last week continued on the mean of the whole of India until the 13th, when a rise set in and lasted until the close of the week. The warmest day was the 15th, the coolest the 11th. On the former date Bengal, Bombay and Madras were the only Provinces reporting any deficiency; on the latter Burma, Bombay and Madras were the only Provinces reporting an excess. Burma, Sind and Rajputana had warmer weather than usual throughout the week, while the other Provinces experienced a low temperature at the commencement and a high temperature at the close of the week.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal according to Provinces for the present and for the past weeks:

PROVINCES.	Variation of Temperature from Normal for Past Week.	Variation of Temperature from Normal for Present Week.
Burma	+ 0·8°	+ 1·1°
Bengal	— 0·3°	— 0·9°
North-West Provinces	+ 3·4°	— 0·5°
Punjab	+ 5·0°	— 1·8°
Bombay	— 1·0°	— 1·0°
Central Provinces	— 0·1°	— 0·3°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 0·3°	+ 0·9°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 2·3°	+ 2·6°
Madras	+ 0·6°	— 1·1°

These figures show a considerable fall of temperature in North-Western India and relatively little change elsewhere.

The maxima of the past week were not remarkable:

On June 10th Jacobabad reported	109·8°
" " 11th Jacobabad "	111·8°
" " 12th Jacobabad "	114·2°
" " 13th Jacobabad "	114·7°
" " 14th Jacobabad "	119·5°
" " 15th Jacobabad "	120·5°
" " 16th Montgomery "	121·4°

The maximum temperature hence increased slowly and was at its highest at the end of the week.

Rain has fallen in all the divisions of India except Sind, though in several of the north-western divisions the amount received has been small. As mentioned above, the monsoon currents on both sides of India have been weak and rather irregular, but, with an exception which will afterwards be noticed, the general distribution of rainfall has been fairly normal. The actual heaviest amounts (between 7 and 8 inches) were received on the West Coast of the Peninsula, in Tenasserim and in Assam, and from these regions of maximum precipitation the rainfall steadily decreased and was least over North-Western India. Relatively to the average however, the rainfall of the week has been rather irregular. The third column of the following table shows that over the greater part of the country the fall has been less than the normal. The regions of most remarkable deficiency are Arakan, East and North Bengal, and the North-West Provinces and Coorg, while the regions of important excess are the centre and east of the Peninsula and some of the Punjab divisions. Although the monsoon current was so irregular on the West Coast, a strong westerly wind prevailed across other parts of the Peninsula, carrying much moisture with it, which was deposited over the Deccan and the East Coast. In Northern India the current, though very weak in force, penetrated well up the Gangetic plain and into the Punjab. In the earlier part of its course it apparently passed on uninterruptedly and in consequence occasioned very little rain, but in the Punjab local conditions occasioned much local disturbance and heavy showers and storms were the result.

The final column of the table shows the state of the rainfall between the end of May and the present date. There has been an excess in Assam, North Bengal, Orissa, the submontane and north-western divisions of the Punjab, the Konkan, and most of the Madras and Deccan divisions.

The returns of maximum falls exhibit but few very large amounts. In Burma Thatôn (Amherst) received 9½ inches; in Bengal and Assam, Fenny (Noakhally) and Kisharegunj received 8 inches; Dhubri, 11½ inches; Gungajulhoti (Bankoora), 7 inches; Alipore (Jalpaiguri), 14 inches; and one station in Purneah, 7 inches. In North-Western India the falls were of course lighter, but Pilibhit received 3½ inches; Baheri (Bareilly), 2½ inches; Naini Tal, 4¼ inches; Padrauna (Gorakhpur), 5 inches; and Ferozepore, 2½ inches.

The heaviest amounts throughout India were recorded in the western divisions of the Peninsula, thus:—Tellicherry received 16 inches; Kasaragad, 13½ inches, Devala (Nilgiris), 8¾ inches; Honawar, 16½ inches; Ratnagiri, 12½ inches; Colaba, 11¾ inches; Kurla (Thána), 11 inches. In the Deccan and Khandeish the heaviest falls were 12 inches at Hatkalung (Kolhapur) and 12¼ inches at Nangaon (Nasik). In the central parts of the country and Guzerat the maximum falls were generally between 2 and 6 inches and were somewhat smaller than usual. In the eastern half of the Peninsula the heaviest fall was 7¼ inches at Narsapur (Godavery), but amounts of between 3 and 5 inches were general.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall Data for week ending June 16th, 1890.			Rainfall Data from May 27th to June 16th, 1890.		
		Average Actual Rainfall of Division.	Average Normal Rainfall of Division.	Excess or Defect, in inches.	Average Actual Rainfall of Season to date.	Average Normal Rainfall, May 27th to June 16th.	Excess or Defect of (Seasonal) Rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	7·47	9·60	−2·13	15·14	25·66	− 41
	Lower Burma	1·83	4·50	−2·67	4·72	12·83	− 63
	Central Burma	2·72	3·96	−1·24	7·28	10·48	− 31
	Upper Burma	0·81	?	?	3·10	?	?
	Arakan	2·64	12·30	−9·66	12·94	26·40	− 51
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	3·05	6·33	−3·28	8·83	13·70	− 36
	Assam (Surma)	6·79	7·16	−0·37	19·10	17·06	+ 12
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	4·54	3·81	+0·73	12·29	10·19	+ 21
	Deltaic Bengal	2·37	2·91	−0·54	5·25	6·93	− 24
	Central Bengal	2·62	2·93	−0·31	5·67	6·09	− 7
	North Bengal	3·53	6·42	−2·89	17·63	14·10	+ 25
	Orissa	3·10	2·01	+1·09	6·75	4·29	+ 57
	Chota Nagpur	1·54	2·37	−0·83	3·30	4·14	− 20
	Behar (South)	0·51	1·77	−1·26	1·25	2·54	− 51
	Do. (North)	1·74	2·64	−0·90	4·69	4·13	+ 14
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·56	1·09	−0·53	0·74	1·52	− 51
	Oudh (South)	0·38	0·85	−0·47	0·45	1·26	− 64
	Do. (North)	0·27	1·41	−1·14	1·42	2·14	− 34
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·07	0·65	−0·58	0·22	1·28	− 83
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·09	0·55	−0·46	0·22	1·31	− 83
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·66	1·28	−0·62	1·49	2·33	− 36
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·68	0·36	+0·32	0·83	0·89	− 7
	Do. (Central)	0·25	0·48	−0·23	0·41	0·94	− 56
	Do. (Submontane)	0·57	0·46	+0·11	1·60	1·02	+ 57
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·37	1·72	−1·35	2·51	4·43	− 43
	Do. (North-West)	0·43	0·29	+0·14	0·97	0·95	+ 2
	Do. (West)	0·01	0·11	−0·10	0·17	0·44	− 61
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	8·07	9·46	−1·39	16·98	24·11	− 30
	Madras (South Central)	1·50	0·62	+0·88	2·81	2·25	+ 25
	Coorg	3·12	7·15	−4·03	7·59	17·56	− 56
	Mysore	0·62	0·86	−0·24	1·55	3·12	− 50
	Konkan	7·69	7·11	+0·58	17·34	15·28	+ 13
	Bombay Deccan	1·29	1·25	+0·04	2·56	4·09	− 37
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	1·62	1·47	+0·15	3·10	3·57	− 13
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	2·05	1·84	+0·21	3·41	3·40	0
	Central Provinces (West)	1·61	1·67	−0·06	2·39	3·52	− 32
	Ditto (Central)	1·35	1·77	−0·42	1·85	3·49	− 47
	Ditto (East)	0·93	2·19	−1·26	1·19	4·72	− 75
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	1·37	1·28	+0·09	1·79	2·27	− 21
	Kattiawar	0·31	0·73	−0·42	0·31	1·62	− 81
	Sind	0	0·04	−0·04	0·01	0·12	− 92
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·71	1·19	−0·48	1·28	2·28	− 44
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·17	0·70	−0·53	0·54	1·55	− 65
	Rajputana (West)	0·07	0·21	−0·14	0·07	0·56	− 88
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·96	0·79	+1·17	3·12	2·07	+ 51
	Ditto (a)	1·30	?	?	2·95	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	3·14	0·88	+2·26	5·37	2·30	+133
	Madras (Central)	1·47	0·68	+0·79	2·10	2·69	− 22
	East Coast (Central)	1·37	0·41	+0·96	1·67	1·49	+ 12
	Ditto (South)	1·28	0·34	+0·94	2·13	1·12	+ 90
	Madras (South)	0·38	0·40	−0·02	1·12	1·15	− 3

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *19th June, 1890.*

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 14th June.*—Rainfall good in South Kanara; fair in Malabar; moderate in eleven districts; and slight elsewhere. Standing crops good, but suffering from want of water in parts of seven districts. Crops blighted in parts of Kalahasti division in North Arcot. Outturn of sugarcane good. Paddy, *cholum* and *ragi* middling to average. Cotton and indigo poor in parts. Pasture and water-supply generally insufficient. Prices nearly stationary. Prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 18th June.*—Rain throughout Presidency proper. Ploughing and sowing operations progressing generally. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock healthy.

Bengal.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Rainfall general; light in South Behar and Chota Nagpur; heavier in the northern districts. Crops are reported to have suffered in Rungpore. Early rice coming up well and still being sown in some districts. Ploughing and sowing of late rice in progress in Behar. *Bhadoi* sowings general and winter rice cultivation begun. Prospects of jute, sugarcane and indigo generally promising. Prices of rice have been stationary in almost all districts. In Balasore attendance on relief works steadily falling, the daily average for the past week being 133.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 18th June.*—Weather hot and cloudy, with easterly winds. Rain has fallen in most districts. Sugarcane and indigo and extra crops in good condition. Ploughing for *kharif* progressing. Locusts are reported to have appeared in the Rae Bareli and Agra districts, but no damage was done. Markets continue to be well supplied, but prices have risen slightly in eleven districts and are still high in Kumaun.

Punjab.—*For week ending 18th June.*—Good rainfall in Lahore and Rawalpindi and slight fall in Hissar and Shahpur; in other districts no rain. Prices fluctuating at Delhi; rising at Rawalpindi and Peshawar; elsewhere stationary. Harvesting and threshing nearly over. Prospects of *kharif* crops good at Amritsar and Lahore, average at Peshawar and fair at Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder scarce at Hissar, Delhi and Shahpur; insufficient at Jullundur and Multan; average at Dera Ismail Khan; elsewhere sufficient.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 18th June.*—Weather cloudy and warm, with showers of rain in almost every district. Land being prepared for autumn sowings which have commenced in some districts. Prices stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 14th June.*—The rainfall throughout Lower Burma was sufficient; in Upper Burma the rainfall was heavy in Bhamo, Ruby Mines and the Upper Chindwin districts and moderate in Katha, Minbu and Pynmana; elsewhere but little rain fell. Ploughing is progressing favourably. The price of paddy has fallen in one district and has risen in ten districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 18th June.*—Weather wet. Sowing of winter paddy continues. Early rice and tea doing well.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 18th June.*—Rainfall general in Mysore during the week, and good in Bangalore. Crops in good condition. Sowing operations commenced in parts. Prospects generally favourable. Prices fallen in the Bangalore district.

Rainfall heavy in Coorg. Prospects good.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 18th June.*—Average rainfall slightly over 2 inches in Berar. Weather warm. Water scarce in the Wun district. Fodder insufficient in Darwha and Kelapur taluks. Preparation of land for sowing of *kharif* crops has been completed. Cotton sowing completed in some places. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Rainfall fair in Hyderabad during the week. Ploughing for sowing of *kharif* crops commenced. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 18th June.*—Rain during the week in all parts of Central India, except in the Gwalior and Goona Agencies; heaviest in Bhopawar and Western Malwa, where sowing operations commenced. Condition of agricultural stock and pasturage in Goona Agency reported indifferent. Prices rising in Neemuch.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 18th June.*—Good rain in Abu and Kherwara; moderate in Sirohi, Pertabgarh, Jhallawar, Tonk, and Shahpura; slight in Marwar, Ajmere, Jeypore and in parts of Ulwar. Agricultural operations commenced generally. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Marwar, Meywar and parts of Jeypore and Ulwar. Prices falling in Meywar; rising in Kerowlee; high and fluctuating in Jeypore; steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 12th June.*—Good rainfall during the week. State and prospects of crops good.

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. VIII of 1890-91.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 1st June 1889. Total mean length open.	Week ending 1st June 1889. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 1st June 1889. Receipts. Per mile open.	Week ending 31st May 1890. Total mean length open.	Week ending 31st May 1890. Receipts. Total.	Week ending 31st May 1890. Receipts. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 1st June 1889. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 1st June 1889. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 31st May 1890. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 31st May 1890. Per mile open per week.	Total increase in 1890-91.	Total decrea in 1890-
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
7th June 1890	East Indian (a)	1,526	8,59,555	563	1,526	8,39,912	551	84,34,848	624	80,18,230	603	...	4,16,61
7th ditto	Patná-Gya	57	6,734	118	57	8,300	147	81,155	161	96,801	195	15,646	...
7th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	4,71,819	283	1,672	3,73,000	2[illegible]3	42,64,891	289	33,39,874	229	...	9,25,01
7th ditto	Bengal-Nágpúr (b)	293	48,401	165	534	(c) 78,474	134	4,65,346	179	(c) 7,07,833	150	2,42,487	...
31st May 1890	Southern Mahratta (d)	857	99,604	116	979	1,01,475	104	8,55,684	113	8,01,937	94	...	53,74
31st ditto	Do. Mysore Section	219	13,460	62	296	22,476	76	1,28,432	60	1,67,258	65	38,826	...
7th June 1890	Indian Midland (e)	586	52,651	90	752	66,317	88	5,78,971	112	6,51,065	99	72,[illegible]94	...
31st May 1890	Villupuram - Guntakal (Nellore Branch)	83	5,021	60	83	5,466	66	40,094	55	38,458	53	...	1,63
24th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	...	...	...	...	(f)	...	(g) 19,280	68	(k) 14,348	52	...	4,93
	TOTAL	5,285	15,57,245	295	5,949	14,95,510	251	1,48,68,701	315	1,38,35,804	67	...	10,32,89
	State Lines worked by Government.												
31st May 1890	North Western	2,386	(i) 5,20,984	218	2,399	(j) 4,51,983	188	(i) 47,83,336	226	(j) 43,46,197	208	...	4,37,13
31st ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,72,036	249	692	1,48,048	214	16,55,250	270	14,19,778	235	...	2,35,47
31st ditto	Bengal Central	125	11,700	94	125	17,150	137	1,15,307	104	1,10,447	102	...	4,86
31st ditto	Wárdha Coal	45	11,594	258	45	16,868	375	1,63,759	411	1,89,937	484	26,178	...
31st ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	1,55,890	232	747	1,94,740	261	14,41,139	241	15,83,327	243	1,42,188	...
31st ditto	Nalháti	27	2,228	82	27	2,220	82	15,740	66	15,514	60	...	22
7th June 1890	Tirhoot	273	39,800	146	273	44,091	162	3,52,746	146	4,06,521	171	53,775	...
31st May 1890	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámáu	105	7,535	72	105	6,394	61	63,899	69	56,651	62	...	7,2
31st ditto	Jorhát	25	1,521	60	25	1,298	51	9,879	44	7,972	36	...	1,9
31st ditto	Cherra-Companyganj	7	67	9	7	170	24	470	7	1,967	29	1,497	...
31st ditto	Burma (k)	553	99,405	180	553	1,03,112	186	9,11,358	186	9,53,047	198	41,689	...
	TOTAL	4,911	10,22,760	208	4,998	9,86,074	197	95,12,883	218	90,91,358	209	...	4,21,52
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
31st May 1890	Madras	840	1,85,548	221	840	2,13,477	254	16,01,001	215	15,07,321	206	...	93,68
31st ditto	South Indian	654	1,22,051	187	654	1,25,036	191	10,42,192	180	10,05,742	176	...	36,45
31st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula (l)	1,447	7,59,920	525	1,447	8,72,963	603	82,61,309	645	85,06,170	675	2,44,861	...
7th June 1890	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (m)	461	3,09,685	672	461	3,27,000	709	30,16,532	739	31,[illegible]2,358	792	1,65,826	...
	TOTAL	3,402	13,77,204	405	3,402	15,38,476	452	1,39,21,034	462	1,42,01,591	479	2,80,557	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		13,598	39,57,209	291	14,340	40,20,060	280	3,83,02,618	317	3,71,28,753	297	...	11,73,865
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,72,71,571	143	1,67,07,939	134	...	5,63,634
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,10,31,047	174	2,04,20,814	163	...	6,10,233
	Assisted Companies.												
7th June 1890	Tárakeshwar	22	4,757	216	22	6,401	291	158,584	297	60,110	310	1,526	...
24th May 1890	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(f)	...	(g) 76,405	125	(h) 78,135	130	1,730	...
7th June 1890	Bengal and North Western	376	65,185	173	376	50,160	133	5,50,644	165	4,87,024	149	...	63,620
24th May 1890	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	...	...	...	...	(f)	...	(g) 68,755	131	(h) 64,262	125	...	4,493
	TOTAL	398	69,942	176	398	56,561	142	7,54,388	157	6,89,531	146	...	64,857
	Native States.												
31st May 1890	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	34,374	97	354	47,244	133	3,74,575	119	4,47,077	145	72,502	...
7th June 1890	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	2,615	44	59	3,820	65	28,866	55	43,548	85	14,682	...
7th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,078	40	27	1,100	40	12,372	52	10,826	46	...	1,546
7th ditto	Bhávanagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	260	29,122	112	332	46,178	139	3,33,017	145	4,26,272	147	93,255	...
31st May 1890	Morvi	68	4,639	69	94	8,402	89	47,541	79	69,307	85	21,766	...
7th June 1890	Jodhpore	124	7,218	58	124	7,200	58	67,264	61	72,402	67	5,138	...
31st May 1890	Rájpura-Bhátinda	...	(n)	...	108	10,630	98	(n)	...	68,460	73	68,460	...
7th June 1890	The Gaekwar's Petlad	...	...	...	13	1,610	124	...	...	(o) 4,950	99	4,950	...
	TOTAL	892	79,096	89	1,111	1,26,184	113	8,63,635	109	11,42,842	119	2,79,207	...

(a) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(c) Includes the Asansol-Chakardharpore Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(f) Return not received.
(g) Total receipts from 1st April to 25th May 1889.
(h) Total receipts from 1st April to 24th May 1890.
(i) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Bhátinda State Railways.
(j) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(k) Includes Toungoo-Mandalay.
(l) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon and Amráoti State Railways.
(m) Includes Pátri Branch.
(n) Included with the North Western Railway.
(o) Total receipts from 5th to 31st May 1890.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *19th June, 1890.*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1890.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 3117.

Simla, the 25th June, 1890.

4½ Per Cent. Loan of 1878.
Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portion including the 4½ Per Cent. Loan of 1880.

WHEREAS the 4½ per cent. Loans noted on the margin, which mature upon 15th September 1893, can be discharged at par on that date provided three months' notice of repayment shall have been given on the 15th June 1893; and whereas it is desirable to give holders of those loans the opportunity of transferring their holdings into the ordinary 4 per cent. Loans; it is hereby notified that the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, has been authorised until 30th December 1890 to deliver 4 per cent. Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates in exchange for 4½ per cent. Securities of the above loans upon the following terms:

(1) Rs. 100 of 4 per cent. Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates will be delivered for every Rs. 100 of 4½ per cent. Securities received, and any interest (accrued and not already paid) on the 4½ per cent. Securities up to the last preceding half-yearly date for the payment of interest, and also the excess interest payable upon them up to the date of maturity (15th September 1893), will be paid in cash. This excess in the case of Securities on which interest has been drawn up to 14th March 1890 is Rs. 1-12-0 per cent.

(2) The Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates delivered will be of the Loan of 1854-55, and interest will run upon them from the half-yearly date of that loan next following the last half-yearly date of the 4½ per cent. Loan (namely, 30th June if the Securities are presented for conversion between 15th March and 14th September, and 31st December if presented between 15th September and 30th December).

(3) Anticipation interest at 4 per cent. will be paid for the period (3 months and 15 days) between the last half-yearly date for payment of interest upon the 4½ per cent. Securities received, and the date from which the interest will run upon the Promissory Notes delivered in exchange. The amount of this anticipation interest is Rs. 1-2-8 per cent.

(4) A brokerage of 4 annas per cent. will be paid to the person who tenders the Securities.

(5) The Securities tendered for transfer should be receipted in the following form:

Received in lieu of this note a note of the same value of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1854-55 bearing interest from 30th June 1890 (or 31st December 1890 if tendered after 14th September 1890).

2. Securities, other than Loan Certificates with coupons payable to bearer attached, tendered for transfer in India under this Notification should be presented on or before the 30th December 1890 at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, or at a Presidency Bank or any of their Branches, or at any Government Treasury in India. Loan Certificates, with coupons payable to bearer attached, tendered for conversion in India, must be presented at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, together with the coupons with which they were issued, if any such remain which have not become due. When the Securities are presented at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, that office will, as soon as possible after receipt of the Securities, issue the 4 per cent. Promissory Notes, and also pay the interest and brokerage. In other cases the Bank or Treasury receiving the Securities tendered will forward them to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, which will, as soon as possible after receipt, furnish the Bank or Treasury concerned with the 4 per cent. Promissory Notes to be issued in exchange, and with a payment order for the interest and brokerage. The 4 per cent. Promissory Note will then be delivered, and the interest and brokerage paid by the Bank or Treasury concerned.

3. The Governor-General in Council reserves the right of withdrawing the authority given in this Notification at any time that he may see cause to do so.

4. The Secretary of State for India will issue a Notification in London stating the terms on which securities of the 4½ per cent. Loans mentioned in the margin of paragraph 1 will be received for conversion in England.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

E. J. SINKINSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, *Simla.*

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Simla, the 25th June, 1890.

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Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portion including the 4½ Per Cent. Loan of 1880.

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(1) Rs. 100 of 4 per cent. Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates will be delivered for every Rs. 100 of 4½ per cent. Securities received, and any interest (accrued and not already paid) on the 4½ per cent. Securities up to the last preceding half-yearly date for the payment of interest, and also the excess interest payable upon them up to the date of maturity (15th September 1893), will be paid in cash. This excess in the case of Securities on which interest has been drawn up to 14th March 1890 is Rs. 1-12-0 per cent.

(2) The Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates delivered will be of the Loan of 1854-55, and interest will run upon them from the half-yearly date of that loan next following the last half-yearly date of the 4½ Per Cent. Loan (namely, 30th June if the Securities are presented for conversion between 15th March and 14th September, and 31st December if presented between 15th September and 30th December).

(3) Anticipation interest at 4 per cent. will be paid for the period (3 months and 15 days) between the last half-yearly date for payment of interest upon the 4½ per cent. Securities received, and the date from which the interest will run upon the Promissory Notes delivered in exchange. The amount of this anticipation interest is Rs. 1-2-8 per cent.

(4) A brokerage of 4 annas per cent. will be paid to the person who tenders the Securities.

(5) The Securities tendered for transfer should be receipted in the following form :

Received in lieu of this note a note of the same value of the 4 Per Cent. Loan of 1854-55 bearing interest from 30th June 1890 (or 31st December 1890 if tendered after 14th September 1890).

2. Securities, other than Loan Certificates with coupons payable to bearer attached, tendered for transfer in India under this Notification, should be presented on or before the 30th December 1890 at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, or at a Presidency Bank or any of their Branches, or at any Government Treasury in India. Loan Certificates, with coupons payable to bearer attached, tendered for conversion in India, must be presented at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, together with the coupons with which they were issued, if any such remain which have not become due. When the Securities are presented at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, that office will, as soon as possible after receipt of the Securities, issue the 4 per cent. Promissory Notes, and also pay the interest and brokerage. In other cases the Bank or Treasury receiving the Securities tendered will forward them to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, which will, as soon as possible after receipt, furnish the Bank or Treasury concerned with the 4 per cent. Promissory Notes to be issued in exchange, and with a payment order for the interest and brokerage. The 4 per cent. Promissory Note will then be delivered, and the interest and brokerage paid by the Bank or Treasury concerned.

3. The Governor-General in Council reserves the right of withdrawing the authority given in this Notification at any time that he may see cause to do so.

4. The Secretary of State for India will issue a Notification in London stating the terms on which securities of the 4½ per cent. Loans mentioned in the margin of paragraph 1 will be received for conversion in England.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

E. J. SINKINSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 26.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for making Laws and Regulations, or Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council:—

Nothing for Publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 26.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th June, 1890.

No 10.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, Section 17, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 3rd July 1890, at 11 A M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 25th June, 1890.

No. 397.—The services of Major N. P. O'Gorman, Lincolnshire Regiment, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th May 1890.

The 26th June, 1890.

No. 402.—Mr. H. J. O'Beirne is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 3rd April 1890.

POLICE.

The 25th June, 1890.

No. 502.—The services of Captain H. E. C. Way, Bo.S.C., 13th Bombay Infantry, Officiating Commandant of Military Police, Upper Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 20th June 1890.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 23rd June, 1890.

No. 172.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Reverend W. Ulyat, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from the 3rd April 1890.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

PATENTS.

Simla, the 21st June, 1890.

No. 1271-*P*.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, at No. 13, Wood Street, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 242 *of* 1889.—Andrew Charles Guy Thompson, Engineer and Tea Planter of Sagmootea Tea Estate, Nowgong, Assam, India, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for sorting tea into grades and kinds, whereby such process is facilitated and rendered more efficient.

No. 254 *of* 1889.—Sandford James Kilby of 15, Strand, Calcutta, Superintendent, Customs Preventive Service and Salt Department, for a combined weighing stand platform, and hopper for facilitating the weighing and discharging of salt and other commodities.

No. 315 *of* 1889.—William Blackburn Turner, residing at Cassipore near Calcutta, for "an improved compound hand steam, animal or hydraulic power press" to be called "Turner's 400 lbs. Hand Power Mofussil Baling Press."

No. 31 *of* 1890.—William Jackson of Thorn Grove Mannsfield, Aberdeen, North, Britain, Gentleman, for improvements in apparatus for subjecting substances to the action of air, more especially intended for use in withering or wilting tea leaves, but applicable also to drying coffee, grain and other produce.

No. 51 *of* 1890.—Llewellyn Saunderson of 10, De Vesci Terrace, Kingstown, County Dublin, Ireland, for improvements in electric arc lighting.

No. 72 *of* 1890.—Otto Hübner and Arthur Hübner of the firm of Gebrüder Hübner, of Breslau, in the Kingdom of Prussia and German Empire, for a device for the prevention of the sweating and soiling with grease of head coverings of all sorts.

W. C. BENETT,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd June, 1890.

No. 1040-*G*.—Mr. F. Prideaux, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain D. W. Purdon, resigned.

No. 2079-*I*.—The Principal of the Residency College, Indore, for the time being, is appointed to be *ex-officio* Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

The 26th June, 1890.

No. 1050-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Alexander McLaggan as Acting Consul for Siam at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. C. H. B. Forbes.

No. 1053-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. Müller as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. L. Aeppli.

No. 1060-*G*.—Lieutenant C. E. Ross, Bengal Staff Corps, is on return from Boundary duty in Central India appointed temporarily to be Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundelkhand, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent in Bundelkhand, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge.

No. 1062-*G*.—The following promotion and appointment are made in and to the Berar Commission:

Vishwanath Narayen Dandekar, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 1st May 1890, in the vacancy caused by the retirement

of Shrikrishna Narhar, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Munshi Azizuddin to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Vishwanath Narayen Dandekar, promoted.

No. 1064-*G*.—Nawab Mirza Hassan Ali Khan, C.I.E., Additional Political Assistant of the 3rd Class and British Agent at Meshed, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the leave.

No. 2138-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the Reverend W. E. Lee-Clarke of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Secunderabad, to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad; and

(*b*) to license the said Reverend W. E. Lee-Clarke to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

The 27th June, 1890.

No. 1069-*G*.—The following promotions and appointment are made in the Graded List of the Political Department:

Consequent on the appointment of Colonel J. Biddulph, Political Agent of the 1st Class, to be a Resident of the 2nd Class and Commissioner of Ajmere, and with effect from the 17th April 1890,—

Colonel F. A. Wilson, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 2nd (Officiating 1st) Class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 1st Class;

Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Political Agent of the 3rd (Officiating 2nd) Class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 2nd Class;

Major A. M. Muir, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, and Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 3rd Class. This cancels Foreign Department notification, No. 655-G., dated the 24th April 1890.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be Cantonment Magistrate at Secunderabad, and with effect from the 4th May 1890,—

Mr. G. R. Irwin to be a substantive Political Agent of the 3rd Class, but to continue to officiate as Junior Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

No. 1073-*G*.—Consequent upon the creation of an appointment of Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department, and the abolition of the appointment of Junior Under-Secretary, the following changes are made in the Foreign Department of the Government of India, and in the Graded List of the Political Department, with effect from the 17th May 1890:

Mr. W. J. Cuningham, Under-Secretary, to be Deputy Secretary, but to continue to officiate as Secretary.

Mr. H. S. Barnes, Political Agent of the 2nd Class and Officiating Under-Secretary, to be Under-Secretary, and to officiate as Deputy Secretary.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, Junior Under-Secretary and Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to be a substantive Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Mr. G. R. Irwin, Political Agent of the 3rd Class and Officiating Junior Under-Secretary, to officiate as Under-Secretary.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 3117.

Simla, the 25th June, 1890.

Whereas the 4½ per cent. Loans noted on the margin, which mature upon 15th September 1893, can be discharged at par on that date provided three months' notice of repayment shall have been given on the 15th June 1893; and

4½ Per Cent. Loan of 1878.
Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. portion including the 4½ Per Cent. Loan of 1880.

whereas it is desirable to give holders of those loans the opportunity of transferring their holdings into the ordinary 4 per cent. Loans; it is hereby notified that the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, has been authorised until 30th December 1890 to deliver 4 per cent. Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates in exchange for 4½ per cent. Securities of the above loans upon the following terms:

(1) Rs. 100 of 4 per cent. Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates will be delivered for every Rs. 100 of 4½ per cent. Securities received, and any interest (accrued and not already paid) on the 4½ per cent. Securities up to the last preceding half-yearly date for the payment of interest, and also the excess interest payable upon them up to the date of maturity (15th September 1893), will be paid in cash. This excess in the case of Securities on which interest has been drawn up to 14th March 1890 is Rs. 1-12-0 per cent.

(2) The Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates delivered will be of the Loan of 1854-55, and interest will run upon them from the half-yearly date of that loan next following the last half-yearly date of the 4½ per cent. Loan (namely, 30th June if the Securities are presented for conversion between 15th March and 14th September, and 31st December if presented between 15th September and 30th December).

(3) Anticipation interest at 4 per cent. will be paid for the period (3 months and 15 days) between the last half-yearly date for payment of interest upon the 4½ per cent. Securities received, and the date from which the interest will run upon the Promissory Notes delivered in exchange. The amount of this anticipation interest is Rs. 1-2-8 per cent.

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(5) The Securities tendered for transfer should be receipted in the following form:

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2. Securities, other than Loan Certificates with coupons payable to bearer attached, tendered for transfer in India under this Notification should be presented on or before the 30th December 1890 at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, or at a Presidency Bank or any of their Branches, or at any Government Treasury in India. Loan Certificates, with coupons payable to bearer attached, tendered for conversion in India, must be presented at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, together with the coupons with which they were issued, if any such remain which have not become due. When the Securities are presented at the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, that office will, as soon as possible after receipt of the Securities, issue the 4 per cent. Promissory Notes, and also pay the interest and brokerage. In other cases the Bank or Treasury receiving the Securities tendered will forward them to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, which will, as soon as possible after receipt, furnish the Bank or Treasury concerned with the 4 per cent. Promissory Notes to be issued in exchange, and with a payment order for the interest and brokerage. The 4 per cent. Promissory Note will then be delivered, and the interest and brokerage paid by the Bank or Treasury concerned.

3. The Governor-General in Council reserves the right of withdrawing the authority given in this Notification at any time that he may see cause to do so.

4. The Secretary of State for India will issue a Notification in London stating the terms on which securities of the 4½ per cent. Loans mentioned in the margin of paragraph 1 will be received for conversion in England.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

The 23rd June, 1890.

No. 3075.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

May 1890. (Lakhs of Rupees.)

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I., page 497.]	In May.		To end of May.		Whole year.	
	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	Budget, 1890-91.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1889-90.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,20	2,22	3,92	3,98	24,56	24,68
Opium	62	65	1,27	1,43	8,20	8,59
Salt	95	90	1,77	1,70	8,23	8,19
Stamps	33	33	69	68	4,04	4,09
Excise	39	38	78	77	4,85	4,89
Provincial Rates	41	40	68	63	3,35	3,46
Customs	14	15	31	29	1,56	1,50
Assessed Taxes	9	10	15	17	1,44	1,48
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	5	5	50	46
Registration	3	3	6	6	35	35
Tributes from Native States	6	6	11	11	78	77
Other Civil Revenue	20	26	52	59	3,48	3,32
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	5,45	5,51	10,31	10,46	61,34	61,78
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 61	— 57	— 1,06	— 1,01	— 4,20	— 4,15
Opium	— 44	— 32	— 1,26	— 76	— 2,30	— 1,61
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,74	— 1,77	— 3,56	— 3,53	— 24,08	— 22,52
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2,79	— 2,66	— 5,88	— 5,30	— 30,58	— 28,28
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 1	— 3	+ 5	— 2	+ 47	...
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	— 2	...	— 3	...	+ 14	+ 25
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 52	+ 51	+ 1,05	+ 1,07	+ 4,16	+ 4,15
Do. Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c.	...	...	...	+ 1	— 54	— 45
Military Receipts	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 8	+ 85	+ 63
Do. Issues	— 1,16	— 1,15	— 2,34	— 2,32	— 14,29	— 14,31
Telegraph Receipts	+ 5	+ 4	+ 10	+ 9	...	— 3
Do. Issues	— 5	— 5	— 11	— 10		
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 78	+ 69	+ 1,50	+ 1,41	+ 83	+ 8,96
" " Issues	— 60	— 70	— 1,31	— 1,45		— 8,03
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 36	+ 43	+ 72	+ 79	+ 2,84	+ 3,92
" " " Issues	— 9	— 21	— 19	— 31		— 1,44
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 15	+ 12	+ 26	+ 22	— 5,52	+ 2,08
" " Issues	— 48	— 52	— 1,23	— 1,30		— 7,26
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 51	— 83	— 1,47	— 1,85	— 11,06	— 11,53
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	...	— 2	...	— 2	— 4	+ 1,88
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	— 32	+ 13	— 8	— 4	— 20	+ 6
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 49	— 86	— 1,59	— 1,50	— 6,16	— 6,44
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R 10 per £	— 94	— 1,87	— 3,37	— 2,80	— 14,89	— 15,67
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	+ 6	+ 25	+ 12	+ 33	+ 9	— 35
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1,69	— 2,37	— 4,92	— 4,03	— 21,20	— 20,52
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 46	— 35	— 1,96	— 72	— 1,50	+ 1,45
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,33	12,94	14,75	13,31	14,60	13,30
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,79	12,59	12,79	12,59	13,10	14,75

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

No. 3122.

The 26th June, 1890.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 3, Financial (Funds), dated the 15th May 1890, and enclosures.

ORDERED, that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information, with the remark that, in accordance with the Regulations, the payment of donations on birth of children will cease with effect from the 1st July 1890.

FINANCIAL (FUNDS). INDIA OFFICE,

No. 3. *London, 15th May 1890.*

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—I forward herewith, for the information of Your Excellency's Government, a Report and Abstract of Valuation by Mr. Willis Browne, F.I.A., of the Assets and Liabilities under Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations as at 30th September 1888.

Indian Civil Service Family Pensions. Valuation as at 30th September 1888.

2. Bearing in mind the limited period which has elapsed since the regulations came into force, and the small number of subscribers contributing for pensions for their families at the date of the valuation, it is impossible to form any trustworthy conclusions as to the financial prospects in connection with the regulations in the future.

3. Mr. Browne is of opinion that the surplus of 3,945*l.* brought out at the date of the valuation may be attributed to the fact that the annual income derived from the contributions of bachelor members has in a great measure exceeded the sum required as a rate in aid to provide pensions for children. This fact, he states, does not of itself prove that the unmarried rates of subscription are too high, but arises from the circumstance that, whilst the number of unmarried officers is abnormally large, the number of children is at present abnormally small. The contributions of married officers are, it appears, no more than adequate, and there is, therefore, no reason for making any alteration in the general rates of contribution at the present time.

4. Mr. Browne states his reasons for believing that the rate of subscription for unmarried men after retirement must have been inadvertently inserted in the rules, and that so high a rate as 35*l.* per annum is not necessary. I have consequently sanctioned a reduction in the rate of subscription payable by bachelors from 35*l.* to 25*l.* per annum.

5. Mr. Browne further proposes that the payment of donations on birth should be abolished. These donations were strongly objected to by the Government of India in their letter dated 15th October 1883, No. 295; and as the rates of subscription in force are in themselves sufficient to meet the liability incurred on account of the prospective pensions of children, I sanction their abolition.

6. The sum charged for expenses of management for the year ended 30th September 1888 was 344*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, representing the value of Rs. 5,000 at the average rate of exchange obtained for bills on India. The charge was fixed at Rs. 5,000 in Financial (Funds) Despatch dated 11th March 1886, and there seems to be no reason for increasing the amount (which now represents about 10 per cent. on the total receipts) for some time to come. I have however decided, with a view to facilitate the valuation of this charge, that it shall in future be entered in the *pro formâ* account in sterling, and be taken for the present at 350*l.* per annum. This will render any further entry in rupees in the account in India unnecessary.

7. The rate of exchange at which the sterling contributions are now converted into rupees is 1*s.* 8*d.* the rupee; and Mr. Browne states that, in view of the abnormally large influx of unmarried subscriptions that may be expected for some years to come, "the Fund will still be in a position to maintain its present financial equilibrium," should it be determined to continue the rate now in force. I therefore authorize your Excellency's Government to notify to the subscribers that for the present the rate of exchange fixed to determine the contributions in India will be taken at 1*s.* 8*d.* the rupee.

8. I am not however satisfied that the principle of using a surplus to lessen the effect on the payments in India of a fall in the value of silver is a sound one, and the question of adopting the principle originally advocated by Mr. Sutton, *viz.*, that the rupee payments in India should vary annually according to the value of the rupee, in order that the equivalent of the fixed contributions in sterling may be paid by the subscribers in India, will be considered in connection with the reports of the Actuaries on the Military Service Family Pensions, which are now under my consideration in Council.

9. A copy of the regulations, revised in accordance with the terms of this Despatch, is forwarded herewith. You will observe that the contributions and payments are given throughout in sterling, and although for the present the sterling contributions are to be recovered in India at an exchange of 1*s.* 8*d.* the rupee, the pensions, when paid in that country to annuitants residing there, must be issued at the official rate of exchange. The option of receiving the pensions in sterling in England may however be granted to annuitants residing in India, but this option having once been exercised, any subsequent change can only be permitted at the commencement of the official year.

I have, &c.,

CROSS.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Valuation as at 30th September 1888.

This Fund was opened in the year 1881, and it cannot therefore be considered to have passed through the period of its infancy. Having regard to this circumstance, and to the principles upon which the scheme is based, it is unnecessary to remark that the abstract of valuation discloses but very little information of material value. The results therein shown will, in consequence, be accepted as not more than a faint indication of the Fund's future prospects.

It may be convenient to refer to one or two of the chief features of the scheme.

The first, and perhaps the most important, is that the obligation of the Fund in respect to any individual officer may be said to commence at the date of the officer's marriage. There is of course a potential liability at the date when he becomes a subscriber, but the construction of the scheme is such that all potential liabilities have a corresponding potential asset in the form of equivalent contributions. It follows that if on the one side of a valuation account there appear an item for potential liabilities, there would necessarily appear on the other side a corresponding potential asset of exactly equivalent estimated value. At the time of an officer's marriage he at once pays a donation and commences to pay subscription, which together are estimated to be equivalent to the value of his wife's contingent pension.

Then there is the principle, as in the Military Fund, of the contributions of bachelor members forming a rate in diminution of the subscriptions of married officers for the purpose of providing pensions for their children.

Again, there is the principle, for which I am responsible, by which promotion from class to class takes place after certain specified periods of service, irrespective of the officer's rank.

Unlike the Military Fund, which at its inception embraced a large body of officers, married and unmarried, this Fund was opened in 1881 with the 23 members who entered the Service in that year. It is no matter of surprise therefore that the number of married members now subscribing represents but a small proportion of the total number of subscribers.

The following statement shows the number of subscribers, together with their ages:

	Married Officers.		Bachelors.	
	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Class IV	28	6	27	2
			28	7
			29	3
				12
Class V	23	2	21	2
	25	6	22	20
	26	5	23	35
	27	3	24	42
	28	1	25	25
			26	18
			27	12
			28	4
			29	1
		17		159
	Total married	23	Total unmarried	171

Thus it is seen that the number of married officers represents somewhat under 12 per cent. of the total number of subscribers. In Class V the married members represent between 9 and 10 per cent. of the officers in that class, whilst in Class IV the percentage of married subscribers is about 33.

Of the 23 married officers,—

3 contracted marriage at an age between 21 and 22 years.
3 " " " " 22 " 23 "
6 " " " " 23 " 24 "
6 " " " " 24 " 25 "
2 " " " " 25 " 26 "
1 " " " " 26 " 27 "
2 " " " " 27 " 28 "

From the age of 25 upwards there are at the present time 21 married and 72 unmarried members, the former representing not far short of 23 per cent. of the total number, *viz.*, 93.

I am inclined to think that the above facts, when considered in connection with the scale of pay obtaining in India, indicate in some measure that the marriage rate among Indian Civil

servants will not fall short of that hitherto ruling. In estimating therefore the aid to be derived hereafter from bachelors, I have not adopted the proportion of married to unmarried members shown above, but one based on a full service, thereby avoiding the possibility of over estimating its value. Were I to base my calculations on the numbers as they now obtain, no subscriptions whatever would be shown to be required from married officers on account of their children. The present numbers however will not be relatively maintained; and as the proportion of married to unmarried increases so will the rate in aid decrease, until, eventually, it will have reached a point at which it may be expected to remain. In the meanwhile, until that point is reached, the yearly amount received over and above the rate assigned will help to form a fund to meet the charges of management.

General Hannyngton, in his report on the scheme, wrote: "In the early years of the new arrangement the proportion derivable from unmarried members will be larger than that herein assigned. This will have a favourable effect on assets for some time to come."

The number of married members as shown above = 23, and the number of unmarried members = 171, making together 194. For a full service it is estimated that the proportion of married to single will be 848 : 537.

At the present time the subscriptions of bachelors are derived from members of the junior classes only. As the proportion of married to unmarried members, and also the average number of children to each married member, have been estimated on a full service, it follows that a full service must be taken for the purpose of estimating the amount of annual subscriptions to be received from unmarried members, that is, at a time when their members shall be distributed throughout the several classes. To ascertain this I have taken the combined services of the three Presidencies as they existed in 1875. For that year only do we possess accurate data. These data were furnished in connection with the transfer to Government of the three Presidency Funds, the service being then in a condition as near normal as we may expect it to be at any future date.

The number of married members at the time referred to was 848, and the number of unmarried members, including widowers, who subscribe at bachelor rates was 537. These figures give the proportion shown above. Applying the present rates of subscription to the 537 unmarried officers, and assuming that the present rules governing promotion from class to class were then in force, I find that the numbers subscribing in the several classes and the amount of annual subscription would have been as follows:

CLASS.	Numbers.	Yearly Subscription.	Amount.
		£	£
V	147	15	2,205
IV	112	21	2,352
III	57	31·2	1,778
IIa	39	43·2	1,685
Ic	28	57	1,596
Ib	11	69	759
Ia	8	87	696
	402		£11,071
Retired members	135	25	3,375
	537		£14,446

It will be observed that I have taken the subscription of an unmarried retired officer at 25*l.* instead of 35*l.* per annum as laid down in the rules. The reason for this I have explained hereinafter.

Thus the annual subscription derived from 537 bachelors, had the present rates been in force, would have amounted to 14,446*l.*

I am not certain however that a greater proportion of bachelors than hitherto will not, under the present regulations, withdraw from the Fund on retirement, and I have considered it advisable therefore to assume that the proportion of retired bachelor subscribers will, in future, be only half that shown above. By this assumption the amount will be reduced from 14,446*l.* to 12,759*l.*

For the purpose of estimating the number of children, widowers must be included among the married members, thus increasing their number from 848 to 935.

It has been generally assumed that, after excluding sons who have attained their majority, and daughters who have contracted marriage, the number of children, with fathers living, gives an average of about 2½ to each married member, and statistics confirm the correctness of this assumption

in respect to some of the Services. According, however, to the records of the three Presidency Funds for 1875, I find that the number of children with fathers living was 2,450, and the number of married members, including widowers, 935. The average obtained from these figures is 2·62. It would seem desirable however to leave a small margin for safety, and I have consequently assumed an average of $2\frac{3}{4}$ to each family, or 11 children to four families.

Taking the proportion of married members as above, *viz.*, 935, the number of children would be $935 \times 2\frac{3}{4} = 2,571$. The proportion hitherto existing between the number of daughters and the number of sons was found to be 562 : 438. This proportion applied to the number of children shown above, *viz.*, 2,571, would give—

Daughters	1,445
Sons	1,126
	2,571

Taking into account the amount of annual subscription payable by married members for daughters and sons respectively, and the relative proportions of the values of the joint life annuities of father and daughter and father and son, also the relative values of the contingent pensions, I find that the amount of rate in aid to daughters and sons should be in the following proportion :

Daughters	·6029
Sons	·3971
	1·0000

So that, of the annual sum shown above, *viz.*, 12,759*l.*, the amount to be appropriated towards the subscriptions on account of 1,445 daughters = 12,759*l.* × ·6029 = . . . £7,692

And on account of 1,126 sons = 12,759*l.* × ·3971 = ... „ 5,067

£12,759

This gives for each daughter 5·323*l.*, and for each son 4·5*l.*

These rates I have adopted in the valuation.

In respect to the charges for management no special provision was made in the scheme, but in estimating the contributions, the exact amounts calculated as necessary to meet the liabilities were slightly increased, but only in a degree sufficient to avoid fractions. This, together with the aid derivable in the earlier years of the Fund's existence from the subscriptions of bachelors over and above the amount assigned for children, was considered at the time to be sufficient, and there is now every indication of the opinion then formed proving to be correct. The value which I have placed upon these charges appears of course very great as compared with the value of the assets, or of the contingent liabilities, representing, as it does, between 20 and 21 per cent. of the latter ; but as marriages occur, thereby increasing the value of the assets and liabilities, so will the value of the charges represent a decreasing proportion. Had the Fund been valued at the date of its establishment, the only item that would have appeared in the abstract of valuation would have been a debit on account of management charges. For the first few years the charges in India varied, but in March 1886 the Government of India were informed that the Secretary of State was of opinion that a sum of Rs. 5,000 per annum would prove sufficient for the first quinquennial period. For the years 1881 and 1882 no charge whatever was made. The charges for 1883 and subsequent years are given below, together with the percentages that they represent upon the total annual receipts :

	Charges for Management.	Percentage on Total Receipts.
Year ending—	£	
31st March 1883	410·6	106·9
„ „ 1884	406·8	42·9
„ „ 1885	403·3	28·9
Half year ending—		
30th September 1885	195·4	25·5
31st March 1886	188	19·3
30th September 1886	177	15·7
31st March 1887	184·4	13·7
30th September 1887	176·4	13·6
31st March 1888	175·7	10·9
30th September 1888	168·9	9·9

The percentage will of course continue to diminish year by year so long as the annual charge is not increased.

The following statement is interesting, as showing the amount debited to the Fund account for management charges in each of the years from 1882-83 to 1887-88, as compared with the amount of interest allowed by the Secretary of State on the accumulated capital:

YEAR.	Interest at 4½ per cent. on Accumulated Capital.			Management Charges.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1882-83	1	3	9	410	12	1
1883-84*	*Nil.*			406	16	3
1884-85	22	14	6	403	5	7
1885-86	80	3	6	383	7	5
1886-87	149	14	5	361	8	3
1887-88	248	8	0	352	0	9
Half year to 30th September 1888	169	1	1	168	18	1

It will be seen that there was no credit for interest in the year 1883-84 The reason for this is apparent. In the previous year, 1882-83, the amount charged on account of expenses of management not only exhausted the whole of the capital, but actually left the Fund in debt to the extent of 36*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* On the 31st March 1888 the capital had accumulated to an amount such that the interest allowed thereon was just sufficient in the succeeding half year to meet the charge made for office expenses.

The total amount debited to the Fund on account of these charges up to 30th September 1888 was 2,186*l.*, and the total amount of interest credited thereto was 671*l.*

The sum debited to the Fund account for the year ended 30th September 1888 was 344*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, representing the value of Rs. 5 000 at the average rate of exchange obtained for bills on India. In estimating the value of the management charges, the calculation is based on life annuities for the periods intervening between the date of valuation and the dates at which the officers at present in the Service may be expected to retire. On the average, these intervening periods may each be taken at 25 years. Thus the impossibility of correctly estimating in sterling the value of the charge is manifest, for it would entail an assumption of an annual average rate of exchange for 25 years following the date of valuation. But the motive for fixing the charge in Indian currency is not apparent. All the contributions and benefits are specified in sterling money, and I am not aware of any reason why this charge should form the one exception. It is, I think, improbable that any objection would be raised to the charge of management being specified in the same currency as are all the other charges appertaining to the Fund; and, in anticipation of an instruction to this effect, I have, for the purposes of valuation, assumed an annual charge of 350*l.* In due time, perhaps at the date of the next valuation, when the present charge may be expected to represent a fair percentage on the receipts and disbursements, the question of increasing the charge will have to be considered. But the prospect of an increase in no way affects the value which I have arrived at. The present valuation appertains only to existing members in *their present state,* and any increase that may hereafter be determined upon should be proportionate to the additional receipts arising from the altered position of the present members, and from the contributions of new entrants. It follows that the value of any additional charge would appertain to assets and liabilities, which, as affecting the valuation, are at present non-existent.

In the earlier years of a Fund's existence the charges of management must of necessity appear exorbitant, but after a term, say of from 12 to 15 years, when a considerable income may be anticipated, the charges should, I think, be so fixed as to represent a fair percentage on the receipts and disbursements.

In these circumstances I estimate the value of the office charges at 4,208*l.*

The value of future subscriptions for existing wives is estimated at 17,008*l.*, being 1,359*l.* less than the value of their contingent pensions, which is estimated at 18,367*l.*

The value of the future subscriptions for existing children is estimated at 2,502*l.*, being in excess by 455*l.* of the value of their contingent pensions.

The capital in hand amounts to 9,057*l.*, which, added to the value of the contingent assets, brings the total up to 28,567*l.* On the other side of the account the total value of the liabilities, including 4,208*l.* for management charges, amounts to 24,622*l.*, leaving a balance in favour of the Fund of no less than 3,945*l.*, which represents about 16 per cent. of the value of the liabilities.

There are at present no incumbent pensioners. The death of but one married officer might reduce the surplus by about 2,500*l.*

In dealing with the question of the "rate-in-aid," I mentioned the fact that I had assumed the rate of unmarried retired subscription to be 25*l.*, instead of 35*l.* per annum as laid down in the rules.

* No capital.

A reduction in this respect is, I think, worthy of consideration; and I would venture to express a hope that it may receive the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council. There are two reasons which may be urged in favour of this reduction. Firstly, in the scheme devised by the late General Hannyngton, that officer fixed the subscriptions at such rates as to represent on the average about 2½ per cent. on salaries, but in the rules the rate of retired subscription is stated at 35*l.* per annum, representing 3½ per cent. on the full annuity of 1,000*l.* There are many officers who retire on smaller annuities, and it would press very heavily upon that class. In General Hannyngton's scheme there is no mention of a retired subscription for bachelors, and I think that the rate, as laid down in the rules, must have been inserted inadvertently. Secondly, so high a rate of subscription is not required. In fact, the calculations upon which the scheme was based were made irrespective of any subscription whatever from retired unmarried members.

There is another question that I would desire to bring prominently to notice, *viz.*, that relating to the payment of birth donations for children. Their abolition would, I think, be in every respect desirable. It happens that these donations are payable just at a time when their burden is most felt, and moreover, in individual cases, they become not only a hardship to the officer, but also an unnecessary gain to the Fund. As an illustration I will refer to a case that has but recently occurred, and compare the amount that was paid by the officer with the amount that he would have been called upon to pay had no donation been required, but in lieu thereof an increased subscription of exactly equivalent estimated value. For the first few months after birth the life of a child is very uncertain. It is laid down in the rules that the donation will not be required should the child die *before* attaining the age of thirty days; but this period of grace is really quite inadequate in its effect as a safeguard against loss arising from the abnormally high rate of mortality that obtains during the first year of a child's existence. A donation is in reality the commuted value of a portion of subscription, and it might be argued with some reason that an officer is placed at an undue disadvantage in being compelled to commute at a time when the state of his child's health is unusually precarious. No injury would be sustained by the Fund if the subscription were fixed at a rate such that its value would be equivalent to that of the contingent pension. The case I desire to refer to is that of a subscriber, not to this, but to a sister Fund. A son was born to him on the 8th April, and died on the 8th of the following month. Consequently, the child having lived just thirty days, the officer was required under the regulations to pay the specified donation, *viz.*, 15*l.* This sum represents the commuted value of a subscription of 3*s.* 2*d.* per mensem payable during the joint life of father and son. Had, then, this portion of the subscription not been converted into a lump sum payable at birth, the father would have been required to pay 3*s.* 2*d.* plus 1*s.* 11*d.*, instead of 15*l.* plus 1*s.* 11*d.* The value of the risk borne by the Fund in the interim on account of the child's contingent pension is calculated to be less than one shilling.

The above is not my only reason for desiring the abolition of birth donations. In the scheme devised by the late General Hannyngton, that officer calculated the aid to be obtained from bachelor members on the rates of subscription hitherto paid by them, and not on the rates fixed for the future. This was clearly a mistake. He also took no account of the subscriptions payable by retired unmarried members. I believe that at the time he constructed the scheme he had not entertained the idea of requiring retired unmarried members to subscribe. The result was that he obtained an average annual payment of 4·279*l.* in aid of the contributions for each daughter, and of 3·334*l.* in aid of the contributions for each son. The rates obtained by me for the daughters and sons respectively are 5·323*l.* and 4·5*l.* as hereinbefore shown. These rates added to the subscriptions payable by married officers on account of their children give an annual subscription for each daughter of 18·073*l.*, and for each son of 11·35*l.* The value at the date of the child's birth of the former subscription is 163·2*l.* as against 161·87*l.*, the value of a daughter's contingent pension; and the value of the latter is 93·524*l.* as against 93·51*l.*, the value of a son's contingent pension. Thus it is seen that the rates of subscription now in force are, in themselves, sufficient to meet the liability incurred on account of the prospective pensions of children.

The abolition of the birth donations, if sanctioned, should not be considered as an ordinary adjustment due to the existence of a substantial surplus arising, say, from the fact of the rate of mortality proving not so high as predicted, or from other such causes, but one rather of an exceptional character, due to the correction of an error in the original scheme.

It will probably be desired that I should state the amount of liability already incurred by the Government of India, over and above that arising from the concession of a favourable rate of interest. I apprehend that I am not expected to show the value of potential liabilities, *i.e.*, liabilities which have not yet commenced, but those only which appertain to existing wives and children. It will of course be understood that the liability of Government will increase year by year in the same manner as that for which the subscribers are responsible.

The benefits conceded by Government are as follow:

Pensions of Widows.

Class of Husband at date of death.	Amount of Pension per annum.
	£
V.	150
IV.	110
III.	120
II.	60

Pensions of Orphan Children.

Age.	Amount of Pension per annum. £ s. d.
0 to 6.	6 5 0
6 „ 12	12 10 0
12 „ 21 for boys	25 0 0
12 till marriage for girls	

Additional Pensions to Motherless Orphans.

Age.	Amount of Pension per annum. £
0 to 6	75
6 „ 12	50

To Orphan Daughters.

A donation of 250*l.* on marriage.

These benefits I value as under:

	£
Wives' contingent pensions	5,370
Daughters' contingent pensions	368
Sons' contingent pensions	314
Daughters' contingent pensions (if motherless)	27
Sons' contingent pensions (if motherless)	26
Daughters' marriage donations	170
	£6,275

Financially, the abstract of valuation may be considered to indicate a not unprosperous future. The result, namely a very considerable surplus, may be attributed to the fact that the annual income derived from the contributions of bachelor members has in a great measure exceeded the sum required for the purpose of affording the necessary assistance to married officers in the matter of providing pensions to their children. It must not however be inferred that, for this reason, the unmarried rates of subscription are excessive. They are certainly at the present time greater than is requisite to accomplish their object, but they will not ultimately be so, should the Life Tables now in use prove hereafter to be fairly correct. The excess income is due entirely to the circumstance that, whilst the number of unmarried officers is abnormally large, the number of children, on the contrary, is abnormally small—a circumstance which in the earlier years of the Fund's existence is unavoidable, and which indeed must continue, and with beneficial effect, for yet a very considerable period. In substantiation of the above statement as to the source from which the surplus is derived, I have deemed it expedient to submit a valuation of the assets and liabilities appertaining to married officers only. In this view I have carefully investigated the accounts of the Fund up to the 30th September 1888, and I find that, after apportioning to the credit of the married members so much of the capital as properly belongs to them, including the assigned "rate in aid" from bachelors, but less a proportionate share of the charges made on account of office expenses, the following results obtain:

	£		£
Contingent pensions (present values):		Capital in hand	2,218
Wives	18,367	Subscriptions for wives	17,008
Sons	942	„ „ sons	1,173
Daughters	1,105	„ „ daughters	1,329
Office charges	618		
	21,032		
Surplus	696		
	£21,728		£21,728

From this statement it will be seen that the contributions of married officers, assuming the correctness of the tables, are no more than adequate, and that the surplus is due to the cause indicated above.

The rate of exchange at which the contributions are converted in India at the present time is 1*s.* 8*d.* per rupee. It now becomes necessary for the Secretary of State in Council to determine the rate for the next quinquennial period. In view of the abnormally large influx of unmarried subscriptions that may be expected for some years to come, I am of opinion that, should it be determined to continue the rate now in force, the Fund will still be in a position to maintain its present financial equilibrium.

The tables of the Fund are incomplete, and are so constructed as to render them almost useless for valuation purposes. I have, in consequence been under the necessity of making a special calculation for each individual. At the earliest available opportunity it will be my duty to prepare tables similar in form to those constructed by the late General Hannyngton for the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund.

(Signed) WILLIS BROWNE.

18th March, 1890.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE FAMILY PENSIONS.

Abstract of Valuation as at 30th September 1888.

LIABILITIES.	£	ASSETS.	£
Contingent pensions (present value):		Capital in hand	9,057
Wives	18,367	Subscriptions for wives	17,008
Sons	942	" " sons	1,173
Daughters	1,105	" " daughters	1,329
Value of charges for management	4,208		
	24,622		
Surplus	3,945		
	£28,567		£28,567

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE FAMILY PENSION REGULATIONS.

The following regulations are designed to secure suitable provisions for the widows and orphans of members of the Covenanted Indian Civil Service not being subscribers to the Bengal, Madras, or Bombay Civil Funds.

The Secretary of State for India in Council reserves to himself the absolute right to regulate from time to time the contributions to be required from Civil Servants under these regulations, and to make any alterations in the regulations themselves that may appear to him equitable: provided always, that the scale of pensions fixed thereby shall not be reduced in the case of actual incumbents. The Secretary of State in Council will endeavour to adjust the contributions to be levied from officers exactly, so that they shall neither be too large nor too small to supply the pensions provided for by these regulations. But if it should appear on experience that they have been fixed too low, the Government will not require any supplementary retrospective payments; and if they are found to have been fixed too high, no claim to refund will be admitted.

No insurance fund is established by these regulations. The contributions will be credited and the pensions charged directly to the Indian revenues as civil receipts and charges. But in order to adjust the rates of contribution from time to time to what is necessary to supply the pensions provided for by these regulations and no more, a separate *pro formâ* account will be kept of all contributions levied and all payments made under these regulations, and of the interest which would have been allowed upon such contributions if a mutual insurance fund had actually been established.

In accordance with the principle announced in this notification, that the Government does no intend that the pensions provided by these regulations shall bring any charge on the Indian revenues in excess of the amount specially sanctioned for the purpose, the rates of interest and of exchange with England, to be allowed in this *pro formâ* account, will be the rates which may be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of State in Council, upon a consideration of the market rates of the day.

All needful statistics of ages, births, deaths, and marriages will be carefully registered, and these statistics, with the *pro formâ* accounts, will be submitted at such periods as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council to such actuary or actuaries as he may select, with instructions to investigate and ascertain whether the rates of contribution are such as will, at the rate of interest and exchange then to be reconsidered and refixed, supply the pensions payable

under these regulations, and no more. The expense of such actuarial inquiries and reports shall be debited in the *pro formâ* accounts reported upon.

Upon the report of the actuary or actuaries the Secretary of State in Council will order any necessary alterations in the rates of contribution.

The report of the actuary or actuaries, with the orders of the Secretary of State in Council there upon, shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and no alteration ordered in the rates of contribution will take effect before the beginning of the month following the date of such publication. No retrospective adjustments will be made.

The benefits provided at the cost of the State are shown in the regulations; but should it at any time appear from a valuation that the aggregate liabilities on account of those benefits, when the pension list shall have reached a normal state, will exceed 35,000*l.* per annum, they will be subject to such reduction as may be necessary to restrict the annual assistance to 35,000*l.* per annum, but the reduction shall in no case affect the benefits payable to incumbent annuitants.

Regulations for the Provision of Pensions for the Widows and Orphans of Covenanted Civilians in the Service of the Government of India.

1. Every covenanted civil servant, not being entitled to the benefits of any of the late Civil Funds, must, as a condition of his appointment, make the contributions and payments prescribed by these regulations according to his class, whether he is married or unmarried, and with or without children. Subscriptions will commence from the date of arrival in India.

2. For the purposes of these regulations civil servants are classed as follows:

Class I.—From 18 years' completed service.
" II.—From 15 to 18 years' completed service.
" III.—From 12 to 15 years' completed service.
" IV.—From 7 to 12 years' completed service.
" V.—Up to 7 years' completed service.

3. The pensions provided under these regulations are payable quarterly in advance, on or after 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

4. The amounts of the pensions provided are as follow:

TABLE I.—Annual Pension to a Widow during Widowhood, according to the Class of her Husband at the time of his death.

	Class of Husband at Death.				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
	£	£	£	£	£
Provided by Subscriber	300	240	180	140	100
" " Government	...	60	120	110	150
TOTAL . . .	300	300	300	250	250

Widows retain half pension on re-marriage and revert to full rate on second widowhood.

TABLE II.—Annual pensions to the Orphan Children of all Classes alike.

	From Birth till Age of 6 years.			From Age of 6 till Age of 12 years.			From Age of 12 till Age of 21 years for boys, and for girls till Marriage.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Provided by Subscriber	18	15	0	37	10	0	75	0	0
" " Government	6	5	0	12	10	0	25	0	0
TOTAL . . .	25	0	0	50	0	0	100	0	0

The pensions of motherless orphans at all ages will be made up by the Government to 100*l.*
On marriage, daughters will be granted a donation of 250*l.*, to be provided by the Government.
Annuitants residing in India may either receive their pensions in Indian currency at the official rate of exchange, or in England in sterling, but having once exercised the option any subsequent change can only be permitted at the commencement of the official year.

5. The pension of a minor orphan will be paid to his or her mother, or other duly appointed or recognized guardian.

Contributions.

6. The contributions for pensions under these regulations, and the pensions of widows, will be regulated by the class of the contributing member. A subscriber cannot secure a higher pension for his widow by contributing as if he belonged to a higher class.

7. Contributions will be deducted from salaries at the time of issue.

8. The circumstance that an officer is not in receipt of pay does not relieve him from the necessity of paying his contributions.

9. *Donations* may be paid in one sum, or in twelve equal monthly instalments. If a donation be paid in instalments, interest on the unpaid portion will the levied at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. The balance of any contribution due at an officer's death will be recovered rateably, without interest, from the pensions of his widow and orphans in four quarterly instalments.

10. Contributions which become due from subscribers when in Europe must be paid in England in sterling. If a subscriber, previous to quitting India, has commenced the payment of any donation by instalments, he may either complete the payment of the donation in India before leaving or pay the remaining instalments in England at English rates.

11. The following are the rates of donations, disparity fines, and monthly contributions prescribed for the present:

TABLE III.—Donations on entering the service married, on marriage or re-marriage, according to the age of Members.

Member's Age on Marriage.	Donation.	Member's Age on Marriage.	Donation.	Member's Age on Marriage.	Donation.
	£		£		£
21	60	33	105	45	385
22	62	34	110	46	410
23	64	35	115	47	435
24	68	36	125	48	450
25	72	37	140	49	470
26	76	38	160	50	490
27	80	39	190	51	505
28	84	40	220	52	520
29	88	41	260	53	535
30	92	42	300	54	560
31	96	43	330	55	580
32	100	44	360	56	600

TABLE IV.—If the age of the husband exceed that of the wife by six years or more, then the marriage donation shall be increased according to the following scale:

Disparity of Age.

Member's Age.	Difference of Age between Husband and Wife.																													
	Up to	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
21	0	1	2																												
22	0	1	2	4																											
23	0	1	2	4	6																										
24	0	1	3	5	7	9																									
25	0	1	3	5	8	10	12																								
26	0	2	4	6	9	11	14	16																							
27	0	2	4	7	10	13	16	19	21																						
28	0	2	5	8	11	15	18	22	25	28																					
29	0	3	6	9	13	17	21	25	29	32	35																				
30	0	3	7	11	16	19	26	31	36	40	40	47																			
31	0	4	8	13	19	22	31	37	42	47	46	57	61																		
32	0	5	10	16	22	26	36	42	49	55	53	66	71	76																	
33	0	6	12	19	26	31	41	48	55	62	63	76	82	87	92																
34	0	7	14	22	30	38	46	54	62	70	78	86	93	99	104	108															
35	0	8	17	27	37	47	57	69	80	89	97	105	111	116	120	123	126														
36	0	9	21	32	44	58	68	83	98	109	122	124	128	132	136	139	142	146													
37	0	11	24	37	50	67	80	98	115	128	142	142	146	149	152	155	159	163	169												
38	0	13	28	42	57	76	91	112	133	148	161	161	163	165	168	171	175	180	187	192											
39	0	15	31	47	64	82	102	127	151	167	175	180	181	182	184	187	191	197	205	211	215										
40	0	16	34	51	69	88	108	133	156	173	186	191	195	197	200	203	210	219	230	236	238	243									
41	0	17	37	55	74	94	115	138	161	179	194	202	209	212	215	219	229	242	255	261	262	268	271								
42	0	19	40	60	80	100	121	144	166	185	200	214	222	228	231	235	249	264	280	285	286	292	295	298							
43	0	21	43	64	85	106	128	149	171	191	208	225	236	243	246	253	268	287	305	310	312	317	320	323	326						
44	0	23	46	68	90	112	134	155	176	197	218	236	250	258	262	272	287	309	325	335	339	342	345	348	351	354					
45	0	24	48	72	95	119	142	165	187	209	230	249	264	274	281	292	309	331	349	360	366	371	375	379	384	388	392				
46	0	25	51	76	100	126	151	175	199	222	243	262	278	290	300	313	331	354	372	385	393	399	405	411	416	422	427	432			
47	0	26	53	79	106	133	159	185	210	234	256	275	292	307	320	335	353	376	396	411	420	428	435	442	449	455	462	469	475		
48	0	27	56	83	111	140	168	195	222	247	270	288	306	323	339	356	375	399	419	436	447	456	465	474	481	489	497	505	513	520	
49	0	29	58	87	116	146	176	205	233	259	282	301	320	339	358	377	397	421	443	461	474	485	495	505	514	523	532	541	550	559	569
50	0	30	60	91	121	152	183	213	242	269	294	318	340	360	380	398	418	442	467	487	501	513	525	536	547	557	568	578	588	598	608
51	0	31	62	94	126	158	190	221	251	280	308	335	359	381	401	419	439	463	491	512	528	541	554	567	579	591	603	615	626	637	647
52	0	32	64	97	130	163	197	232	264	294	322	351	375	397	418	440	464	491	518	539	556	571	585	599	612	625	638	650	662	674	686
53	0	33	66	100	134	168	204	242	276	308	338	366	390	412	436	461	489	518	544	566	584	600	615	630	644	658	672	685	691	711	724
54	0	34	68	103	138	173	211	253	288	322	352	382	406	428	454	482	514	546	561	583	612	630	645	661	676	691	706	720	734	748	762
55	0	35	70	106	142	178	218	262	301	336	366	397	421	443	471	503	539	574	577	600	640	660	675	692	708	724	740	755	770	785	800
56	0	36	72	109	146	183	225	273	314	350	380	413	437	459	489	524	564	602	594	617	668	690	705	723	740	767	774	790	806	822	840

The amounts in this table are in pounds sterling, and are convertible into rupees at the rate of exchange fixed from time to time, the present rate being 1*s.* 8*d.* the rupee.

TABLE V.—Monthly Contribution by every Subscriber according to his Class.

CLASS.	Years' Service.	By each married Subscriber.			By each Subscriber who is unmarried or a Widower.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
V	0 to 7	1	13	4	1	5	0
IV	7 to 12	2	16	8	1	15	0
III	12 to 15	4	6	8	2	12	0
II	15 to 18	6	16	8	3	12	0
I	18 and over	9	13	4	.....		
	18 to 23	.....			4	15	0
	23 to 28	.....			5	15	0
	28 till retirement	.....			7	5	0
After retirement, irrespective of Class		4	3	4	2	1	8

TABLE VI.—Monthly Contribution payable by all Classes alike, on the Birth of a Child, and on entering the Service for each Child then living.

	£	s.	d.
For a son	0	11	5
For a daughter	1	1	3

The monthly contribution continues in the case of sons until 21 years of age, and for daughters until marriage.

Arrears.

12. Interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum will be charged on arrears. Donations become due from the date of marriage; but interest will not be charged on sums paid within one month from the date on which they become due.

Reports of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

13. A Civil Servant who is married at the date of his admission into the service must report the fact of his marriage* at the time, and the names and dates of birth of his children, if any have been born to him. A member in the service must report his marriage,* or the birth of a child born in wedlock, or the death of a wife or child, within one month of the occurrence, to the Accountant General in the Presidency to which he belongs, or the Director of Funds, India Office, when an officer is out of India.

14. The birth of every child born alive must be reported; but if a child die before it is thirty days old, no payment in respect to it will be required. If the report of birth be not made within one month of the occurrence a fine of 12*s.* will be imposed, and an additional 2*s.* will be charged for each succeeding month's delay.

15 If the report of a marriage be not made within one month of the occurrence, the donation payable will be increased 2½ per cent., and interest thereon charged from the date of marriage. After six months' delay the donation will be increased 5 per cent., and interest charged as above.

16. In the event of the report of a marriage or the birth of a child not being made by a subscriber during his lifetime, in accordance with the rules, the widow or child will not be entitled to any benefits.

Posthumous Child.

17. A pension will be granted to a posthumous child without any payment, provided the birth be reported within one month of the occurrence.

Duration of Pensions.

18. If a widow re-marry she will retain half her pension during coverture, but if she again become a widow she will be entitled to revert to full pension as widow of her first husband, or, if her last husband have been a contributor, to receive a pension at her option as his widow. A widow can only receive one pension.

19. The pension of a male orphan is payable until he attains the age of 21 years.

*Reports of marriage must be accompanied by a certified copy of the registry, together with the dates of birth of the member and his wife.

20. The mother or guardian of a male orphan who has completed the age of 16 may, at any time thereafter, have the residue of his pension commuted into a single payment, for the due application of which the mother or guardian will be held responsible.

21. The pension of a female orphan continues until her marriage, and then ceases absolutely. It does not revive on widowhood.

Good Conduct.

22. The pensions provided under these regulations shall in all cases be held during good behaviour only, and will be withheld if any pensioner is found to be leading an immoral life, or on proof of any gross misconduct. The order of the Secretary of State for India in Council in any such case shall be final and conclusive.

Alienation of Pension.

23. A pension paid under these regulations may not be transferred or assigned, or in any way alienated from the pensioner to whom or for whose benefit it is payable.

Retired Members.

24. All members who retire from the service on annuities may continue to subscribe at the monthly rates laid down in these regulations.

25. Married annuitants may commute their monthly contribution by a single payment representing the value thereof during the joint lives of husband and wife, and father and child.

26. In the event of the wife dying after the date of commutation, contribution at the unmarried rate must be resumed, or, as an alternative, it may be commuted.

27. An annuitant who has commuted will on re-marrying become liable for marriage donation and the difference between the married and unmarried rates of contribution, or the commuted value on the joint lives.

28. Widowers and bachelors may also commute their monthly contribution for life. On each subsequent marriage they will become liable for the donation and difference of contribution laid down in the previous article.

29. Contribution or its commuted value must be paid for all children born to a subscriber after his retirement from the service.

30. An annuitant withdrawing his name from the list of subscribers will forfeit all claim to pension in respect of his widow and children, and will not be entitled to any refund of his payments under these regulations.

Dismissed Members.

31. A subscriber who is dismissed the service by competent authority will cease, *ipso facto,* to be a contributor. He will have no claim to any refund, and his family will not be entitled to any pensions under these regulations.

Certificates.

32. Declarations as to continued widowhood and the survival of children must be furnished quarterly to the Accountant General, India Office, by whom pensions in Europe are paid under the authority of the Director of Funds, or to the proper officer in India.

Note.—In England all reports and applications for pensions must be made to the Director of Funds, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

Price and Sale of Opium.

The 27th June, 1890.

No. 3142.—It is hereby notified—

(1) that in the calendar year 1891 not more than 57,000 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, and not more than 4,750 chests in each month of the year;

(2) that of the quantity to be offered for sale each month, not more than 2,500 chests will consist of Benares and not more than 2,250 chests of Patna opium; and

(3) that no reduction will be made in this quantity without three months' previous notice.

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th June, 1890.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 581.—Mr. C. H. West to be Personal Assistant to the Adjutant-General in India.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 582.—Major G. H. C. Dyce, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Major Ridgeway, V.C., whose tenure of appointment has expired;

Captain L. C. Dundas, D.S.O., Liverpool Regiment, officiating Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, to be Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Major Dyce,—

with effect from the 23rd June 1890.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 583.—*No. 1 Field Battery*—

Lieutenant H. S. Langhorne, Royal Artillery, supernumerary Subaltern, to be Subaltern, with effect from the 1st March 1890, *vice* Captain F. J. Winter, promoted.

Lieutenant H. F. Head, Royal Artillery, supernumerary Subaltern, No. 3 Field Battery, to be supernumerary Subaltern, with effect from the 1st March 1890, to complete the establishment.

No. 584.—*No. 2 Field Battery*—

Lieutenant F. M. Davidson, Royal Artillery, officiating Subaltern, to be Subaltern, with effect from the 1st October 1889, *vice* Captain R. Percy-Smith, promoted.

Lieutenant R. G. Ouseley, Royal Artillery, officiating Subaltern, to be supernumerary Subaltern, with effect from the 6th February 1890, to complete the establishment.

No. 585.—*No. 3 Field Battery*—

Lieutenant G. S. Worseley, Royal Artillery, supernumerary and officiating Subaltern, No. 1 Field Battery, to be Subaltern, with effect from the 16th January 1890, *vice* Captain Montanaro, promoted, but to continue to officiate as Ordnance Officer, Fort William.

No. 586.—*No. 4 Field Battery*—

Lieutenant L. H. Parry, Royal Artillery, supernumerary Subaltern, to be Subaltern, with effect from the 15th August 1888, *vice* Captain C. Wood, promoted.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 587.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second Lieutenants—

Archibald Fawcett Thomason, Royal Scots Fusiliers, officiating Wing Officer, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—30th October 1888.

John Mary Camilleri, East Yorkshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 13th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—21st November 1888.

Second Lieutenants Thomason and Camilleri will rank as Lieutenants in the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the above dates, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 588.—The Christian names of Sub-Assistant Apothecary Peal are "Swithbert Henry Joseph" and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 263 of 1889.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 589.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Colonel W. H. Beckett, General List, Infantry, Military Works Department, for one year. Pension service—32nd year commenced 12th April 1890.

Captain C. P. W. Pirie, Bengal Staff Corps, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, for 122 days. Pension service—13th year commenced 11th May 1890

Surgeon J. D. M. Swinburne, for 120 days. Pension service—4th year commenced 11th November 1889.

No. 590.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel G. C. Jackson, Cavalry, (p. a.) till 1st December 1890.

Captain W. Cook, Bengal Staff Corps, (p. a.) for twenty-three days.

Captain E. H. Rodwell, Bengal Staff Corps, (p. a.) till 14th November 1890.

Lieutenant E. H. Cole, Bengal Staff Corps, (p. a.) for two months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 591.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 3rd June, 1890, page 3135.*

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 3rd June, 1890.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * *

The undermentioned officers to be Colonels:

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Norman Robert Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 28th March 1890.

* * * * * * * * *

Deputy-Assistant Commissary Herbert Henry Beatley, Bengal Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 23rd December 1889.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Hugh Christian Menzies, Madras, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 20th May 1890.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 592.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant William Stewart,—21st June 1890.

NATIVE ARMY:

No. 593—*Governor-General's Body Guard*—

Jemadar Wali Muhammad to be Subadar, and Havildar Debi-dayál Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Imdad Ali, *Bahadur*, seconded on appointment as Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, with effect from the 11th June 1890.

No. 594.—*11th Bengal Lancers*—

Kot-Dafádar Bahádur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gurditt Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th June 1890.

No. 595.—*5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry*—

Subadar Nawal Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Sita Rám Sukul to be Subadar, and Havildar Júthan Upádhya to be Jemadar, *vice* Gobardhan Tiwári, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1880.

No. 596.—*1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Regiment*—

Color-Havildar Sarbdhoj Rána to be Jemadar, *vice* Karbír Kawar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1890.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 597.—*4th Sikh Infantry*—

Jemadar Dheru to be Subadar, and Havildar Darshanu to be Jemadar, *vice* Nihála, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1890.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 598.—In G. G. O. No. 560 of 1890, Honorary Captain P. Nelson should have been described as a Deputy Commissary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 599.—Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy-Assistant Commissary William Marr, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor Thomas Tyers, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to be Deputy-Assistant Commissary;

Sub-Conductor Joseph Devine, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, to be Conductor;

Sergeant Henry Alfred Rogers, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 14th April 1890, *vice* Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary John Henry O'Farrell, deceased.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 600.—Brigade-Surgeon John Martin Coates, M.D., Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 6th July 1890, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 601.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard have been granted medals, with annuities and gratuities, for meritorious service and good conduct, for the year ending 31st March 1890, under the provisions of clause 64, India Army Circulars, 1890:

Medal inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

Havildar Ali Bakhsh.

Medal inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

Trooper Niyáz-ullah Khan.

Medal inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

Trumpeter Maula Bakhsh.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 602.—*Sibsagar Mounted Rifles*—

Mr. Donald John Macrae to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 9th January 1890, *vice* Grant, resigned.

No. 603.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Mr. Henry Vernon Drake-Brockman to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Moore, resigned.

No. 604.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain C. M. Stevens, Yorkshire Light Infantry, to be Adjutant, with effect from the 5th June 1890, *vice* Captain Hume, resigned.

No. 605.—*Assam Valley Administrative Battalion*—

The Hon'ble James Wallace Quinton, C.S.I., Chief Commissioner, Assam, to be Honorary Colonel.

Major James Buckingham, Commandant, Sibsagar Mounted Rifles, to be Major-Commandant.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 606.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant William Collingwood to be Captain, *vice* Strachan, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 607.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant H. Moore resigns his commission.

No. 608.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain (Honorary Major) J. Strachan resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 31.—Mr. L. Knox, Engineer, Indian Marine, to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Mandalay, *vice* Mr. Torrie, on furlough.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 32.—Mr. Thomas Walmsley, Chief Engineer, Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (p. a.) for one year, under paragraph 560, clause I, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th June, 1890.

Under clause 25 of the regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 21st and the 27th June 1890:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
1st Dragoon Guards	Colonel G. V. C. Napier	13th June 1890	Muttra.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 21st and the 27th June 1890.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Charles Joseph Byers. (a)	Sub-Assistant Apothecary.	Subordinate Medical Department.	9th May 1890	No will	11 7 9	...	...

(a) *Next-of-kin.*—Brother,—Sub-Assistant Apothecary G. F. Byers, Staff Dispensary, Mussoorie, who is administering.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd June, 1890.

No. 279.—Rai Sahib Rajeswar Mittra, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana and Central India, is transferred permanently to the Central Provinces.

The 24th June, 1890.

No. 280.—*Addendum.*—In Public Works Department notification No. 278, dated the 20th June 1890, column 4, opposite the name of Colonel K. A. Jopp, R.E., *add* the word "Temporary".

No. 281.—Mr. W. P. Milne, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is transferred from the Establishment under the Director-General of Railways to that under the Chief Commissioner, Burma, for employment on Railways.

This cancels notification No. 240, dated 22nd May 1890.

The 25th June, 1890.

No. 282.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department notification No. 11, dated 10th January 1890, *for* the words "Superintendent of Way and Works" *read* "Superintendent of Works".

The 26th June, 1890.

No. 283.—Mr. G. F. Mathew, C.I.E., Officiating Traffic Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the North Western Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel W. A. J. Wallace, C.I.E., R.E., or until further orders.

No. 284.—With reference to Public Works Department notification No. 283, dated 26th June 1890, the following appointments are made until the return from privilege leave of Mr. J. M. Rutherford, Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway:

Mr. E. F. Jacob, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, to officiate as Traffic Superintendent.

Mr. G. Hawkes, District Traffic Superintendent, to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, in Class I, Superior Revenue Establishment.

The 27th June, 1890.

No. 286.—Mr. D. F. Hogarth, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is transferred to Establishment under the Government of Madras for employment on Railways in that Presidency, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.

No. 287.—Mr. R. Sadler, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab, is permitted to resign the service of Government.

No. 288.—Major G. F. Wilson, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, held the rank of Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, from 1st December 1889 to 31st January 1890.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

The 26th June, 1890.

No. 285.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following officiating promotions in the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department with effect from the 13th June 1890:

Names.	From	To	Remarks.
J. J. Fahie	Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade.	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.	*Vice* Mr. J. R. Preece, on privilege leave.
E. Graves	Signaller, 1st Grade . .	Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade.	*Vice* Mr. J. J. Fahie, temporarily promoted.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1890.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 29th March, 1890.

From the 12th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 5th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
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Postage	2	8	0
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Postage	3	0	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 16th June, 1890.

The Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Tuesday the 1st to Tuesday the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

W. WESTLAND,

Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

No. 504.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into rupee pounds (Rx.) at

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1889-90.	April 1888 to February 1889.	April 1889 to February 1890.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I	Land Revenue*	24,021,100	18,821,800	19,451,700	629,900	...
II	Opium	8,260,000	7,865,100	7,977,900	112,800	...
III	Salt	8,029,900	6,962,500	7,453,200	490,700	...
IV	Stamps	3,959,500	3,567,900	3,709,700	141,800	...
V	Excise	4,727,300	4,217,000	4,367,500	150,500	...
VI	Provincial Rates	3,258,000	2,674,300	2,980,100	305,800	...
VII	Customs	1,418,400	1,123,500	1,281,100	157,600	...
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,515,300	1,421,500	1,488,900	67,400	...
IX	Forest	1,269,600	1,067,700	1,233,500	165,800	...
X	Registration	331,100	301,000	320,500	19,500	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	783,000	560,400	573,700	13,300	...
XII	Interest	690,300	607,600	636,400	28,800	...
XIII	Post Office	1,348,000	1,178,100	1,224,400	46,300	...
XIV	Telegraph	731,300	645,100	679,700	34,600	...
XV	Mint	228,600	136,300	166,600	30,300	...
XVI	Law and Justice — Courts of Law	326,800	304,300	319,100	14,800	...
	Law and Justice — Jails	270,100	205,200	223,600	18,400	...
XVII	Police	346,000	311,500	321,600	10,100	...
XVIII	Marine	184,700	169,700	154,200	...	15,500
XIX	Education	212,400	185,100	182,100	...	3,000
XX	Medical	52,500	46,100	40,900	...	5,200
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	67,100	59,600	66,700	7,100	...
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	271,000	182,200	170,000	...	12,200
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	65,600	58,400	58,900	500	...
XXIV	Exchange	527,300	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	328,600	264,600	313,500	48,900	...
		63,223,500	52,936,500	55,395,500	2,459,000	...
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	13,103,200	10,603,700	12,091,500	1,487,800	...
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,560,000	3,881,700	3,306,400	...	575,300
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	23,000	32,800	44,900	12,100	...
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,090,100	959,700	1,048,000	88,300	...
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	169,800	152,700	149,700	...	3,000
XXXI	Military Works	38,900	34,500	34,900	400	...
XXXII	Civil Works	527,100	416,600	439,800	23,200	...
XXXIII	Army: Effective	829,400	808,700	757,300	...	51,400
	" Non-effective	56,600	41,100	46,600	5,500	...
		82,621,600	69,868,000	73,314,600	3,446,600	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	214,100	306,800	314,600	7,800	...
	Exchange added to Revenue	99,600	143,100	142,900	...	200
	GRAND TOTAL	82,935,300	70,317,900	73,772,100	3,454,200	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY,
Calcutta, the 25th June, 1890.

eleven months of the year 1889-90, as compared with the corresponding period of 1888-89.

R10 to the pound, omitting all amounts below hundreds of pounds.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1889-90.	April 1888 to February 1889.	April 1889 to February 1890.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	221,100	201,400	220,300	18,900	...
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,541,400	695,800	748,800	53,000	...
3	Land Revenue	3,627,800	3,006,500	3,123,300	116,800	...
4	Opium (including cost of Production)	2,362,700	2,576,100	1,590,000	...	986,100
5	Salt (do. do.)	461,900	398,800	400,600	1,800	...
6	Stamps	85,100	76,800	76,600	...	200
7	Excise	154,100	95,100	100,900	5,800	...
8	Provincial Rates	60,500	53,500	48,600	...	4,900
9	Customs	138,000	122,000	122,400	400	...
10	Assessed Taxes	28,800	23,900	24,400	500	...
11	Forest	798,200	627,700	611,800	...	15,900
12	Registration	194,700	176,400	175,500	...	900
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt*	4,173,100	3,880,300	3,933,400	53,100	...
14	Do. on other Obligations	454,900	93,600	82,500	...	11,100
15	Post Office	1,270,100	1,118,500	1,153,100	34,600	...
16	Telegraph	601,000	500,500	511,000	10,500	...
17	Mint	84,800	79,800	91,900	12,100	...
18	General Administration	1,417,300	1,237,400	1,202,200	24,800	...
19	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2,718,700	2,449,000	2,469,400	20,400	...
	Law and Justice { Jails	841,800	738,300	772,000	33,700	...
20	Police	3,945,000	3,344,100	3,479,500	135,400	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	455,100	360,500	386,500	26,000	...
22	Education	1,352,300	1,095,600	1,093,100	...	2,500
23	Ecclesiastical	163,600	141,800	145,700	3,900	...
24	Medical	781,900	678,900	694,200	15,300	...
25	Political	642,000	630,100	543,800	...	86,300
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	393,800	439,400	425,700	...	13,700
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	504,300	473,300	476,000	2,700	...
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	9,100	3,400	1,600	...	1,800
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	759,300	682,000	713,000	31,000	...
30	Stationery and Printing	457,600	401,100	426,600	25,500	...
32	Miscellaneous	252,700	302,600	247,000	...	55,600
33	Famine Relief	20,500	5,300	79,600	74,300	...
35	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	80,000	61,200	57,300	...	3,900
		31,053,200	26,770,700	26,288,300	...	482,400
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	16,200	9,900	10,400	500	...
38	State Railways: (Working Expenses)	6,874,100	5,545,800	6,247,000	701,200	...
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	19,400	14,600	16,600	2,000	...
39	Guaranteed Companies: (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	650,000	553,700	451,500	...	102,200
	Interest	30,100	9,000	8,600	...	400
40	Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	87,500	26,600	62,500	35,900	...
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	82,500	60,800	87,800	27,000	...
42	Irrigation Major Works: Working Expenses	691,900	610,500	631,300	20,800	...
43	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	848,900	675,900	666,700	...	9,200
44	Military Works	1,134,000	848,000	913,000	65,000	...
45	Civil Works	4,111,700	2,987,900	3,102,200	114,300	...
46	Army: Effective	14,231,900	12,555,800	12,511,200	...	44,600
	„ Non-effective	875,100	844,500	862,200	17,700	...
47	Special Defence Works	545,000	384,100	302,400	...	81,700
		61,245,500	51,897,800	52,161,700	263,900	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	15,170,200	14,327,700	14,351,200	23,500	...
	Exchange charged as Expenditure	7,054,100	6,681,900	6,516,900	...	165,000
		83,469,800	72,907,400	73,029,800	122,400	...
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
48	State Railways	1,697,100	924,900	1,124,600	199,700	...
49	Irrigation Works	527,500	377,400	300,600	...	76,800
	In England—					
48	State Railways	1,273,000	642,000	843,800	201,800	...
49	Irrigation Works	...	3,000	1,800	...	1,200
50	Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	...	10,236,000	...	...	10,336,000
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	591,900	300,800	383,900	83,100	...
		4,089,500	12,584,100	2,654,700	...	9,929,400
	GRAND TOTAL	87,559,300	85,491,500	75,684,500	...	9,807,000

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

E. SIMPSON BYRNE,
Deputy Comptroller-General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Comptroller-General.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884.)

Register Number.	Description.	Metal.	Value of each coin. R.	a.	p.	Number of coins available for sale.	Remarks.
	Found in the Jubbulpore District.						
97	Coins of Hashang State of Malwah	Copper	0	2	0	158	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 25th Sept., 1890
	Found in the Wardha District.						
103	Ahmad Shah Bahadur (Mint Katak)	Silver .	1	0	0	31	Do. do. 14th Oct., 1890.
104	Ditto (New Nagpur Flag and 9).	Do. .	1	0	0	15	
105	Muhammad Shah (Old Nagpur Symbol—Mint Surat).	Do. .	1	0	0	45	
	Found in the Shapur District.						
106	Saifuddin Hosein Ourlah . .	Amalgam of silver & copper.	0	2	0	351	
	Found in the Sialkot District.						
108	Muhammad Shah, Emperor of Delhi.	Silver .	1	0	0	32	
	Found in the Shahpur District.						
111	Maizzuddin Muhammad bin Sani, Conqueror of India, A.D. 1193-1205.	Amalgam of silver & copper.	0	4	0	245	Do. do. 6th Nov., 1890.
	Found in the Sarun District.						
116	Alamgir Zani (date top right side)	Silver .	1	4	0	4	
	Found in the Jubbulpore District.						
	Coins of the Mugal Emperors of Delhi.						
122	Muhammad Shah . . .	Silver .	1	4	0	7	Do. do. 3rd Dec., 1890.
123	Ahmed Shah	Do. .	1	4	0	2	
124	Alamgir	Do. .	1	4	0	3	
	Found in the Shapur District.						
127	Coins belonging to the reign of Ghiyasuddin Balbon Pathan, Sultan of Delhi.	Amalgam of copper & silver.	0	2	0	96	
133	Ditto ditto . .	Do. .	0	2	0	104	Do. do. 2nd May, 1891.
	Found in the Shahpur District.						
128	Saif-ud-din Hasan Karlagh, A.D. 1222.	Amalgam of silver & copper.	0	2	0	293	Do. do. 6th Feb., 1891.
	Found in the Tipperah District.						
129	Alamgir Zani Rupees . .	Silver .	1	4	0	53	
130	Shah Allam	Do. .	1	4	0	7	

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution, No. 46-1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884) —continued.

Register Number.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin. R	a.	p.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
	Found in the 24-Pergunnahs.						
135	Rupees of Alaud-din Husain Shah, Sultan of Bengal, A.D. 1494-1521.	Silver .	2	0	0	3	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 6th June, 1891.
	Found in the Jubbulpore District.						
136	Round Rupees of the Emperor Akbar (Amedabad Mint).	Silver .	1	0	0	2	
	Found in the Ajmere District.						
137	Indo-Sassanian of two types resembling the genuine coins of the Sassanite King Firiz who reigned from 459 to 486 A.D.	Silver .	0	8	0	61	
	Found in the Rawal Pindi District.						
139	Indo-Scythian coins of the "Kida" class.	Amalgam of gold & silver.	5	0	0	3	Do. do. 10th June, 1891.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 26th June, 1890.

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th June, 1890.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . (R 91,28,906 a. 0 p. 0)	2,37,52,215	0	8
Public Deposits at Branches . (1,46,23,309 0 8)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,90,50,687	5	9
Bank Post Bills, &c. . . .	5,65,093	7	5
Sundries	12,43,359	3	10
RUPEES .	9,04,11,355	1	8

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .	88,19,165	0	0
Other authorized Investments . .	80,43,896	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . . .	98,48,257	2	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities .	78,41,258	8	5
Bills discounted and purchased .	2,02,34,511	6	0
Balances with other Banks . .	4,32,701	15	11
Bullion	2,961	9	0
Dead Stock	12,35,010	14	2
Stamps	11,460	2	0
Sundries	3,02,435	10	5
	5,67,71,658	4	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . (R 1,82,98,996 a. 6 p. 0)	3,36,39,696	13	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . (1,53,40,700 7 8)			
RUPEES .	9,04,11,355	1	8

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 26th June, 1890.

F. T. LEWIS,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. WESTLAND,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 4 per cent.

Percentage 52·06.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 11th June, 1890.

No. 2821.—Bashir Ali Khan, Tahsildar, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem*, and Tahsildar of Quetta, having been reduced to the position of Naib-Tahsildar, the following promotion is made in the Graded List of Tahsildars and Munsiffs in Baluchistan, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th May, 1890:—

Lala Udho Dass, Officiating Munsiff, 3rd grade, to be Munsiff, 3rd grade, substantive *pro tempore*.

No. 2822.—Syad Rassul, Naib-Tahsildar, is appointed to be a Tahsildar, 4th grade, and Tahsildar at Quetta, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th May, 1890, *vice* Bashir Ali Khan, removed from the Graded List.

Syad Rassul's name will be brought in on the List immediately after that of Lala Hari Ram.

By Order,

C. ARCHER, *Lieut.*,

First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., & Secy. to the Chief Commr., Baluchistan.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BRITISH BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 19th June, 1890.

No. 16.—Mr. W. E. T. Bennett, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 371(*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st July, 1890, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties.

J. F. GARWOOD, *Major, R.E.*,

Offg. Secy. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., & Chief Commr., British Baluchistan, P. W. D.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 18th June, 1890.

No. 2400-*G*.—It is hereby notified that Colonel N. R. Stewart, B.S.C., Commandant, Merwara Battalion, returned to duty on the 12th June, 1890, from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification, No. 1781-G., dated 9th May, 1890, of which he availed himself on the 27th idem. The unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, forty-three days, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,

for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, ANDAMANS AND NICOBAR ISLANDS, AND SUPERINTENDENT OF PORT BLAIR AND NICOBARS.

NOTIFICATION.

Port Blair, the 13th February, 1890.

No. 18 of 1889-90.—Captain H. B. Thornhill, Deputy Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the afternoon of this date, in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, and the following temporary promotions in the commission are made in consequence:—

Mr. E. H. Man, 1st Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent.

Mr. F. E. Tuson, 2nd Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 1st Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. O. H. Brookes, 3rd Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Superintendent.

Mr. M. V. Portman, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st class, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent.

T. CADELL, *Colonel*,

Chief Commr., Andamans and Nicobar Islands, and Supdt. of Port Blair.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 21st June, 1890.

No. 683—790.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 12 of the Provincial Small Cause Court Act, 1887 (Act IX of 1887), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint, with effect from the 1st June, 1890, Lala Harnam Das to be Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Ajmere, and to confer upon him, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of that Court, the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, for the trial of suits, of which the value does not exceed twenty rupees.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Lieut.*,

for *First Asst. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 19th June, 1890.

No. 1875—7990.—Mr. Hewetson made over, and Colonel H. M. S. Magrath, M.S.C., took, charge of the offices of the Collector and District Magistrate and President of the Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the afternoon of the 11th June, 1890.

Mr. F. S. Mullaly delivered, and Mr. E. Hewetson assumed, charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the forenoon of the 12th June, 1890.

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH,

Assistant to the Resident.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th June, 1890.

No. 23-*A*.—Lieutenant Hunter, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, as laid down in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 9 to 11, on the 21st May, 1890.

The 21st June, 1890.

No. 24-*A*.—In consequence of Lieutenant-Colonel Tomkins' promotion to Superintending Engineer, 1st class, on 21st December, 1889,—Inspector-General's Notification No. 3, dated 22nd January, 1890, with the exception of Captain Hemming's reversion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, from 15th December, 1889, No. 13, dated 29th April, 1890, and that portion of Notification, No. 10-A., dated 29th April, 1890, which relates to the sub. *pro tem.* promotions and reversion of the undermentioned officers, are hereby cancelled :—

Lieutenant R. E. Tomlin, R.E.
" E. deV. Atkinson, R E.
Captain H. V. Biggs, R.E.
Lieutenant A. G. Swiney, R.E.
" G. M. Duff, R.E.

No. 25-*A*.—Inspector-General's Notification, No. 15-A., dated 19th May, 1890, is hereby cancelled.

No. 26-*A*.—The following sub. *pro tem.* and temporary promotions and reversions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Nature.	Date.
Dickie, Capt. J. E., R.E.	E. E., IV	E. E., III	Sub. *pro tem.*	21st Dec., 1889.
Williams, Capt. G., R.E.	Ty. E. E., IV	E. E., IV	Ditto	21st Dec., 1889.
Hemming, Capt. E. H., R.E.	A. E., I	E. E., IV	Temporary	21st Dec., 1889.
Ewbank, Lieut. W., R.E.	A. E., II	A. E., I	Sub. *pro tem.*	21st Dec., 1889.
Tomlin, Lieut. R. E, R.E.	Ty. A. E., II	A. E., II	Ditto	21st Dec., 1889.
Hemming, Capt. E. H., R.E.	Ty. E. E., IV	A. E., I	Reversion	2nd Jan., 1890.
Hemming, Capt. E. H., R.E.	A. E, I	E. E., IV	Temporary	3rd Jan., 1890.
Atkinson, Lieut. E. deV., R.E.	Ty. A. E., II	A. E., II	Sub. *pro tem.*	4th Jan., 1890.
Hilliard, Capt. W. R., R.E.	A. E, I.	E. E., IV	Temporary	11th Jan., 1890.
Hilliard, Capt. W. R., R.E.	Ty. E. E., IV	A. E., I	Reversion	15th Jan., 1890.
Swiney, Lieut. A. G., R.E.	Ty. A. E., II	A. E., II	Sub. *pro tem.*	18th Jan., 1890.
Hemming, Capt. E. H., R.E.	Ty. E. E., IV	A. E., I	Reversion	19th Jan., 1890.
Duff, Lieut. G. M., R.E.	Ty. A. E., II	A. E., II	Sub. *pro tem.*	19th Jan., 1890.
Hemming, Capt. E. H., R.E.	A. E., I	E. E., IV	Temporary	21st Jan, 1890.
Hilliard, Capt. W. R., R.E.	A. E., I	E. E., IV	Ditto	26th Jan., 1890.
Ellis, Capt. C. C., R.E.	E. E, III	E. E., II	Sub. *pro tem.*	26th Jan., 1890.
Macdonald, Lieut. J. R. L., R.E.	A. E., I	E E., IV*	Temporary	3rd Feb., 1890.
Cordue, Lieut. W. G., R.E.	A. E., I	E. E., IV	Ditto	3rd Feb., 1890.
Peel, Capt. F., R.E.	A. E., I	E. E., IV	Ditto	3rd Feb., 1890.
Stokes-Roberts, Lieut. E. R. B., R.E.	A. E., II	A. E., I	Sub. *pro tem.*	26th Feb., 1890.
Barnet, Capt. H., R.E.	E. E., IV	E. E., III	Ditto	4th Mar., 1890.
Mullaly, Capt. H., R.E.	Ty. E E, IV	E. E., IV	Ditto	4th Mar., 1890.
Stanton, Capt. E. C., R.E.	E. E., IV	E. E., III	Ditto	14th Mar., 1890.
Wade, Lieut. J. M., R.E.	A. E., I	E. E, IV	Temporary	14th Mar., 1890.
Finnis, Capt. H., R.E.	E. E., III	E. E., II	Sub. *pro tem.*	14th Mar., 1890.
Stone, Lieut. G. A. S., R E.	A. E., I	E. E, IV	Temporary	14th Mar., 1890.
Stone, Lieut. G. A. S., R.E.	Ty. E. E., IV	A. E., I	Reversion	17th Mar., 1890.
Stone, Lieut, G. A. S., R.E.	A. E., I	E. E., IV	Temporary	20th Mar., 1890.
Nanton, Lieut. H. C., R.E.	A. E., II	A. E., I	Sub. *pro tem.*	25th Mar., 1890.
Tuke, Capt. M. L., R.E.	A. E., I	E. E., IV	Temporary	12th Apl., 1890.
Tuke, Capt. M. L., R.E.	Ty. E. E., IV	A. E., I	Reversion	13th Apl., 1890.
Hunter, Lieut. W. S., R.E.	A. E., II	A. E., I	Sub. *pro tem.*	21st May, 1890.
Tuke, Lieut. M. L., R.E.	A. E., I	E. E, IV	Temporary	31st May, 1890.

* Supernumerary.

G. E. SANFORD, *Brigdr.-Genl., R.E.,*
Inspector-General of Military Works.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th June, 1890.

No. 789.—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Office Notification, No. 781, dated 30th April, 1890, *for* "1st May, 1890," *read* "16th May, 1890."

The 20th June, 1890.

No. 790.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 1st February, 1890, *vice* Mr. G. D. Casson, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, seconded, on appointment as Draftsman in the Head Quarters Office, Calcutta :—

Mr. C. George, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade.

Mr. F. P. Walsh, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade.

No. 791.—Mr. D. A. King, Surveyor, 4th grade, having returned from leave on the 12th April, 1890, the following reversion will take effect from the same date :—

Mr. J. Hickie, Officiating Surveyor, 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade.

No. 792.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 5th May, 1890, *vice* Mr. D. A. King, Surveyor, 4th grade, retired :—

Mr. J. Hickie, Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade, to be Surveyor, 4th grade.

Mr. R. W. Senior, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st grade.

Mr. F. B. Powell, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd June, 1890.

No. 8.—The following promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned, with effect from the dates noted below :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	Dates.
H. C. A. Goodall.	Asst. Supdt., Class VI, 2nd Grade.	Asst. Supdt. Class V, 2nd Grade.	Temporary.	1st Apl. 1890.
R. T. Gibbs.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Officiating .	4th Apl. 1890.
R. T. Gibbs.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Temporary.	13th Apl. 1890.
M. G. Simpson.	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	19th Apl. 1890.
G. Mahon	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	1st May 1890.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Candidate, who failed in aggregate only at the recent First M. B. Examination, has been declared to have passed the First L. M. S. Examination :—

Manamohan Gupta . . . Medl. College.

A. M. NASH,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 24th June, 1890.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 25th June, 1890.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 18th June, 1890 . . .	45,67,551	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date . .	7,05,235	52,72,786
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	2,86,342	
Ditto ditto Government	70,833	3,57,175
		56,29,961
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	6,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	2,055	6,02,055
Balance on the evening of the 25th June, 1890 . .	...	50,27,906
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	42,65,709	
Ditto ditto Government	7,62,197	50,27,906
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . . .	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 26th June, 1890.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th June, 1890.

No. 3652.—Mr. J. Bolster, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. G. F. Buckley, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, respectively, made over and received charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Punjab Mines Division, on the 14th June, 1890, afternoon.

A. D. CAREY,
Commissioner, N. I. Salt Revenue.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th June, 1890.

No. 25.—Mr. W. A. Johns, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary rank, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for four days in extension of the leave granted to him in Director-General's Notification, No. 3, dated 28th January, 1890.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,
Director-General.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, dated at Toungoo, this 16th day of June, 1890.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. Ox.—2507, Private Frank Williams.
Age,—28 years 5 months.
Size,—5 feet 7½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—14th June, 1890.
Place of Desertion,—Toungoo.
Date of Enlistment,—7th May, 1886.
At what place Enlisted,—Oxford.
Parish and County in which born,—Litchurch, Derby, Derbyshire.
Marks,—Tattoo marks rose and flower pot, back of left forearm.
Trade,—Seaman.
Coat or Jacket,—Khaki.
Waistcoat,—
Breeches or Trowsers,—Khaki.
REMARKS,—Supposed to be in possession of silver double cased hunting watch and solid silver taper curb chain stolen from a comrade.
Under 5 years' service.

H. C. ADAMS, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., Oxfordshire Light Infy.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 24th June, 1890.

Agent, British East African Company.
Ash and Jones, E.
Bonnertz, H. C.
Manager, Ceylon Tea Company.
Manager, Twist Manufacturing Company, N.-W. P. Jute Mills.
Quinn, E.
Short, Short & Co.
Watling, Revd. G.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Almon,
Anderson, Mrs. F. M.
Andrews, S.
Baily, H. F.
Bernasconi, F.
Braham, F.
Brahazon, Lieut. A.
Braidwood, L. D.
Brown, John D.
Brown, M. C.
Browne, A. D.
Bruce, R. G.
Burr, Thos. T.
Bush, W. J. & Co.
Cadogan, Mrs. H. G.
Carbey, J.
Cayley, H.
Clark, F.
Clealt, Madame.
Close, Henry.
Coggin, R. T.
Cooper, Henry James.
Crosadale, Miss.
DaRocha, B. F.
Deverell, George.
Dunlo, Viscount.
Farrow, Mrs.
Flack, F. F.
Fleischhaker, F.
Forbes, James.
Foy, W. B.
Francis, Mrs. R.
Freedman, J. J.
Galvin, Dr. J. E.
Gatherer, Mrs. A. B.
Gibson, Peter.
Gillett, Cecil S.
Gold, Mrs. Marie.
Greenway, A.
Haskell, E. S. N.
Hay, John.
Heings, George.
Heller, Madame B.
Hewitt, F. C.
Hinde, Alfred.
Hotons, J. C.
Howard, Dr. B.
Jackson, C. E.
Jackson, J. A.
Jackson, Mrs. C. N.
Jackson, S. D.
Kobus, J. D.
LaTouche, C. E.
Lawless, H. F.
Leonard, Capt. C. B.
Lyness, Mrs. D.
Macdonald, W.
Madge, T. M. E.
Mann, E. H.
Marsden, Miss Kate.
Mitchell, Mrs. H.
Moore, Mrs.
Murray, Mrs. M. L.
O'Flaherty, P.
Paulone, A.
Phillips, Thomas.
Reichman, Maria.
Rendell, T. H.
Rishworth, Mrs.
Robarts, P.
Rutter, Dr. G. H.
Samuel, Joseph.
Secretary, Mill Owner's Association.
Smith, W. R.
Storrar, T. M.
Sultana, W.
Taylor, J. L.
Templer, G. C.
Thimm, Captain F. K.
Thompson, J.
Triggs, W. T.
Troger, Otto.
Tweedie, M. H.
Warry, W.
Webster, Mrs.
Wessels, Mrs. H.
Wiener, L.
Witt, Miss.

Registered Letters.

Caffir, Madam K.
Dickson, Mrs. L. E.
Mendis, J. C.
Nakasehidze, N.
Naphtali, Jacob.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 23rd June, 1890.

Agar, Mrs. A.
Brown, J. E., Esq.
Burns, A.
Butter, Murian S., Esq.
Carry, S. B., Esq.
Corbett, J., Esq.
Coulter, A., Esq.
Dickson, Mr.
Ferguson, H. T., Esq.
Grey, J. C., Esq.
Haddon, A.
Keys, H.
Leslie, K. M. M.
Lynden, Raymond, Esq.
Martin, M., Esq.
Matheeson, J., Esq.
McNeil, J., Esq.
Prestage, H., Esq.
Rydquist, C. E., Esq.
Taylor, A. E., Esq.
Thompson, James.
Watson, Dr.
Wells, E. H., Esq.
Wilken, H. T., Esq.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 28th June, 1890.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1890.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies, through United Kingdom.	1st July .	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	30th June .	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Noumea, and Réunion . .	1st July .	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan.	30th June .	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.	30th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China.	6th July .	Per French Str. *Niemen.*
Colombo	3rd ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Bengal.*
Straits, China and Japan . .	5th ,,	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	1st ,,	Per Steamer *Patna.*
Ditto ditto . .	4th ,,	Per Steamer *Nuddea.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway and Rangoon.	2nd ,,	Per Steamer *Madras.*
Port Blair	3rd ,,	Per Steamer *Maharani.*
Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney	4th ,,	Per Steamer *Booldana.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time,

from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *R7-4*; per pound tin, *R14*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-14*; per eight-ounce tin, *R9-4*; per pound tin, *R17-8* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا عمده بدل هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد كرنے والا هو وه نقد خريد كرنے كي شرط پر نيچے كے لكهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد كرسكتا هى يعنے — چار اونس كے ٹين كے تين روپى چودہ آنے ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كے سات روپى چار آنے ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كے چودہ روپى '

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سوپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد نيچے كے لكهے هوئے بهاؤ سے خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے — چار اونس ٹين كے چار روپى چودہ آنے ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كے نو روپى چار آنے ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كے سترا روپى آٹهه آنے '

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بكتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاك چار اونس ٹين كے چار آنے ; اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كے آٹهه آنے ; اور ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كے بارہ آنے '

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, at the prices specified below :—

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1882, 4to, 152 pages text, 298 pages tables, 8 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1883, 4to, 150 pages text, 305 pages tables, 9 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1884, 4to, 153 pages text, 305 pages tables, 4 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1885, 4to, 202 pages text, 315 pages tables, 4 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1886, 4to, 228 pages text, 322 pages tables, 5 charts, R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1887, 4to, 274 pages text, 329 pages tables, 5 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1888, 4to, 284 pages text, 248 pages tables, 5 charts. R8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates. R2-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part II, 4to, 63 pages, 4 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part IV, 4to, 62 pages, 8 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part II, 4to, 69 pages, 9 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part III, 4to, 68 pages, 3 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part IV, 4to, 232 pages, 7 plates. R3.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part V, 4to, 26 pages, 1 plate. R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, complete, in cloth. R10.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part I, 4to, 116 pages, 7 plates. R2.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part II, 4to, 138 pages, 12 plates. R2.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part III, 4to, 16 pages text, 353 pages tables. R4.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, Part IV, 4to, 34 pages with title page and table of contents for Vol. III. R1.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. III, complete in cloth R10.

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The Gazette of India.

No. 26.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1890.

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RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1890.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 10	12 14	13 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	14 9	14 9
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 13	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	17 14⅝	17 14⅝
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	8 6	9 0	11 1	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	...	...	220 0	220 0	20 5	20 8
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	..	...	...	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	7 2	7 6	...	...	11 2	12 1	11 9	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	12 5	...	...	...	...	250 0	280 0	14 3	14 12
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 5	10 5	12 6	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 1	12 13	17 4	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 1	...	...	...	...	196 15	196 15	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 6	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	250 0	14 2	9 7
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	8 2	8 2	...	8 2	450 0	450 0	15 0	15 0
Henzada	...	...	...	...	10 9	12 10	10 9	12 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	..	..	183 8	183 8	16 2	17 11
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	11 12	11 12	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 14	9 14	...	...	9 6	9 0	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	11 3	11 3	...	...	11 11	11 11	13 13	15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	392 0	392 0	11 9	11 3
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	9 10	9 10	...	...	10 0	10 5	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 4	17 9	15 4	8 4	8 10	60 0	70 0	16 14	12 7
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	22 11	24 0	30 13	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	469 11	469 11	15 4	16 0
Kyaukpyu	...	..	...	...	18 12	19 6	20 4	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	*	*	...	...	350 0	350 0	12 0	19 8
Akyab	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	140 0	140 0	13 0	13 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	10 8	10 0	...	...	11 8	10 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	...	...	...	...	108 0	108 0	9 12	9 12
Cachar	9 6¾	9 6¾	...	...	11 11¾	11 6¾	13 5½	13 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 4¾	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	9 6¾	9 11
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	3 4	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	6 8	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	6 7	6 7
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 8
Kámrup	10 0	10 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Darrang	7 0	7 0	...	...	12 12	12 12	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	8 0	8 0
Nowgong	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																												
Eastern hill tracts—																												
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	6 0	6 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0
Nagá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 4	4 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	4 4	4 4
Eastern—																												
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 12	...	...	11 8‡	12 4‡	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Noakholly	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	11 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 0
Tipperah	14 9¾	14 9¾	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 11	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 6¾	8 6¾	...	...	9 11	9 11
Dacca	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Mymensingh	12 0	11 8	...	...	11 0	10 0	13 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 4	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	9 12	9 8
Deltaic—																												
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
24-Pergunnahs	14 8	14 8	18 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 0	17 12	19 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 4
Midnapore	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	13 8	14 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 2
Howrah	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	13 0	13 4	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Calcutta	13 8	13 4	17 8	17 8	8 15	8 11	13 4	13 11	19 13	21 7	16 11	16 2	...	...	9 4	10 0	16 10	16 15	16 15	18 2	16 7	16 11	99 10	100 0	10 6	10 5
Hooghly	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	..	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Nuddea (Kishnaghur)	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	11 6	11 14	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	...		9 13*	9 13
Jessore	13 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	9 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Furreedpore	14 0	14 0	17 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8
Central—																												
Bankoora	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 0	29 0	30 0	21 0	21 4	280 0	280 0	10 0	10 0
Burdwan	13 4	15 4	...	...	12 0	12 12	15 6	15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	18 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 8
Beerbhoom	16 8	18 0	...	...	12 12	13 8	15 12	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Moorshedabad	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 12
Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Pubna	18 12	18 12	...	...	6 12	6 12	15 0	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 12	...	...	17 8	18 12	200 0	200 0	8 11½	8 11½
Bogra	13 8 to 15 0	13 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	..	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 0	9 0
Rajshahye	17 4	17 4	24 0	24 0	12 12	12 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	...		18 2	18 8	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Maldah	18 0	18 0	...	..	11 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	...	..	.	...	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Northern—																												
Rungpore	13 5	13 5	...	..	9 6	9 6	14 8	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	12 4	...	...	12 4	10 10	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6
Dinagepore	19 4	19 4	16 0	14 8	13 3	15 0	15 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 12	15 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Jalpáiguri	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	128 0	128 0	9 0	9 0
Darjeeling	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	7 0
Orissa—																												
Pooree	11 13	13 2	...	...	17 1	17 1	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	13 2	14 7	...	...	13 2	13 2	80 0	80 0	10 8	11 13
Cuttack	10 8	11 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 1	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	15 12	...	...	18 6	19 11	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 0
Balasore	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Chota-Nagpur—																												
Singhbhoom	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	8 8	8 8
Manbhoom	13 5	13 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	32 0	32 0	20 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Lohardugga	8 8 to 13 4	8 0 to 14 0	24 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	16 8 to 18 8	16 0 to 18 0	...	...	...	...	36 0	§	...	...	13 4	12 12	31 0	30 0	19 0 to 25 0	18 0 to 27 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8
Hazáribágh	14 0	13 8	18 0	13 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	22 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0

* R1 per 100 cobs. ‡ Khesari. § Not sold.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1890—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

District	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Ch. S	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	17 13	17 13	23 1	23 1	15 12	15 12	17 13	17 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 1	23 1	21 0	21 0	23 1	23 1	147 0	147 0	9 12	9 12
Gya	15 8	17 8	23 8	24 0	11 8	11 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 8	20 0	...	..	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Patna	16 0 to 17 0	15 8 to 17 8	23 0	24 8	10 0	10 0	16 14	16 14	18 0	18 0	...	...	26 0	28 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	22 0	23 0	140 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Shahabad	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Behar, north—																										
Purneah	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	16 0	130 0	130 0	9 0	9 0
Bhágalpur	17 11	17 11	22 11	24 0	10 1 to 13 14	10 1 to 13 14	13 4 to 16 6	12 10 to 17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	21 7	21 7	22 11	22 11	20 3	20 3	176 12	176 12	10 1	10 1
Durbhunga	14 4	16 8	20 14	26 0	9 11	11 0	15 6	16 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	...	...	20 14	20 0	19 12	21 0	19 12	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Mozufferpore	16 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sarun	15 8	15 8	21 4	21 8	8 8	8 8	14 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	20 8	20 12	19 8	20 0	20 4	20 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Chumparun	16 12	16 0	25 0	28 0	8 8	8 0	16 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 8	26 0	22 8	22 8	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	14 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	22 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	15 3	14 14½	19 12	19 0	8 11	8 14	13 4½	11 15	17 14	20 1	17 9½	17 14	...	...	16 0	..	20 10	20 1	...	...	20 10	20 10	120 0	120 0	10 6½	10 8½
Ghazipur	14 13	14 13	20 10	20 10	8 6	8 6	12 4	12 4	19 5	19 5	18 10	18 10	25 12	25 12	19 5	19 5	20 10	20 10	20 3	20 3	20 10	20 10	154 0	154 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	16 8	16 0	21 12	21 10	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	..	...	23 12	23 8	140 0	140 0	8 8	8 8
Allahabad	13 12	13 12	19 12	19 12	7 0	7 0	11 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	..	...	19 12	19 12	20 0	20 0	21 8	21 8	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	16 0	16 0	23 8	22 0	8 4	8 0	14 8	14 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 8
Fatehpur	15 4	16 0	22 0	20 0	10 0	10 12	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	...	...	26 0	28 4	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 12
Hamirpur	16 8	17 4	21 4	23 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 14	21 14	...	...	...	...	..	...	24 0	25 4	...	...	28 10	32 0	140 0	140 0	10 4	10 4
Jalaun	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Cawnpore	15 12	16 12	20 0	21 8	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	22 0	...	..	25 0	25 0	21 8	24 0	...	...	25 0	26 0	150 0	150 0	11 12	11 12
Etáwah	16 8	17 4	20 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	13 0	21 0	23 0	20 8	22 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	23 8	22 12	28 0	23 4	28 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	15 8	15 0	21 0	22 8	6 0	6 0	9 8	9 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	23 8	24 0	...	...	23 8	24 0	130 0	130 0	10 8	10 8
Mainpuri	17 0	17 5	20 0	22 4	4 8	4 8	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	.	..	20 0	22 4	24 0	...	21 4	24 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 12
Etah	17 4	17 12	22 12	24 4	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	16 8	16 4	14 4	15 12	24 4	24 4	10 4	10 4	24 4	24 4	26 4	27 4	18 4	20 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Western—																										
Lalitpur	17 0	18 0	27 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	11 8	12 8	28 0	29 0	15 0	15 0	28 0	32 0	26 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	30 0	32 0	13 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 4
Jhánsi	18 2	18 13½	26 2½	28 7	7 12	7 12	12 4	12 4	25 2½	26 5½	22 4	22 4	...	...	..	...	20 10½	22 6½	...	...	26 4	26 4	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Agra	15 0	15 0	19 8	20 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	20 8	20 8	19 8	20 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	17 0	17 8	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Muttra	15 8	15 8	20 8	21 0	7 8	8 0	12 9	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 4	...	...	24 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	12 0
Aligarh	17 0	16 8	21 4	21 12	5 4	5 4	9 0	10 0	19 8	20 8	15 0	20 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 8	22 8	25 0	24 8	23 0	25 8	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Bulandshahr	18 4	18 0	22 8	22 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	...		16 0	16 0	22 0	21 12	21 0	21 0	14 0	20 8	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 6
Meerut	16 12	17 0	21 8	21 8	5 8	5 8	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 8	20 8	22 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	15 4	15 4	21 4	21 0	9 4	9 8	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	13 0	23 4	23 4		...	21 4	21 8	155 0	155 0	10 4	10 4
Azamgarh	14 12	14 12	20 0	20 0	10 5	10 5	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 10	12 8	20 10	20 10	14 12	13 14	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	14 6	14 6	21 10	22 1	9 0	9 0	14 6	14 13	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	21 10	22 1	...	...	21 10	21 10	140 0	140 0	9 2	8 12
Basti	16 4	16 0	19 0	19 0	8 12	10 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	..	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	21 8	21 4	18 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	18 4	18 4	26 8	25 0	8 8	8 8	14 8	14 8	..	...	...	...	.		...	...	25 0	25 8	...	...	27 8	27 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	17 0	17 0	20 0	21 8	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	18 8	19 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 8	...	...	26 8	28 0	192 0	192 0	11 4	11 0
Pilibhit	17																			27 8	27 8	26 4	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 14

Bareilly	14 11	15 10	21 14	21 14	6 4	5 0	12 8	11 14	15 0	16 4	15 10	16 4	...	...	13 12	15 0	21 4	21 14	20 0	21 4	16 4	17 8	150 0	150 0	10 10	10 10
Moradabad	16 4	16 0	22 8	22 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	21 0	21 0	21 0	20 8	23 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	150 0	150 0	11 8	11 8
Tarai	16 4	16 4	28 12	27 8	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 8	22 8	22 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	22 8	22 0	26 4	27 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Bijnor	16 0	16 5	20 4	21 6	11 0	11 0	12 6	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 11	19 2	...	...	21 6	22 8	135 0	135 0	10 6	10 10
Muzaffarnagar	17 2	17 2	20 14	23 2	6 9	6 9	11 0	11 10	18 9	18 9	14 3	14 4	13 2	14 4	11 0	13 2	20 14	20 14	20 14	20 14	13 2	13 2	132 0	132 0	10 4	11 2
Saháranpur	16 2	16 2	23 10½	22 11	7 8½	8 1	10 12	10 12	17 3	19 5½	17 3	17 3	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 8	21 0	21 8	17 3	19 5½	18 4½	19 5½	129 0	129 0	11 4½	10 12
Dehra Dun	15 0	15 0	21 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	10 4	10 4	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Kumaun	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	12 0	12 0	...	..	9 0‡	9 0‡	120 0	120 0	7 0	8 0
Garhwál	15 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	22 0	...	..	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	16 5	16 5	22 8	22 8	11 10	11 13	13 0	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 5	...	...	16 5‡	16 0	180 0	190 0	9 10	9 10
Sultanpur	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	36 0	36 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	16 12	17 0	21 0	20 12	7 0	7 0	12 8	13 8	16 0	17 0	15 0	15 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 4	18 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	16 8	17 8	21 8	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	...	22 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	16 12	16 12	21 8	21 10	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 8	18 0	19 0	18 8	19 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 10	19 0	20 0	25 0‡	25 8	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Hardoi	18 8	18 8	25 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	25 0	26 0	...	...	16 0‡	16 0	120 0	140 0	10 8	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	15 11	15 12	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 14	12 12	12 12	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	21 12	21 12	20 0	20 0	22 4	22 4	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	16 4	16 4	24 0	22 8	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 8	17 0	17 8	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	23 8	22 12	18 0	20 0	24 8	23 8	140 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Gonda	17 2	17 0	22 8	12 8	11 0	11 0	14 12	14 8	21 8	21 8	17 0	16 12	24 0	23 0	15 0	14 0	23 12	23 4	23 0	21 8	24 8	24 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 12
Bahraich	17 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	..	...	26 0	26 0	...	..	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	18 4	18 12	25 12	26 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	23 0	17 8	20 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 12
Kheri	19 0	18 0	24 8	23 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	26 8	25 0	140 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	16 4	16 14	25 0	25 10	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	23 12	23 12	23 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 0	22 8	23 2	25 0	21 14	...	...	15 4	14 0
Bánswára	20 0	21 4	20 0	20 0	7 8	8 9	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	...	.	...	...	...	..	23 7	23 8	30 0	30 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 5	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 14½	12 8	17 15½	18 5½	7 13	8 3½	8 3½	8 9½	17 15½	18 12	13 4½	14 1	*Nil*	*Nil*	13 4½	13 4½	13 10½	13 4½	17 9½	18 12	10 15	10 15	160 0	160 0	9 6	9 6
Sirohee	13 8	13 0	21 0	19 8	6 0	6 4	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 8
Erinpura	15 0	15 0	21 11	21 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	19 1½	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	..	.	...	...	250 0	250 0	12 0	12 0
Ajmere	14 0	13 8	21 0	20 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	7 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 0‡	19 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Abu	12 10	12 10	17 8	17 8	6 2	6 6	7 4	7 5	...	...	14 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	20 4	20 4	10 4	9 8	..	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengurh	14 4	14 4	22 4	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 4	16 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 0	21 4	21 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0
Boondee	22 8	22 8	33 0	32 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 8	..	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kotah	20 0	20 0	27 8	22 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	17 9	17 6½	23 14	24 0	8 14	10 6	10 10	11 5	24 4½	25 9	16 1	16 1	...	...	14 1½	15 7	21 12	22 4	24 5½	24 5	10 3	10 3	175 0	175 0	9 12	9 12
Tonk	17 0	16 12	26 12	26 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	29 8	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	25 9	24 8	...	...	...	..	120 0	120 0	11 9	12 4
Jeypore	15 8	15 4	22 0	22 8	4 12	4 12	7 12	7 12	24 0	24 8	17 0	17 0	...	*	15 0	15 0	18-0 to 20 12	18-0 to 20 4	22 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	118 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	16 10	15 10	...	20 8	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	20 0	21 9	16 0	17 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 12	19 1	...	...	25 0	25 0	210 0	200 0	10 10	10 8
Dholpur	15 2	15 2	19 13	20 1	7 14	7 14	10 2	10 2	19 15	20 14	...	19 2	...	...	15 12	15 12	18 6	18 8	...	...	24 14	26 1	90 0	90 0	11 6	11 8
Bhurtpore	16 0	15 10	22 4	22 0	6 10	7 14	9 8	9 0	19 0	18 8	18 0	17 8	...	...	11 0	11 12	20 0	20 8	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	240 0	260 0	11 12	11 8
Ulwur	15 11	16 2	21 2	21 10	7 12	7 12	9 6	9 6	22 0	22 0	16 7	17 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	19 2	19 9	22 0	22 0	29 3	30 0	200 0	200 0	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	17 8	16 13	27 8	27 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	25 12	26 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 10	..	..	...	..	220 0	220 0	11 8	11 8
Nusseerabad Cantonment	15 0	15 2½	22 4½	22 5½	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	22 8	22 10½	17 0	17 5½	...	...	10 8	10 8	20 8	20 5½	24 8	24 8	12 8	12 8	95 0	95 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 0	15 0	18 0	19 0	.	..	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	‖	§	11 0	10 0
Balmer	13 0	12 3	...	..	5 0	5 0	7 6	7 6	...	...	17 14	17 14	...	...	...	...	14 10	13 6	..	. .	...	..	260 0	260 0	13 6	13 6
Anádra	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	..	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	15 12	15 8	25 4	24 0	8 8	9 0	13 0	12 0	27 0	25 0	21 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 12	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 6	11 8
Western—																										
Jodhpore	14 11	15 0	20 0	21 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	18 12	20 0	...	18 12	...	...	16 4	...	17 8	17 8	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 2	12 13
Jeysulmere	11 6	11 8	...	...	7 10	7 8	10 6	10 8	16 5	16 12	14 12	15 4	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	9 8½	10 0	...	...	2 14	2 14	7 0	7 0	...	...	17 15	17 8	...	...	...	...	14 11½	13 4½	...	...	8 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	13 11	13 8	18 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	25 4	26 8	20 0	23 0	...	*	...	*	17 12	18 8	30 0	33 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Neemuch Cantonment	15 8	15 8	27 0	28 0	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	25 5	26 3	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	18 5½	18 10	25 5	26 0	25 0	25 8	180 0	180 0	11 8	11 11
Bagheikhand (Sutna)	15 4	15 12	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 1	...	19 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 0	...	...	22 8	26 8	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 6
Goona	19 8	20 4	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	25 0	28 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	14 6	14 14	16 9	18 6	6 6	6 6	8 3	8 3	18 10	19 15	16 9	17 8	...	...	9 1	9 1	12 1	12 13	20 14	20 10	14 1	14 4	145 0	126 14	10 4	10 4

* Not sold. ‡ For husked grain. § Eight and half pies per bundle. ‖ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1890—*continued*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	17 0	17 0	24 0	24 0			9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Ferozepore	19 0	19 0	32 0	34 0		..	10 0	10 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	†	†	22 0	22 0	26 0	28 0	23 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Montgomery	17 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	.	..	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	*	20 0	‡	‡	28 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	*	20 0	12 0	12 0	220 0	220 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgaon	18 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	.	...	10 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	†	†	†	†	21 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	...	.	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	15 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	...		10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnal	18 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	...	..	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	6 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Lahore	18 0	17 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	30 0	30 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	85 0	85 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	19 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	..	..	11 0	11 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	150 0	150 0	13 0	13 0
Ludhiana	20 0	19 0	28 0	28 0	...	..	12 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	12 0	14 0	120 0	110 0	12 0	13 0
Jullundur	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	...	..	8 0	8 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	*	*	20 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	28 0	28 0	*	*	110 0	100 0	12 8	12 8
Hoshiarpur	19 0	19 0	35 0	32 0	.	.	10 0	10 0	23 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	90 0	90 0	13 2	13 2
Gurdaspur	19 0	18 0	27 0	24 0	..	.	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	12 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	19 0	20 0	31 0	31 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	17 0	18 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	13 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	...		8 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	65 0	65 0	9 0	9 8
Kangra	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	..		11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	7 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	17 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	...	..	12 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	‡	‡	22 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	27 0	27 0	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	13 0	13 0
Gujranwála	18 0	17 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	18 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	‡	‡	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	20 0	19 0	33 0	33 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	28 0	30 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	12 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	29 0	†	†	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Jhelum	17 0	17 0	31 0	30 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	*	*	*	16 0	23 0	22 0	28 0	29 0	11 0	11 0	130 0	140 0	13 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	20 0	18 0	37 0	36 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	†	*	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	31 0	31 0	25 0	26 0	85 0	90 0	13 8	13 8
Hazara	19 0	19 0	38 0	33 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	‡	‡	‡	24 0	†	†	‡	24 0	20 0	19 0	30 0	30 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Peshawar	20 0	18 0	44 0	45 0	...		10 0	10 0	29 0	28 0	23 0	23 0	†	†	21 0	21 0	19 0	21 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	30 0	102 0	105 0	41 0	40 0
Kohat	24 0	22 0	42 0	43 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	33 0	20 0	33 0	30 0	†	20 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	29 0	38 0	35 0	20 0	†	145 0	145 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Shahpur	19 0	19 0	30 0	32 0	...		10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	*	*	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	17 0	17 0	26 0	29 0	..	...	9 0	10 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	240 0	240 0	12 0	12 0
Moultan	16 0	14 0	27 0	28 0	..	...	12 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	†	†	23 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	13 0	12 0
Bannu	29 0	24 0	54 0	51 0	..	...	13 0	13 0	50 0	43 0	30 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	36 0	38 0	46 0	46 0	14 0	14 0	60 0	60 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	19 0	17 0	36 0	37 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	28 0	29 0	30 0	32 0	‡	15 0	125 0	125 0	42 0	42 0
Muzaffargarh	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	11 0	11 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
D. G. Khan	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	25 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	125 0	125 0	27 0	27 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hyderabad (Gidu Bandar)	12 0	12 0	19 8	19 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	21 8	21 8	18 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 8	.	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 8	11 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	16 0	13 8	.		...	.	14 0	13 8	...	.	17 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur	15 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Shikarpur	12 13	13 4	20 4	20 12	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	22 8	22 12	24 0	24 4	...	...	...	...	17 6	17 8	...	...	11 2	11 8	155 0	155 0	11 9	11 8
Upper Sind Frontier	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...		10 0	10 0	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0
Quetta	12 4	12 6	15 0	15 0	5 0	5 0	7 5	7 5	17 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 4	14 0	14 0	.	..	64 0	55 0	8 0	8 0

Bombay—																												
Konkan—																												
Karwar	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	16 8	17 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	23 5	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	11 8	213 5	213 5	11 8	11 8
Ratnágiri	10 9	10 6	...	...	7 2	7 8	11 5	11 3	14 5	15 6	14 11	14 7	16 7	16 5	...	...	12 9	12 6	...	...	10 14	10 9	120 0	120 0	12 15	11 10
Colába (Alibág)	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	...	...	7 4	7 4	120 0	120 0	12 13	12 13
Bombay	10 0	10 0	15 14	15 11	6 11	6 11	10 15	11 12	17 11	17 1	13 12	13 6	14 13	15 12	13 12	14 11	14 5	14 0	18 5	17 2	9 4	8 11	67 1	67 1	11 3	11 3
Tanna (Salsette)	9 13	9 13	...	...	6 15	6 15	8 9	8 9	...	...	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	9 13	9 13	80 0	80 0	13 5	13 5
Deccan—																												
Dharwar (Hubli)	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Belgaum	17 0	17 8	32 0	33 0	11 8	12 0	12 8	13 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	15 4	14 8	...	...	13 8	13 8	74 8	71 0	14 0	14 4
Satara	10 11	10 11	16 11	16 11	8 3	8 3	10 0	10 0	14 10	14 10	14 4	14 4	16 6	16 6	...	...	14 5	15 10	17 13	17 13	12 6	12 6	116 8	116 8	13 2	13 2
Sholapur	15 14	15 7	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 15	9 15	21 2	11 9	21 2	22 1	...	...	...	...	18 11	18 15	...	...	16 14	18 3	80 0	71 0	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	18 9	18 9	..	...	7 3	7 3	11 5	11 5	19 0	19 0	24 2	24 2	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 4	...	...	11 2	11 2	80 0	80 0	9 12	9 12
Poona (City)	12 10	12 10	13 10	13 10	9 13	9 13	10 7	10 7	16 5	17 6	14 15	14 15	16 6	16 6	...	...	15 6	14 15	..	...	18 0	18 0	60 13	60 13	12 4	12 4
Khandesh—																												
Ahmednagar	13 14	13 14	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 1	9 1	18 5	18 5	17 8	16 10	...	...	...	...	16 10	17 8	...	...	23 9	23 9	80 0	80 0	12 10	13 2
Násik	16 9	16 9	..	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	20 2	19 6	25 0	23 12	...	...	15 13	15 13	...	...	14 6	14 6	106 8	106 8	14 4	13 8
Khandesh (Dhulia)	13 12	13 12	..	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 6	24 14	25 12	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	18 12	20 8	106 0	106 0	11 6	11 6
Guserat—																												
Surat	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	95 0	95 0	13 0	13 0
Broach	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 12	7 12	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Kaira	14 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	7 8	9 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	19 0	17 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	15 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	12 4	12 8
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	9 11½	19 11½	13 2	12 9	6 4½	6 15	9 2	9 2	15 6	...	14 4½	16 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	10 13½	10 13½
Ahmedabad (Daskrohi)	13 0	12 8	20 0	20 0	6 8	6 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	17 8	...	...	..	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 8	12 0	80 0	80 0	13 0	13 8
Panch Máhals (Godhra)	11 2	11 2	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 4	10 4	17 4	17 4	18 2	18 2	24 4	24 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 4	26 4	9 4	9 4	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0
Deesa Cantonment	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	16 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 13	...	...	13 0	13 0	150 0	150 0	11 8	11 8
Kattywar—																												
Rájkot	14 4	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 14	14 0	13 14	...	...	.	...	16 4	16 2	...	...	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
Central Provinces—																												
Western—																												
Nimár	15 1	15 1	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 7	11 7	24 13	24 13	...	..	...	..		..	15 2	15 2	...	..	11 10	11 10	120 0	120 0	10 13	10 13
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 1	10 8	10 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 8	15 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Hoshangabad	15 8	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	22 0	22 0	..	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	140 0	140 0	9 0	9 0
Betul	17 4	17 4	...	...	.	.	10 13	10 13	19 3	19 3	...	..	...	...	..	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	13 1	13 1	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	16 14	16 14	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 6	11 6	24 0	28 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	15 3	...	...	14 6	12 0	.	...	8 0	8 12
Nágpur	16 4	16 4	...	...	7 8	7 13	8 12	8 12	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	17 8	...	...	17 8	17 8	110 0	110 0	9 13	9 13
Wardha	17 2	17 2	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	124 0	124 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																												
Narsinghpur	15 12	15 12	...	...	10 15	10 15	12 11	12 10	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	..	22 4	18 15	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Sangor	15 0	15 7	...	.	8 8	8 8	9 7	9 7	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 5	18 5	...	...	17 1	18 0	180 0	180 0	8 15	8 15
Damoh	18 4	18 4	...	...	10 15	10 15	11 12	11 12	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	..	...	21 13	21 13	...	...	10 11	10 11	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	16 4	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	...	...	14 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Mandla	20 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	31 0	...	...	13 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	19 8	19 8	...	...	9 5	9 5	13 9	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	19 8	16 9	...	...	16 0	16 0	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Bálághát	18 6	18 6	..	...	11 13	11 13	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	24 0	24 0	...	...	17 8	17 8	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	18 12	18 12	...	...	..	...	11 4	11 4	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 2
Chánda	15 0	17 3	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 13	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 3	20 0		...	14 6	14 6	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																												
Bilaspur	23 11	23 11	...	...	13 8	13 8	22 12	22 12	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	30 10	26 9	100 0	..	8 0	8 0
Raipur	23 0	23 0	...	..	10 6	10 6	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	19 2	19 2	...	...	23 0	23 6	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	14 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 12	22 12	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12
Berar—																												
Buldána	16 0	16 0	.	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	23 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	..	16 0	17 0	...		15 0	14 0			10 0	10 0
Basim	16 9	16 12	...	...	8 1	8 0	10 5	10 10	21 0	21 1	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	17 5	17 8	...	...	16 0	14 13			9 13	9 8
Akola	13 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	18 0			10 8	10 8
Ellichpur	15 0	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 6	...	...	16 0	18 0	§	§	9 8	9 8
Amráoti	14 12	15 3	...	...	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 3	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 3	...	...	16 0	16 0			9 0	9 0
Wun	17 0	16 4	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0		...	32 0	32 0			10 0	10 0
Nizam's Territories—																												
Secunderabad	12 15	12 15	...	...	6 12	6 12	9 7	9 9	17 12	18 4	20 1	...	21 7	20 1	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	20 11	21 7	120 0	120 0	8 14	9 4
Boláram	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 5	7 5	9 0	8 11	19 1	19 1	...	..	...	...	...	...	16 11	16 11	...	...	...	...	116 14	116 14	9 0	9 8
Chadarghat	11 12	12 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable. § Firewood is sold by head-loads, cart loads, and bullock-loads.
‖ All shops were closed by reason of the strike among the traders during the greater part of this fortnight.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1890—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jowar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	9 0	9 0	...	..	10 8	10 8	10 14	10 14	*	*	*	*	22 10	22 10	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	136 2	136 2	11 11	11 11
S. Canara	9 2	9 2	...	...	11 14	11 14	13 13	13 13	*	*	*	*	21 13	21 13	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	128 13	128 13	12 11	12 11
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	12 5	11 8	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 11	12 11	21 13	21 13	23 14	23 14	27 2	27 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 11	13 3
Nilgiris	10 11	10 11	...	...	8 13	9 10	9 10	10 6	21 10	19 5	15 6	15 6	18 11	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 2	11 0
Salem	10 3	10 3	...	...	10 14	10 14	12 3	12 3	23 3	22 5	23 0	23 0	28 3	28 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186 10	186 10	13 8	13 8
Central—																										
Bellary	16 5	16 5	...	...	9 14	9 10	11 2	10 13	30 6	30 6	24 0	23 8	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 13	12 13	14 0	14 0	32 8	31 14	26 5	26 5	31 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 11	10 11	12 14	13 5	20 8	20 8	*	27 10	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	13 11	12 11	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 11	10 11	26 0	26 6	25 0	23 13	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 14	142 14	11 5	10 14
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 14	8 14	..	...	11 8	10 0	12 0	11 0	*	*	*	*	22 13	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	153 2	158 0	11 13	11 13
Vizagapatam	13 0	12 0	...	..	10 2	10 2	11 5	11 5	24 13	24 13	24 13	24 13	25 5	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 11	11 11
Godavari	11 11	12 10	...	..	13 14	13 14	15 0	15 0	24 0	26 14	22 14	28 3	25 8	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243 0	243 0	12 0	12 0
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	10 14	11 6	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 5	14 5	21 2	21 2	*	*	26 5	27 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	170 2	13 2	13 3
Nellore	12 8	12 8	...	..	12 11	12 11	14 13	14 13	22 11	22 11	24 6	24 6	26 14	26 14	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	10 5	10 5	...	...	11 0	10 14	11 11	11 8	18 11	18 11	19 2	19 0	26 11	26 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102 2	102 11	13 2	13 2
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	10 8	10 14	11 0	12 2	*	*	17 3	17 3	25 0	26 0	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	122 8	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	9 11	9 11	...	...	10 11	10 11	12 3	12 3	22 13	21 13	20 10	19 13	29 14	29 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 10	160 10	11 11	11 11
S. Arcot	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 5	10 6	12 5	12 5	*	*	18 8	18 8	22 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	9 10	9 10	...	...	11 3	11 3	*	*	18 5	*	18 14	18 2	20 6	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 14	10 14	19 10	20 5	19 2	19 2	21 0	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	12 3	12 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	9 3	9 14	...	...	9 14	10 5	10 6	10 13	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	10 2	10 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 0	19 6	19 6	18 6	18 6	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	11 8	11 0	10 8	10 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 4	36 0	39 0	16 0	26 8	28 0	30 0	14 0	12 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	84 0	96 0	9 4	9 4
Bangalore	12 13	11 9	10 8	10 9	8 8	8 10	9 8	9 8	23 0	20 0	...	...	29 5	30 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	...	16 13	16 0	72 0	72 0	9 8	9 8
Kolar	..	...	8 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	..	..	...	...	38 0	39 0	...	...	12 0	11 8	...	...	15 0	15 8	132 0	132 0	9 0	8 12
Túmkúr	12 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	44 0	44 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	340 0	340 0	9 0	9 0
Hassan	...	...	10 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	72 0	72 0	8 0	8 0
Kadur	10 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	36 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Shimoga	12 10	12 10	...	...	12 10	10 8	14 11	12 10	31 8	31 8	...	...	34 11	37 13	..	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	16 13	15 12	480 0	480 0	9 7	9 7
Chitaldroog	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	35 0	30 0	28 0	48 0	48 0	70 0	70 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 8	8 8	7 8	8 0	9 8	11 8	12 0	13 8	..	...	...	...	35 8	37 0	...	...	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	8 8	9 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	5 9	5 9	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PREPARATION IN TABULAR FORM OF HISTORIES OF SERVICES OF GAZETTED OFFICERS.

No. $\frac{1\ \text{Estab.}}{376-392}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Establishments),—under date Simla, the 23rd June 1890.

Read—

Home Department Resolution No. 1048—64, dated the 9th October 1878.

Home Department Circular letter No. 1—25-35, dated the 28th January 1886.

Home Department Circular endorsement No. 36—1654 to 1668, dated the 12th October 1886.

Home Department Circular letter No. 2—470-79, dated the 5th August 1889.

Read also the following replies to the above Circular:

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 953, dated the 26th November 1889, and enclosure.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 3949, dated the 21st September 1889, and enclosures.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 2-H.—8-10, dated the 10th April 1890.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 5009—II-900-A., dated the 3rd December 1889, and enclosures.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 551-S., dated the 27th September 1889.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 5485—276, dated the 13th September 1889.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 776—249-N., dated the 28th October 1889.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 5878, dated the 26th September 1889.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 1559—1399, dated the 2nd October 1889.

Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 446-G., dated 2nd December 1889, and enclosures.

RESOLUTION.

In June 1889 the Comptroller General, with a view to saving the duplication of work which results from the maintenance of the Service Registers in Account Offices as well as the History of Services of Gazetted Officers, recommended that the Registers should be abolished and that the Histories of Services, prepared on a uniform plan and in a condensed tabular form, should take the place of the Service Registers. He also proposed that these Histories should be invariably prepared in the Account Office. Local Governments and Administrations were asked for their opinions on these proposals and to advise whether there was any advantage in retaining entries regarding privilege leave and temporary acting promotions.

2. The replies of Local Governments and Administrations read in the preamble show a general consensus of opinion that the History of Services should in future be prepared in the Account Office and in tabular form. The Governor

General in Council accepts this view and directs that the Histories be in future prepared in the form appended to this Résolution.

3. The general opinion is that only privilege leave taken since an officer last returned from furlough need be shown in the Histories. This view has the concurrence of the Government of India.

4. Though there is some difference of opinion with regard to the entry of acting appointments, the view most generally accepted is that an acting promotion which involves a change of duties should be shown, but that grade promotions should be omitted. This view appears to the Governor General in Council to be reasonable, but, inasmuch as the Histories include a notice of the services of all Gazetted Officers in Civil Departments, it cannot be brought into practice without some modification. While therefore the appointment of an Assistant Magistrate and Collector or of an Assistant Engineer 2nd grade to officiate as a Joint Magistrate and Collector or an Assistant Engineer 1st grade respectively should not be entered, it will be desirable in the case of members of services which, like the Financial and Educational Departments, consist mainly of grades, the duties of which are not separate and distinct, to enter all acting promotions.

5. Particulars of literary works should be entered in notes at foot of the tabular statements. This information will have to be specially supplied to the Account Offices by officers who have produced literary works, and a note requesting them to communicate such intelligence to the Account Office should be prefixed to each History. The Government of the Punjab is of opinion that the numbers and dates of any official letters in which officers have received the special thanks of Government or the Secretary of State should be added as footnotes, and that the tabular statement should show in italics appointments to and promotions in Orders, such as C. S. I., C. I. E., and C. M. G. The Governor General in Council fears that it would be very difficult to distinguish between ordinary and special commendations, and considers that it would be preferable to omit mention of them altogether, lest the bulk of the Histories should be unnecessarily increased. Information in regard to the different Orders should, as suggested by the Punjab Government, be given in italics.

6. The Punjab Government has hitherto provided for the inclusion in the Histories for that Province of information showing (*a*) the place of education and academical degree, if any, in the case of European and Eurasian officers; (*b*) caste, tribe, home of the family if in India; and academical degree, if any, in the case of native officers. There is no objection to the inclusion of this information in the Histories for that or any other Province in which the Local Government or Administration considers it desirable, but no other additions to the information contained in them should be made without the approval of the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance; that a copy be forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India for information; and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[True Extract.]

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Form of History of Services of Gazetted Officers.

Joined the service, 1st August 1864, arrived 11th January 1865.

Station.	Substantive Appointment.	Date.	Officiating Appointment.	Date.
Unattached ...	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade.	25th August 1865 ...	...	
Jhang ...	Ditto ...	18th October 1865 ...	...	
Gujranwalla...	Ditto ...	14th May 1866 ...	...	
Lahore ...	Ditto ...	* * *	Judge, Small Cause Court.	1st April 1869.
" ...	Ditto ...	13th May 1869 ...	...	
" ...	Ditto ...	* * *	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade.	10th June 1871.
" ...	Ditto ...	9th February 1872 ...	...	
" ...	Ditto ...	* * *	Judge, Small Cause Court.	28th October 1872.
Mooltan ...	Ditto ...	2nd December 1872 ...	...	
Delhi ...	Ditto ...	* * *	Judge, Small Cause Court.	2nd January 1873.
Furlough for two years, 1st March 1874.				
Delhi ...	Judge, Small Cause Court.	3rd March 1876 ...	...	
Lahore ...	Judicial Assistant ...	13th March 1876 ...	...	
" ...	Ditto ...	* * *	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade.	1st September 1877.
" ...	Ditto ...	21st September 1877 ...	...	
" ...	Ditto ...	* * *	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade.	8th July 1878.
" ...	Ditto ...	1st September 1878 ...	...	
Kangra ...	Ditto ...	31st March 1879 ...	...	
" ...	Ditto ...	* * *	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade.	27th March 1880.
Hoshiarpur ...	Ditto ...	* * *	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade.	14th April 1880.
" ...	Ditto ...	26th September 1880...	...	
" ...	Ditto ...	* * *	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade.	10th October 1880.
Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	15th December 1880 ...	...	
Ludhiana ...	Ditto ...	* * *	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade.	10th February 1881.
" ...	Ditto ...	11th February 1881 ...	...	
" ...	Ditto ...	* * *	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd grade.	11th May 1881.
Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	* * *	Deputy Commissioner.	21st November 1881.
" ...	Ditto ...	29th December 1882 ...	...	
Held charge as Deputy Commissioner of Settlements in addition to his own duties from 22nd May to 1st June 1883.				
Jullundur ...	Judicial Assistant ...	* * *	Deputy Commissioner, 2nd grade.	11th June 1883.
Furlough for 1 year 7 months 13 days, 8th March 1884.				
On leave ...	District Judge, 2nd grade.	1st November 1884 ...	...	
" ...	Divisional Judge, 3rd grade.	28th October 1885 ...	...	
Gujranwala ...	Additional Divisional Judge.	22nd November 1885...	...	
Mooltan ...	Ditto ...	2nd March 1886 ...	...	
" ...	Ditto ...	* * *	Divisional Judge, 2nd grade.	22nd July 1886.
Jhelum ...	Ditto ...	* * *	Ditto.	5th April 1887.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Summary for May 1890.

General Weather conditions of the month.—This month is usually the last month of the hot weather period in Northern India and completes the temperature and pressure conditions essential to the establishment of the south-west monsoon. The area of maximum temperature at the commencement of the month usually includes the Central Provinces, Berar, and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces. Temperature at this time increases more rapidly in North-West India than elsewhere, and the area of highest temperature is usually transferred to Sind, the South-West Punjab, and West Rajputana before the end of the second or third week of the month. This area continues to be the area of maximum temperature in India until the month of September or during the whole of the south-west monsoon rains. The highest temperatures of the year in India are usually observed in the last week of May.

A fairly steady decrease of pressure in Upper and Central India (greatest in amount in the Punjab and Sind) accompanies the rapid increase of temperature in these districts in May. Pressure is usually slightly lower in Upper or Northern India than elsewhere at the beginning of the month. The large fall in that area during the month establishes the baric gradients necessary for the extension of the south-east trade winds across the equator and their continuance northwards into India as the south-west monsoon winds.

Usually one or two feeble advances of these humid winds occur during May which give moderate rain to Ceylon, Malabar, and to Tenasserim. The great advance however does not generally take place until the end of May or the beginning of June. This forms what is known as the setting in of the south-west monsoon. Over the whole of Central and Northern India the weather is generally very hot and dry, but hot weather storms occasionally occur and sometimes give very heavy showers—more especially in Bengal and Assam, and in and near the hills in Behar and the North-West Provinces. In Bengal and Assam the amount of rain received from the local thunderstorms is sometimes very considerable, and the showery weather of May occasionally merges at the end of the month almost imperceptibly into the rains of the south-west monsoon.

Temperature.—The past month has been marked by excessive temperature over nearly the whole of the country and also by very large fluctuations of temperature—more especially in Bengal, Behar, the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, and the coast districts of Madras from Coconada to Madras. The following table gives the average maximum, minimum and mean temperatures of the month, and the variations of these averages from their normal values of the month, in different parts of India:

PROVINCE.	Mean monthly maximum.	Variation from normal.	Mean monthly minimum.	Variation from normal.	Monthly mean.	Variation from normal.
	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burmah	92·1	—1·8	76·2	—0·3	84·2	—1·1
Bengal	94·8	+1·1	77·1	+0·9	86·0	+1·0
Assam	88·1	+1·3	73·1	+1·0	80·6	+1·2
North-Western Provinces	105·9	+1·9	79·1	+1·2	92·5	+1·6
Punjab	104·2	+1·3	75·1	+1·4	89·7	+1·4
Sind and Rajputana	104·6	+0·7	78·6	+1·1	91·6	+0·9
Central India	106·6	+1·1	77·4	+0·6	92·0	+0·9
Central Provinces	108·4	+2·2	80·8	+1·6	94·6	+1·9
Bombay	95·0	+1·0	76·3	—0·1	85·7	+0·5
Madras	100·1	+1·6	79·9	+1·0	90·0	+1·3

Temperature was above the normal at the beginning of the month in all districts, except Upper India, where it was considerably in defect in consequence of rainfall during the last week of April. The highest temperatures were recorded during the first week of the month in Berar, the Central Provinces, and the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces, where the day temperature ranged between 110° and 115°. Temperature was abnormally excessive in Bengal and Madras at this time. The great heat in Bengal was due to the unusually dry weather which prevailed in that area, in consequence of the indraught to the depression and cyclonic storm which formed in the Bay during the first week of the month and passed into Burmah on the 8th. The following table gives the variations of the maximum temperature from the normal at representative stations in Bengal, Behar and Assam during this period:

	Variation of maximum temperature from normal on								
	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.
Calcutta . . .	+3·6	+6·8	+10·7	+12·2	+13·3	+5·7	+10·0	+5·1	+3·9
Burdwan . . .	+12·0	+10·6	+11·9	+12·2	+12·5	+13·6	+10·9	+10·8	+7·9
Sibsagar . . .	+9·0	+9·2	+11·2	+0·7	+6·4	—1·2	—6·0	—1·4	—0·8
Patna . . .	+11·3	+11·8	+13·0	+10·0	+12·9	+15·4	+10·1	+7·5	+7·8
Hazaribagh . .	+7·2	+7·4	+7·8	+4·1	+7·1	+8·8	+4·1	+5·8	+9·2

Thundershowers and nor'-westers occurred almost daily in Assam, Bengal, and Behar from the 13th to the end of the month. Temperature was reduced below the normal on the 14th, and was low during the remainder of the month.

The indraught to the area of depression gave north-west winds to the Madras Coast stations during the same period. These winds descend from the East Ghats, and hence are not only hot and dry but are heated by the act of descent, and in this respect resemble the Föhn winds of Switzerland. When these descending hot winds prevail on the Madras Coast, as was the case in the second week of the past month, abnormally high temperatures are recorded at the coast stations of Masulipatam, Nellore, and Madras. For example, the maximum temperature at Masulipatam on the 11th was 113·7°, and was the highest recorded on that day over India. The following gives the variations of the day temperature from the normal during this period at Masulipatam and Madras and also at the nearest inland stations for comparison. It will be seen that the hot period terminated about the same time as in Bengal:

	Variation of maximum temperature from normal on								
	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th	13th.	14th.
Masulipatam . .	+2·7	+2·3	+11·6	+16·1	+13·9	+15·4	+12·9	+0·8	—4·6
Secunderabad . .	+5·0	+5·9	+5·5	+4·6	+2·6	+4·3	+3·9	+3·9	+4·0
Madras . . .	+3·4	+12·6	+12·6	+13·6	+11·9	+11·8	+9·4	+6·5	+0·3
Bangalore . . .	—2·2	—0·3	—1·6	—0·3	+0·3	+0·3	+2·7	—1·0	+3·9
Bellary . .	—2·7	—0·5	—1·9	—1·2	—3·1	—2·4	—1·5	+1·3	+3·5

The seat of maximum temperature was transferred on the 9th to Sind, the South-West Punjab, and West Rajputana. From the 9th to the 21st the day temperature in that area ranged from 110° to 116°, and temperature was generally above the average during this period over the whole of India except in Bengal and Burmah. A rapid increase of temperature occurred between the 22nd and 25th, and on the latter day the highest temperature of the month (and probably of the year) was recorded at Jacobabad, *viz.*, 122·5°.

The following gives the highest temperatures of the previous four years and the dates of their occurrence :

Year.	Date.	Station.	The highest maximum temperature.
1886	25th May	Pachpadra	123·1°
1887	29th May	Jacobabad	122·4°
1888	27th May	Jacobabad	123·0°
1889	1st June	Jacobabad	123·5°

The following table gives the variation of the day temperature at representative stations in this hot area from the 21st to 27th and on the 31st for comparison :

	Variation of maximum temperature from normal on							
	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	31st.
Jacobabad	+2·4	+5·7	+9·6	+10·6	+10·6	+8·1	+7·4	+1·6
Mooltan	+2·9	+7·1	+11·2	+13·1	+13·5	+14·8	+8·3	+0·5
Peshawar	+0·1	+5·4	+9·2	+10·2	+11·5	+7·7	+5·5	+2·2
Lahore	—0·1	+2·4	+6·7	+7·4	+9·3	+9·6	+3·5	+0·4
Deesa	+3·9	+4·3	+6·0	+6·5	+3·0	—1·9	—3·4	—1·4

The effect of rainfall in reducing temperature was strikingly shown during the cyclonic storm in Burmah Thus the maximum temperature at Toungboo on the 8th was 18·3° below the normal and at Thayetmio 23·3° below it, whilst only two days previously it was 2° to 4° above it over the whole of Lower Burmah.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal, week by week, during the month in the larger Provinces :

Province.	Difference of mean temperature from normal for week ending					Difference of mean temperature from the normal for the month.
	5th May.	12th May.	19th May.	26th May.	2nd June.	
Burmah	+0·8	—2·1	—1·1	—0·8	—1·9	—1·1
Bengal	+3·0	+5·9	—2·8	—0·2	—0·3	+1·0
North-Western Provinces	+2·0	+2·5	—0·4	+1·3	+1·6	+1·6
Punjab	—3·0	—1·4	+2·7	+2·7	+3·4	+1·4
Bombay	+1·1	+0·4	+0·3	+0·6	—0·6	+0·4
Central Provinces and Berars	+1·5	+0·5	+1·8	+2·2	+1·7	+1·9
Guzerat and Central India	+1·4	0	+0·5	+1·8	+0·2	+0·9
Sind and Rajputana	+1·2	—0·9	+1·7	+2·5	+1·3	+0·9
Madras	+0·3	+1·8	+1·4	+0·5	+1·8	+1·3

Pressure.—The mean pressure of the whole of India was ·020″ below the normal. The following table gives the variations of the mean pressure of the month in each district from the normal and the anomalies relative to the general condition of the deficient pressure common to the whole of India :

District.	Variation of mean pressure of month from normal.	Pressure anomaly.
Burmah	—·034	—·014
Bengal	—·036	—·016
Assam	—·035	—·015
Behar	—·025	—·005
North-Western Provinces	—·025	—·005
Punjab	—·027	—·007
Sind and Rajputana	—·012	+·008
Central India	—·001	+·020
Central Provinces	—·014	+·006
Madras	—·028	—·008
Bombay	+·010	+·030

The chief features of the distribution of pressure during the month of May were—

(1) Pressure was relatively to the general condition in defect to the north and east of a line running through Jacobabad, Jeypore, Nagpore, and Bangalore. The depression was small in amount in the greater part of the area, but exceeded ·02″ at the following stations :

Diamond Island	—·028	Dinajpore	—·021
Akyab	—·026	Gopalpore	—·022
Chittagong	—·025	Secunderabad	—·022
Burdwan	—·022		

Hence pressure was almost certainly most deficient over the centre and north of the Bay. This area of low pressure is probably the continuation of the low pressure area existing in Bengal during the previous four months. If this be the case, it extended southwards temporarily in May, but will probably shift to its former position next month.

(2) Pressure was in excess to the west of the line defined above. The positive anomalies were very large for stations in Bombay and the eastern districts of Central India, and exceeded ·03″ at the following stations :

Station.	Positive anomaly.	Station.	Positive anomaly
Indore	+·035	Poona	+·031
Khandwa	+·032	Ratnagiri	+·040
Rajkote	+·044	Goa	+·034
Surat	+·036		

The probable effect of these large features in the pressure distribution, which have been very persistent during the past four months on the extension of the south-west monsoon currents and the distribution of south-west monsoon rainfall, has been stated in the forecast issued in the first week of the month of June, and hence need not be repeated here.

The second feature of importance in the pressure conditions of the month are the depressions associated with disturbed or stormy weather in India or the adjacent seas. The following gives a brief statement of the depressions of the month:

Depression of the 4th to 9th May—This began to form in the neighbourhood of the Andamans on the 3rd and 4th during an early advance of humid south-west winds up the east of the Bay. In the absence of information from ships it is not possible to trace its development with certainty. So far as can be judged from the Port Blair observations, it formed a little to the west of the Great Andaman Island on the 3rd, 4th and 5th, and began to move northwards on the 6th. It developed rapidly during the next twenty-four hours. The centre passed a little distance to the west of Diamond Island on the morning of the 7th. The cyclonic storm was at that time apparently of small dimensions, but the depression at the centre was large, as at Diamond Island the barometer was ·52″ below the normal at 8 A.M. of the 7th. It recurved towards east and passed across the Bassein hills, which are of moderate elevation, probably a little to the south-east of Sandoway. It was a well marked depression on the morning of the 8th, when the centre was near Thayetmio. It filled up rapidly during the day, and disappeared before morning of the 9th in Upper Burmah. It gave a heavy burst of rain to Burmah from the 7th to the 12th, and it is probable that it gave very stormy weather with hurricane winds in the east of the Bay off the south-west Burmah Coast.

Second.—After the dispersion of the preceding storm and until the end of the month pressure was lowest in a belt of country stretching from Upper Sind and the South-West Punjab into Chutia Nagpur and the eastern districts of the Central Provinces. Occasionally shallow depressions developed at the two extremities of this trough of low pressure. The development of the depression at the western extremity occasionally preceded and accompanied a series of dust-storms on the plains and thunderstorms in the hills. The development of the depression at the eastern extremity was apparently associated with the occurrence of numerous thunderstorms and general rain in Bengal and Behar. These conditions obtained more especially on the 16th, 17th and 18th, the 21st and 22nd, and from the 26th to the end of the month, on which days well marked depressions were shown in the Punjab or Sind and in Chutia Nagpur and the Central Provinces. It may be noted that this trough of low pressure is further to the north than usual. This will probably cause the storms of the rains to advance by a more northerly track across Northern India than usual.

The remaining important facts in the pressure conditions of the month were the changes which immediately preceded the setting in of the monsoon on the West Coast. The pressure conditions in India were approximately normal on the 23rd. Temperature was above the normal to a moderate extent over the greater part of the interior. It increased rapidly in Upper India during the next three days and pressure decreased very rapidly, and on the morning of the 27th it was ·35″ lower in the Punjab than on the 23rd; steep gradients hence obtained on that day and during the remainder of the month over the Indian land area. According to reports received from ships arriving in Bombay about this time, strong monsoon winds and very squally weather prevailed over the south and centre of the Arabian Sea. The barometer fell slowly but steadily on the West Coast on the 26th, 27th and 28th. Rain commenced to fall generally on the Malabar Coast on the 28th and the weather became very disturbed with strong winds and a high sea. The rainfall extended northwards on the 29th as far as Bombay, and light to moderately heavy general rain fell in the West Coast districts on the 30th and 31st. The monsoon hence set in on the Malabar Coast on the 28th and the Bombay Coast on the 29th. It was hence at least six days earlier than the normal date of its commencement at Bombay (June 4th or 5th).

Storms.—One cyclonic storm (of considerable intensity) occurred during the month and is described above. Duststorms were of frequent occurrence in Upper and Central India during the whole month, and thunderstorms and nor'-westers in Bengal during the latter half of the month. No accounts have been received of any very violent storms or tornadoes such as occasionally happen in Northern India in the hot weather. The following storms were reported during the month:

Violent duststorm at Sirsa on the 1st at 7 p.m.; severe thunderstorm at Krishnaghar on the 2nd at 4 p.m., which caused some damage to property; hailstorm at Dhubri at 2 p.m. of the 11th; severe duststorm at Benares on the 13th, during which many trees were blown down; violent thunderstorm at Gopalpore (Ganjam) on the 21st; duststorms at Lahore on the 17th, 19th, 20th and 26th; violent duststorm at Gopalpore on the 23rd; severe duststorm at Sutna on the 19th, which caused much damage to houses and trees; thunderstorm at Bareilly on the 28th and very violent duststorm at Hazaribagh on the 29th. The last was apparently a succession of three storms, of which the third at 6 p.m. was the most violent.

Rainfall.—Rain occurs in May over the greater part of the country under similar conditions to those of the preceding two months. Southern India, Tenasserim, and Lower Burmah receive occasional moderate bursts, due to feeble temporary advances of south-west monsoon winds.

Bengal, Assam, and Orissa receive frequent thundershowers, which usually give a total amount considerably larger than that of March or April. Thunderstorms are also of occasional occurrence in North-West and Central India, but the rainfall at this time is always small in amount.

The rainfall of the past month has been less than usual over nearly the whole of India. Burmah received heavy general rain between the 7th and 12th, and also frequent showers from the 21st to the end of the month. The fall over Lower Burmah averaged 22 per cent. in excess. Bengal and Assam were practically rainless from the 1st to the 10th; during the remainder of the month thundershowers occurred more or less generally on every day. The rainfall was heaviest and most general on the 13th, 14th, 15th, 18th, 19th and 26th. Falls of 3 inches in twenty-four hours were of occasional occurrence in East and North Bengal during this period.

Upper India obtained light showers on the 1st and 2nd, and also on the 18th and 19th. The Punjab hill districts received heavy showers on these days.

In Southern India thundershowers gave light to moderate rain during three periods preliminary to the burst of the monsoon, *viz.*, from the 3rd to 6th, on the 16th, and from the 21st to 23rd. As already stated, the monsoon commenced on the Malabar Coast on the 27th and on the Bombay Coast on the 28th, and the West Coast districts received general but moderate rain during the last two days of the month.

The only area in addition to Burmah in which there was an excess was Behar. The deficiency was greatest in Assam, where it averaged $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, or nearly 43 per cent., and in Bengal, where it slightly exceeded $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The following table gives complete data, and shows the actual average rainfall and the normal rainfall of the month of the twenty-one districts into which the country is divided, so far as it is indicated by the telegraphic reports of a few stations in each district :

DISTRICTS.	No. of stations.	Normal average rainfall in May.	Actual average rainfall in May 1890.	Difference from the average in May 1890.
Punjab, West	7	1·31	0·51	— 0·80
,, East	4	1·59	0·66	— 0·93
North-Western Provinces, Trans-Gangetic	7	1·22	0·76	— 0·46
,, ,, Cis-Gangetic	3	0·42	0·03	— 0·39
Behar	2	1·79	2·15	+ 0·36
North Bengal	3	5·72	4·44	— 1·28
Assam—Cachar	3	14·64	8·40	— 6·24
Lower Bengal and Chutia Nagpur	8	6·38	4·70	— 1·68
Orissa—North Circars	5	3·23	1·60	— 1·63
Central Provinces, South	7	0·87	0·09	— 0·78
Berar—Khandeish	2	0·65	0·06	— 0·59
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nerbudda	9	0·61	0·15	— 0·46
Sind—Cutch	3	0·07	0	— 0·07
Guzerat	3	0·22	0·13	— 0·09
Konkan	4	1·59	0·75	— 0·84
Deccan—Hyderabad	5	1·45	0·53	— 0·92
Malabar	5	8·01	5·95	— 2·06
Mysore—Bellary	4	4·12	3·39	— 0·73
Carnatic	6	2·56	1·21	— 1·35
Lower Burmah	7	8·99	11·66	+ 2·67
Ceylon	1	12·84	6·43	— 6·41

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *24th June, 1890.*

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Monday, June 23rd, 1890.

Normal monsoon conditions have prevailed during the past week. Pressure has been steadily lowest over North-Western India, and from this region a trough of relatively low pressure has extended east-south-eastward down the Gangetic plain as far as the head of the Bay of Bengal. To the south of this trough pressure has increased briskly, and the highest readings throughout the Indian region have been reported from Tenasserim and from Malabar and Mysore To the north of the trough the pressure has also increased, though in this case very slightly, and a band of slightly higher pressure has been shown along the foot of the hills. This distribution is that characteristic of the monsoon period. Within the trough of low pressure small depressions ordinarily form and travel in some westerly direction. This phenomenon of the monsoon has been strongly marked during the week under review.

The chart of the 17th showed a low pressure area over the Western desert and in other respects the general distribution was about normal, but a shoulder of relatively high pressure was shown over Central India and Guzerat, which had the effect of causing the trough of low readings to run in a south-east to north-west direction rather than in an east-south-east and west-north-west direction. The wind was southerly on the West Coast, and the Bombay monsoon current was weak and irregular; but in other parts of India the directions were fairly normal, though the force was low. There was no rain in Behar, the Circars, the North-West Provinces, Sind or Guzerat, but elsewhere rain was general, though not heavy. On the 18th the shoulder of high pressure had more or less disappeared, and the general distribution was fairly normal, with the exception that a small storm had appeared on the Circars and Orissa Coasts. Gradients were steep, and the Bombay monsoon had risen to its accustomed strength and returned to the ordinary direction. On the Bengal side the force was low and a small cyclonic circulation was shown over the north-west of the Bay. Rain was still absent from the greater part of the Gangetic plain and North-Western India, but was general and moderately heavy elsewhere. On the 19th a general barometric fall was in progress and gradients had still further increased, but otherwise there was little change in the general conditions. The distribution of rain was the same as on the preceding day. By the morning of the 20th the depression from the Circars had passed inland, and while filling up somewhat, had become larger and more diffused. The winds exhibited the ordinary monsoon circulation, but the force had risen and both currents were blowing strongly. Rain had extended somewhat over the Gangetic plain and North-Western India, and falls, generally of moderate amount, were reported from the great majority of stations. A very small local depression had apparently been formed near the Gulf of Cambay, and excessive rain was reported from Surat. On the 21st the barometer was rising almost everywhere and gradients had decreased somewhat. Three shallow

depressions were shown over Northern India—one over Lower Bengal, a second over the North-West Provinces, and a third over Sind. The winds were less strong and regular than they were on the 20th. Heavy rain was reported from the neighbourhood of the North-West Provinces' depression, and moderate or light rain from the greater part of India; but in Sind, Rajputana, the Punjab, and the east and south of the Peninsula the weather was fine. On the 22nd there was little change, except that there were signs of the formation of a small depression in Lower Bengal. The rainfall at Jessore, Calcutta and Burrisal was heavy, but elsewhere the falls were light and mainly confined to the West Coast, the Central Provinces, Burma and Bengal. The chart of the 23rd showed that the small depression over Bengal had intensified considerably. It was accompanied with very heavy rain in Bengal and very strong winds at the head of the Bay. Another small depression lay near Jhansi, and the weather, except in the Punjab and Madras, was squally, rainy and unsettled.

Temperature.—As was to be expected from the general rain which has fallen, the temperature of the past week has been low. Only in Sind and Rajputana, where the rainfall has been lightest, has the temperature equalled the normal, though in the early part of the week in Bengal and at the end of the week in the Punjab there was some excess. The coolest day was the 21st, when the mean temperature showed a deficiency of 9° in the North-West Provinces and of 4° in Bombay and the Central Provinces. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal according to Provinces for the present and for the past weeks:

PROVINCES.	Variation of temperature from normal for past week.	Variation of temperature from normal for present week.
Burma	+ 1·1°	— 0·6°
Bengal	— 0·9°	— 0·8°
North-West Provinces	— 0·5°	— 4·4°
Punjab	— 1·8°	— 1·0°
Bombay	— 1·0°	— 2·6°
Central Provinces	— 0·3°	— 2·8°
Guzerat and Central India	+ 0·9°	— 2·3°
Sind and Rajputana	+ 2·6°	+ 0·1°
Madras	— 1·1°	— 2·4°

The maxima of the past week exhibit no features worthy of note.

Rain has fallen in all the rainfall districts of India, the mean fall ranging from only three-hundredths of an inch in the west of the Punjab and twenty-hundredths of an inch in the south of Madras to 15 inches in the Konkan and 13 inches in Tenasserim. The average distribution of rainfall during this week differs somewhat from the distribution as it has occurred. Normally the wettest district is Arakan, followed at some distance by Tenasserim, and after Tenasserim by the West Coast. Actually the wettest district has been the Konkan, followed by Tenasserim, and at some distance by Arakan. The regions of least rainfall are both actually and normally the west of the Punjab and the East Coast of Madras.

Of the fifty-two rainfall divisions, thirty-four have received excessive rain during the week. These divisions embrace Tenasserim, Deltaic and Central

Bengal and westward through Orissa and Chota Nagpur to Behar, and the whole of the North-West Provinces. The submontane and hill districts of the Punjab also show an excess, as well as the whole of Western India from Malabar round to Sind and including the inland districts of Madras (South Central), Coorg, Mysore, the Deccan, Khandeish and Guzerat. Most of the central districts also show an excess, *viz.*, Berar, Central Provinces (West and Central), the whole of Rajputana, and a large part of Madras. The districts where the rainfall has been deficient embrace the whole of Burma (except Tenasserim) and northward over East and North Bengal and Assam. The greater part of the Punjab is also short of rain, as also is Central India (East), the Central Provinces (East), and a small part of Madras. The greatest excess is in Deltaic Bengal, Oudh (North), the Konkan and Guzerat, and within these the greatest excess relatively to the average is in Guzerat.

The final column of the concluding table shows that for the monsoon season of 1890, so far as it has progressed, there has been a deficiency of rain in Burma and East Bengal, in the west of the North-West Provinces, in the whole of the Punjab except the submontane district, over the West Coast districts except Madras (South Central) and the Konkan, over the Central Provinces, Central India and Kattiawar. Elsewhere there has been an excess, which is very large in Oudh (North), Guzerat and Sind.

The records of maximum falls show some large amounts: thus—Thaton in Amherst received 14 inches during the week; Akyab, 19 inches; Jessore, 15 inches; Midnapur, 12 inches; Maliarah (Bankoora) and Raneegunj (Burdwan), 11 inches. In Western Bengal and the North-West Provinces the maximum falls were generally between 4 and 6 inches, but there are several instances of larger amounts: thus—Ragonathpur (Manbhoom) recorded 8 inches, Gogri (Monghyr), 8¾ inches; Chakia (Mirzapur), 11¾ inches; Allahabad, 7½ inches; Dalmao (Rae Bareli), 9¾ inches; Sitapur, 17 inches; Fyzabad, 8½ inches; Nighason (Kheri), 9½ inches; Khaga (Fatehpur), 8¾ inches; Puranpur (Pilibhit), 9½ inches; Dowariagunj (Basti), 9 inches; and Ballia, 28 inches. In the Punjab the falls were much lighter, the heaviest being 2 inches at Sirsa, 3 inches at Karnal, 2½ inches at Nakodar (Jullundur), and 7 inches at Kangra.

In the west of the Peninsula the falls are again large, the following being the record of falls exceeding 10 inches:—Tellicherry, 12½ inches; Hosdrug (South Kanara), 13½ inches; Dasuya (Nilgiris), 12¼ inches; Dapoli (Ratnagiri), 20 inches; Mangas (Colaba), 22 inches; Bassein (Thana), 28 inches; and Rybag (Kolhapur), 14 inches.

In the central parts of the country the maximum falls were generally between 3 and 5 inches, but Pusad (Basim) had 9 inches; Raintenk (Nagpur), 10¾ inches; and Warora, 8½ inches.

In Guzerat there was locally very heavy rain. Surat received 22 inches; Bardoli (Surat), 32 inches; and Anklesar (Broach), 7¾ inches.

In the east of the Peninsula the falls varied very largely, the heaviest being 4½ inches at Palkonda (Vizagapatam) and at Bezvada (Kistna).

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall Data for week ending June 23rd, 1890.			Rainfall Data from May 27th to June 23rd, 1890.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect, in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 27th to June 23rd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	12·86	9·64	+3·22	28·00	35·30	— 21
	Lower Burma	3·01	4·23	—1·22	7·73	17·06	— 55
	Central Burma	2·13	3·74	—1·61	9·41	14·22	— 34
	Upper Burma	0·81	?	?	4·26	?	?
	Arakan	9·50	14·35	—4·85	23·79	40·75	— 42
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	3·90	4·82	—0·92	12·73	18·52	— 31
	Assam (Surma)	3·37	5·12	—1·75	22·47	22·18	+ 1
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·51	4·68	—1·17	15·80	14·89	+ 6
	Deltaic Bengal	6·96	2·57	+4·39	12·21	9·50	+ 29
	Central Bengal	4·16	2·81	+1·35	9·84	8·89	+ 11
	North Bengal	3·99	7·37	—3·38	21·62	21·47	+ 1
	Orissa	3·13	2·16	+0·97	9·89	6·45	+ 52
	Chota Nagpur	3·20	2·39	+0·81	6·51	6·53	0
	Behar (South)	3·99	1·71	+2·28	5·65	4·47	+ 26
	Do. (North)	2·66	2·43	+0·23	7·35	6·56	+ 12
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	4·91	1·54	+3·37	5·65	3·06	+ 85
	Oudh (South)	4·13	1·72	+2·41	4·57	2·99	+ 53
	Do. (North)	6·28	1·68	+4·60	7·72	3·82	+102
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	2·38	1·02	+1·36	2·70	2·30	+ 17
	North-Western Provinces (West).	1·74	1·13	+0·61	1·96	2·44	— 20
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	3·86	1·46	+2·40	5·38	3·80	+ 42
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·27	0·43	—0·16	1·10	1·31	— 16
	Do. (Central)	0·42	0·93	—0·51	0·96	1·88	— 49
	Do. (Submontane)	0·85	0·71	+0·14	2·50	1·73	+ 45
	Do. (Hill Districts)	3·13	2·26	+0·87	5·64	6·69	— 16
	Do. (North-West)	0·28	0·41	—0·13	1·25	1·36	— 9
	Do. (West)	0·03	0·16	—0·13	0·20	0·61	— 67
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	7·49	6·18	+1·31	24·47	30·29	— 19
	Madras (South Central)	1·65	0·51	+1·14	4·45	2·76	+ 61
	Coorg	6·25	4·51	+1·74	13·84	22·07	— 37
	Mysore	0·59	0·48	+0·11	2·14	3·60	— 41
	Konkan	15·02	8·21	+6·81	32·36	23·49	+ 38
	Bombay Deccan	1·60	1·48	+0·12	4·16	5·56	— 25
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	2·13	1·03	+1·10	5·23	4·60	+ 14
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	3·84	1·81	+2·03	7·25	5·20	+ 39
	Central Provinces (West)	3·01	2·31	+0·70	5·40	5·83	— 7
	Ditto (Central)	2·91	2·82	+0·09	4·77	6·31	— 24
	Ditto (East)	1·95	2·90	—0·95	3·14	7·62	— 59
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	6·16	1·68	+4·48	8·05	3·95	+104
	Kattiawar	1·43	0·88	+0·55	1·74	2·50	— 30
	Sind	0·56	0·04	+0·52	0·57	0·16	+256
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	1·26	1·53	—0·27	2·54	3·81	— 33
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	1·77	0·79	+0·98	2·31	2·33	— 1
	Rajputana (West)	2·40	0·51	+1·89	2·47	1·07	+131
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·54	1·71	—0·17	4·67	3·78	+ 24
	Ditto (a)	2·85	?	?	5·80	?	?
	Hyderabad (South)	1·71	1·12	+0·59	7·08	3·42	+107
	Madras (Central)	0·44	0·10	+0·34	2·54	2·80	— 9
	East Coast (Central)	1·53	0·90	+0·63	3·20	2·39	+ 34
	Ditto (South)	0·20	0·43	—0·23	2·33	1·55	+ 50
	Madras (South)	0·20	0·14	+0·06	1·32	1·29	+ 2

W. L. DALLAS,

Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *26th June, 1890.*

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the State of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 21st June.*—Rainfall general; good in South Kanara; fair in Malabar; moderate or slight elsewhere. Standing crops good, but suffering from want of rain in five districts. Outturn of paddy middling to average. Indigo poor in parts. Pasture and water-supply improving. Prices slightly rising. Prospects fair.

Bombay.—*For week ending 25th June.*—Rain throughout the Presidency proper and in Karachi and Hyderabad. Ploughing and sowing in full progress. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock healthy, except in a few talukas.

Bengal.—*For week ending 24th June.*—Heavy rain over greater part of the Province. Cultivation proceeding satisfactorily. Rice and all *bhadoi* sowings in progress and transplanting of seedlings begun in some places. Condition of early rice, jute, and sugarcane generally reported as good. In Rungpore a heavy crop of early rice being reaped. Jute harvest begun in Serajgunge. Indigo has benefited by rain and is a promising crop. In Behar the manufacture of indigo has begun. Price of rice steady in Balasore. All well at Talpada, and the attendance on relief works has fallen considerably, the daily average for the past week being reported as only 68.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 25th June.*—The monsoon has broken and good rain has fallen in most districts, and weather continues to be generally cloudy. *Kharif* sowing is in progress. Locusts are reported to have appeared in Cawnpore, Banda, Agra and Jhansi, but no damage was done. Markets are well supplied. Prices are still high in Kumaun and have risen slightly in Gorakhpur, Rae Bareli, Bareilly and Jhansi; elsewhere they are stationary.

Punjab.—*For week ending 25th June.*—Rainfall good. Rain fell in all districts except Umballa, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar, in which there was no fall. Prices fluctuating at Delhi, falling at Multan, rising at Rawalpindi and Peshawar, and stationary elsewhere. *Kharif* sowings commenced. Sugarcane and cotton crops in good condition at Lahore, Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan. *Kharif* crops at Peshawar average. Fodder sufficient at Ferozepore, Amritsar, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar; average at Dera Ismail Khan; and scarce elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 25th June.*—Weather cloudy and cool. Rainfall general and sufficient, except in Bilaspur, where more rain is needed. Sowings progressing. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 21st June.*—Rain fell throughout Lower Burma; in Upper Burma the rainfall was heavy in Bhamo, Katha and the Upper Chindwin districts; moderate in Minbu and Pynmana; and light in Shwebo, Yeu, Magwe, Meiktila and Yamethin, while elsewhere no rain fell. Ploughing is delayed owing to want of rain in Mandalay, Meiktila and parts of Bassein, in other districts ploughing and sowing progress favourably. The price of paddy has risen in nine districts and has fallen in two districts.

Assam.—*For week ending 25th June.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of late rice progressing. Reaping of summer paddy begun. Prospects good.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 25th June.*—Slight rain throughout Mysore during the week. Standing crops good. Ploughing still continues and sowing operations in progress in parts. Prospects favourable, but rain needed in parts of the Kolar and Mysore districts. Prices slightly risen in the Bangalore and Kolar districts.

Rainfall good and seasonable in Coorg during the week.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 25th June.*—Rainfall good in Berar. Weather sultry. Cotton and *tur* sowing continues. Fodder insufficient in Ellichpur, Yeotmal and Darwha taluks. Prices almost steady.

Rainfall over 3 inches in Hyderabad during the week. Sowing of *kharif* crops commenced. Excessive rainfall of week retarded *kharif* sowing to some extent, but beneficial to *abi* crops. Tanks received no water. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 25th June.*—Rainfall general. Sowing operations started except in Gwalior and Bundelkhand, where more rain is required. No change in condition of agricultural stock and pasturage since last report.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 25th June.*—Rainfall good throughout the Province. Agricultural operations commenced generally. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Dholepore and parts of Jeypore and Ulwar. Prices falling at Marwar; rising in Harowtee; high and fluctuating in Jeypore; steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 19th June.*—Moderate rainfall. Weather cool and cloudy. Transplanting of late rice progressing. *Ghaia* (early) rice and Indian corn thriving and promising a good outturn.

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

(STATISTICS.)

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT, LINSEED AND INDIGO.

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, Bombay Town and Karachi, during the month of April 1890.

Articles, and whither imported.	Whence exported.												
	Madras.	Bombay.	Sindh.	Bengal.	N. W. P. and Oudh.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Berar.	Assam.	Rajputana and Central India.	Nizam's Territory.	Mysore.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Cotton, raw—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	9,685	49,207	10,336	...	...	3,879	25,105	...	...	98,212
Bombay Town	405	7,49,319	...	...	12,330	6,079	5,072	2,74,502	...	1,19,043	14	23	11,66,787
Karachi	...	...	45,508	...	...	15,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,708
Total	405	7,49,319	45,508	9,685	61,537	31,615	5,072	2,74,502	3,879	1,44,148	14	23	13,25,707
Wheat—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	2,54,983	1,69,526	492	7,336	...	...	...	...	...	4,32,337
Bombay Town	...	2,17,478	...	...	111	1,680	7,10,421	48,213	...	84,741	...	...	10,62,644
Karachi	...	...	35,550	...	...	99,713	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,263
Total	...	2,17,478	35,550	2,54,983	1,69,637	1,01,885	7,17,757	48,213	...	84,741	...	...	16,30,244
Linseed—													
Calcutta	...	...	...	5,37,930	1,24,427	...	9,713	...	4,203	21,101	...	...	6,97,374
Bombay Town	574	1,10,097	...	...	7,917	...	2,58,989	73,333	...	1,46,314	56,588	...	6,53,812
Karachi	...	...	...	...	80	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	214
Total	574	1,10,097	...	5,37,930	1,32,424	134	2,68,702	73,333	4,203	1,67,415	56,588	...	13,51,400
Indigo—*													
Calcutta	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Total	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
GRAND TOTAL	979	10,76,894	81,058	8,02,622	3,63,598	1,33,634	9,91,531	3,96,048	8,082	3,96,304	56,602	23	43,07,375

* The imports of indigo into Bombay Town and Karachi are not returned.

DEPT. OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE,
Simla, the 25th June, 1890.

W. C. BENETT,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR 1888-89.

No. 105-I., dated Simla, the 23rd June, 1890.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Letter No. 1770-I., dated the 1st May 1890, from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces for 1888-89, and the Resolution of that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of works dealt with in the report is twelve, of which nine are works in operation and three are surveys. Of the nine works in operation, four, the Upper and Lower Ganges, the Agra and the Eastern Jumna Canals, are classed as Major Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue; four, the Dun, Rohilkhand and Bijnor Canals, and the Bundelkhand Irrigation Works, are classed as Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept; and one, the Betwa Canal, is classed as a Protective Work. The direct and indirect capital outlay during and up to the end of the year under review is shown for each class of works in the following statement:

	Number of Works.	During the year 1888-89.								Total direct and indirect to end of 1888-89.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense Account.	Loss by Exchange.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	
		Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Major Works.										
Protective Works (Account head 35) . .	1	29,250	6,088	−2,377	−177	...	32,784	2,985	35,769	41,36,017
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (Account head 49)	4	9,26,350	2,12,939	35,306	−42,044	...	11,32,551	45,663	11,78,214	7,30,91,199
Minor Works.										
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43)—										
Works in operation .	4	1,454	331	...	−2,323	...	−538	2,407	1,869	24,75,723
Surveys . . .	3	454	23	...	...	...	477	3	480	2,80,716
Total Minor Works .	7	1,908	354	...	−2,323	...	−61	2,410	2,349	27,56,439
GRAND TOTAL .	...	9,57,508	2,19,381	32,929	−44,544	...	11,65,274	51,058	12,16,332	7,99,83,651

2. Details of the capital outlay for the year are not given either in the Chief Engineer's summary, or in that of the Local Government, but from the individual canal reports the following particulars have been extracted. The figures given are exclusive of "Receipts on Capital Account" which have been deducted in the preceding table. On the Upper Ganges Canal the outlay on works was Rs. 53,920; the protective works to Asafnagar Falls were completed, the remodelling of the Liberheri distributary was finished, and considerable progress made in building masonry outlets on other distributaries.

On the Lower Ganges Canal the capital outlay on works was Rs. 7,82,725, the principal portion of which was incurred on the re-building of the Nadrai aqueduct, with which good progress was made. There was also a charge under extensions and improvements of Rs. 1,36,880 for works on account of this aqueduct, this amount being the instalment for the year of the cost of the new aqueduct, which under the rules has to be written back from Capital to Revenue Account to cover the original capital cost (Rs. 5,70,000) of the old aqueduct.

On the Agra Canal the outlay on works was Rs. 28,562, chiefly on distributaries.

On the Eastern Jumna Canal it was Rs. 65,666; the excavation of the Raipur torrent escape channel was completed and good progress made with the regulator and escape head.

On the Betwa Canal the outlay on works was Rs. 29,737, chiefly on small works.

The capital outlay on Minor Works was insignificant.

It is requested that a brief summary of this kind may be given in future in the Chief Engineer's Review.

3. The following statement shows the progress that has been made in extending the main canals and their distributaries:

		SANCTIONED.		COMPLETED			
				AT END OF 1887-88.		AT END OF 1888-89.	
		Miles of canal.	Miles of distributaries.	Miles of canal.	Miles of distributaries.	Miles of canal.	Miles of distributaries.
Major Works.							
Protective Works.	Betwa Canal	182	379	167	259	167	327
Worsk of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue.	Ganges Canal	463	3,000	437	2,559	438	2,559
	Lower Ganges Canal	566	2,457	564	2,021	564	2,049
	Agra Canal	149	600	109	558	109	562
	Eastern Jumna Canal	130	641	130	648	130	641
Total Major Works		1,490	7,077	1,407	6,045	1,408	6,138

4. The actual financial results of the year for the canals in operation are shown in the following statement:

Canal.	Capital outlay.	Gross Revenue collected.			Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.
		Irrigation Revenue.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major Works.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Protective Works—Betwa Canal	41,36,013	68,944	4,017	72,961	1,04,266	8,192	1,12,458	—39,497	...
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue. Ganges Canal	2,83,13,996	24,40,366	1,32,257	25,72,623	9,17,424	63,414	9,80,838	15,91,785	5·6
Lower Ganges Canal	3,24,61,561	13,56,772	84,711	14,41,483	9,66,581	54,428	10,21,009	4,20,474	1·3
Agra Canal	90,89,451	4,30,755	33,617	4,64,372	2,39,581	14,639	2,54,220	2,10,152	2·3
Eastern Jumna Canal	32,26,191	8,71,741	60,531	9,32,272	2,53,871	15,926	2,69,797	6,62,475	20·5
Total of Major Works, 1888-89	7,72,27,212	51,68,578	3,15,133	54,83,711	24,81,723	1,56,599	26,38,322	28,45,389	3·7
Total for 1887-88	7,60,13,229	48,24,746	2,93,713	51,18,459	22,61,024	1,52,055	24,13,079	27,05,380	3·5
Minor Works.									
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—									
In Operation. Dun Canals	6,37,904	58,849	23,659	82,508	34,630	2,455	37,085	45,423	7·1
Rohilkhand Canals	16,85,453	1,29,292	4,597	1,33,889	82,835	7,868	90,703	43,186	2·5
Bijnor Canals	69,968	22,478	400	22,878	3,795	322	4,117	18,761	26·8
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. Jhansi Lakes	82,398	2,323	430	2,753	2,664	201	2,865	—112	...
Hamirpur Lakes		4,025	189	4,214	4,811	288	5,099	—885	...
Total of Minor Works, 1888-89	24,75,723	2,16,967	29,275	2,46,242	1,28,735	11,134	1,39,869	1,06,373	4·3
Total for 1887-88	24,73,854	1,99,898	31,332	2,31,230	1,39,360	11,755	1,51,115	80,115	3·2
Grand Total, 1888-89	7,97,02,953	53,85,545	3,44,408	57,29,953	26,10,458	1,67,733	27,78,191	29,51,762	3·7
" 1887-88	7,84,87,083	50,24,644	3,25,045	53,49,689	24,00,384	1,63,810	25,64,194	27,85,495	3·5

5. The return of the gross revenue collected is better on all the canals, except the Agra Canal, than for the previous year, but at the same time the expenditure has increased in most cases, especially on the up-keep of the Major Works. The net result, including a loss on working of Rs. 39,497 in the case of the Betwa Canal, is a return, excluding interest charges of Rs. 29,51,762 on the capital outlay, which is equivalent to 3·7 per cent. The interest charges for the year amounted to Rs. 28,64,994.

6. The return from the Lower Ganges, Agra and Betwa Canals is very poor and does not nearly come up to the expectations that were originally formed regarding them.

The following table compares the figures that were put forward in the forecast statements submitted with the revised estimates for the Agra and Betwa

Canals with the actuals of the year under review :

Canals.	Capital outlay to end of year 1888-89.		Net Revenue excluding interest for 1888-89.	
	Revised forecast.	Actuals.	Revised forecast.	Actuals.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Agra	92,42,351	90,89,451	5,15,000	2,10,152
Betwa	43,69,184	41,36,013	27,000	—39,497

The Governor-General in Council would wish a special enquiry to be made into the causes which have reduced the returns from these canals so far below what was anticipated when the schemes were sanctioned. The result of the enquiry might be included in the next Revenue Report.

7. Under extensions and improvements on the Upper Ganges Canal Rs. 10,177 were spent on the Myapur Regulator and Dam, the upstream face of the Solani aqueduct was plastered, and Rs. 9,617 were spent on the completion of the masonry spurs for the contraction of the Pattri torrent.

On the Lower Ganges Canal Rs. 88,978 were spent on training works in the Ganges in connexion with the head works of the canal.

On the Agra Canal Rs. 13,301 were paid for land below the Okla weir.

On the Eastern Jumna Canal masonry spurs were constructed to protect the left bank of the river near the Faizabad dam.

8. In the following statement the assessments for the year under review and for the previous year are compared with the respective irrigated areas :

Canals.	Area irrigated.		Assessments, 1888-89.				Assessments, 1887-88.	Rate per acre irrigated.	
	1888-89.	1887-88.	Occupiers' rates.	Owners' rates.	Share of land revenue.	Gross assessed revenue excluding miscellaneous.		1888-89.	1887-88.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Betwa	32,609	24,135	75,661	...	...	75,661	63,779	2·3	2·6
Ganges	628,260	601,904	18,31,210	1,73,763	4,43,013	24,47,986	23,28,612	3·8	3·8
Lower Ganges . . .	519,022	470,942	11,60,178	1,18,826	2,09,586	14,88,590	13,89,717	2·8	2·9
Agra	124,434	124,557	3,69,110	89,780	...	4,58,890	4,49,092	3·6	3·6
Eastern Jumna . . .	185,026	176,243	6,27,106	13,060	2,21,534	8,61,700	8,11,167	4·6	4·6
Dun	15,138	15,398	30,229	3,138	24,980	58,347	58,309	3·8	3·7
Rohilkhand	89,193	93,694	68,561	6,976	50,070	1,25,607	1,26,252	1·4	1·3
Bijnor	7,643	8,510	12,227	1,249	8,172	21,648	22,429	2·8	2·6
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. Jhansi Lakes	1,567	589	2,689	...	1,299	3,988	2,372	2·5	4·0
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. Hamirpur Lakes	1,861	1,316	3,305	...	1,763	5,068	4,356	2·7	3·3
Total . .	1,604,753	1,517,288	41,80,276	4,06,792	9,60,417	55,47,485	52,56,085	3·4	3·4

The high average rate on the Eastern Jumna Canal is due to the large proportion of first class crops (sugarcane and rice) irrigated under it ; these pay the highest assessment.

9. The area irrigated during 1888-89 was more by 87,465 acres than during the previous year, but was less by 108,630 acres than the average for the preceding ten years. The rainfall on the whole was good, and did not render necessary any special demand for canal water to mature the crops.

10. The areas under the principal crops are compared below with the corresponding figures for the previous year:

	1888-89. *Acres.*	1887-88. *Acres.*
Sugarcane	224,245	197,532
Rice	110,137	102,367
Indigo	224,177	212,756
Cotton	53,990	47,912
Wheat	545,153	508,263
Barley	92,142	79,937
Gram	32,279	33,091
Poppy	8,819	12,957

The area under sugarcane is the largest on record, and that under rice shows an improvement, but in the case of the other crops, though the figures are in some cases better than those for the previous year, they are still below the average.

The estimated value of the crops irrigated amounted to 531 lakhs, equivalent to Rs. 33 per acre.

Of the total area, 245,232 acres, or 15·3 per cent., were double-cropped. The proportion of flow to lift irrigation was 77·2 to 22·8.

The duty of water according to the statistics furnished for the principal canals was very high, varying between 211 and 123 acres per cubic foot per second of discharge at the head. The figures for actual consumption are given as from 259 to 162 acres per cubic foot per second. The duty of the water for the different descriptions of crop is not however stated.

The area irrigated during the rabi crop was 653,443 acres and that during the kharif crop 951,310 acres.

The balance of demands outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 73,390, and at the end of the year Rs. 1,20,843.

The number of complaints of wrong assessment on the Lower Ganges Canal was 2,248 against 1,457 for the previous year. Of the total, 1,505 were admitted and 743 dismissed. The increase is said to be due to the floods in July and August which obscured the irrigation and rendered it difficult to determine whether some fields had been irrigated or not.

11. The following statement gives the details of the working expenses for the year under review, and compares the total with that of the previous year:

	1888-89.						1887-88.	
	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Rate per acre irrigated.	Total.	Rate per acre irrigated.
Major Works.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Protective Works—Betwa Canal	44,378	58,790	1,098	8,192	1,12,458	3·44	89,696	3·72
Works of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue. — Ganges Canal	4,44,112	4,63,046	10,206	63,414	9,80,838	1·56	9,43,691	1·57
Lower Ganges Canal	5,62,572	3,94,505	9,504	54,428	10,21,009	1·97	9,15,057	1·94
Agra Canal	1,30,340	1,06,252	2,989	14,639	2,54,220	2·04	2,58,283	2·07
Eastern Jumna Canal	1,37,506	1,14,919	1,446	15,926	2,69,797	1·46	2,06,352	1·17
Minor Works.								
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—								
Dun Canals	17,309	17,749	—423	2,455	37,085	2·45	36,807	2·39
Rohilkhand Canals	25,978	56,659	198	7,868	90,703	1·02	1,02,289	1·09
Bijnore Canals	1,400	2,383	12	322	4,117	0·54	4,101	0·48
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. — Jhansi Lakes	1,184	1,476	4	201	2,865	1·83	3,668	6·23
Hamirpur Lakes	2,613	2,103	95	288	5,099	2·74	4,250	3·23
TOTAL	13,67,392	12,17,882	25,184	1,67,733	27,78,191	1·73	25,64,194	1·69
Expenditure in 1887-88	12,03,962	11,76,685	19,737	1,63,810	25,64,194	1·69	...	...

12. The details of the expenditure under establishment in the last statement are as follows, and are compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year:

			1888-89.	1887-88.
			Rs.	*Rs.*
Direction	Revenue management		1,21,926	1,12,754
	Maintenance of works		65,810	58,505
Executive	Revenue management.	Public Works Officers	3,21,264	
		Civil Officers	2,32,721	
			5,53,985	(b) 5,75,711
	Maintenance of works		3,16,748	2,74,920
Medical			5,908	8,625
Fees to Lumberdars and Putwaris			(a) 1,21,835	(a) 1,13,536
Navigation			18,336	19,823
Plantations			13,334	12,811
	TOTAL		12,17,882	11,76,685

13. The increased cost of establishment under maintenance is said to be due to the reduced expenditure charged to capital, on which a fixed charge of 23 per cent. is made to cover the establishment charges. The charge for establishment under the heads of direction and executive was nearly 30 per cent. of the outlay on works and repairs. The cost of the revenue management appears high, amounting to Rs. 6,75,911 under direction and executive in comparison with an assessed revenue, excluding share of land revenue, of Rs. 45,87,058. The proportion is over 14 per cent. The cost of measuring crops and preparing the demand statements amounted to only Rs. 36,146, which is equivalent to Rs. 2·25 per 100 acres irrigated. Detailed explanation of the balance of the expenditure on revenue management should be furnished in the Report for 1889-90. The cost of collection in the Civil Department was Rs. 2·75 per cent. for the occupiers' and Rs. 1·96 per cent. for the owners' rate. The percentage on both was 2·67, which is the lowest on record. The total revenue outlay was equivalent to 47·2 per cent. on the gross revenue assessed.

14. The total length of canal open for navigation was 500 miles, of which 390 miles was on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals, and 119 miles on the Agra Canal. The amount of traffic is however small. Only 230 boats plied on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals, and 63 on the Agra Canal. The aggregate ton-mileage amounted to 7·75 million ton miles, the estimated value of cargoes to Rs. 31 lakhs, and the number of passengers to 1,022. The aggregate receipts and charges for the year under review and for the previous year are stated as follows in the section on navigation operations, at page 69 *b* of the Report, but the expenditure figures differ from those given in Statement I-D:

CANAL.	Receipts.		Charges.	
	1887-88	1888-89	1887-88.	1888-89
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Upper and Lower Ganges	14,700	16,799	28,449	28,202
Agra	10,535	9,714	7,440	12,530
TOTAL	35,235	26,513	35,889	40,732

(a) Includes collection charges in the Civil Department on account of owners' rates.
(b) Public Works Officers Rs. 3,47,479 and Civil Officers Rs. 2,28,232.

The principal articles carried were grains, building materials and firewood.

The principal items of expenditure were—

	Rs.
Establishment	18,336
Works	7,667
Maintenance	12,067

The principal item of increase was the outlay on works, Rs. 5,667 being spent on a dry dock at Okla.

The navigation returns for the year cannot be deemed satisfactory. In the special report on the Agra Canal reference is made to the excessive cost of establishment, and it is stated that proposals have been submitted for a new method of fixing and collecting the navigation dues, which would result in a saving on this item. The Government of India would be glad to receive further details of this scheme which, if approved, might be applied to the Ganges Canal also.

15. The revenue realised from water-power on the canals was Rs. 71,075 against Rs. 69,362 in the previous year.

16. The following hydraulic details are of interest :

Canal.	Number of irrigating days.	Mean discharge at head c. ft. per second.	Discharge utilised c. ft. per second.	Percentages.	
				Discharge utilised.	Discharge escaped.
Ganges	275	2,984	2,724	89·4	10·6
Lower Ganges	275	2,774	2,001	72·1	27·9
Agra	261	1,015	770	75·9	24·1
Eastern Jumna	309	890	818	91·9	8·1

The figures for the discharge of the Ganges Canal are exclusive of the volume passed from it into the Lower Ganges Canal below Roorki. The average discharge so passed during the irrigation season was 2,225 c. ft. per second. It is stated that there is reason to believe that the volume of water passing over the Solani aqueduct is under-estimated by the formula in use. The measures necessary to correct it should be undertaken. The proportion of discharge that remains unutilised on the Agra Canal is high, and is not explained.

17. The following figures give some particulars regarding the distributaries :

Canal.	Area irrigated per mile of distributary.	Number of outlets per mile.	Area irrigated per outlet.
	Acres.		Acres.
Ganges	247	5·6	43
Lower Ganges	253	5·2	56
Agra	222	6·6	33
Eastern Jumna	284	4·3	68

18. In addition to the Irrigation systems, the operations of which for the year have been noticed in the preceding paragraphs, there are two systems of canals known as the Tarai and Bhabar Canals which are administered by the Superintendent of the Tarai and the Commissioner of Kumaon respectively, who receive however a certain amount of assistance from Public Works officers. The particulars of these canals are as follows :

Canal.	Irrigated area.	Revenue Receipts.				Revenue Expenditure.				
		Water rate.	Plantation.	Water power.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.
	Acres.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Tarai . .	25,931	25,417	...	...	25,417	6,534	3,697	3,482	...	13,713
Bhabar . .	61,819	1,15,796	417	40,196	1,56,409	24,524	22,876	16,075	795	64,270

19. The Revenue Report was received by the Government of India on the 3rd of May, the due date of submission being the preceding 15th of November. It was the last of the Revenue Reports to be received, and though it was submitted two months later than that for the previous year, no explanation of the delay that has occurred in connexion with it has been furnished. This explanation should now be given, and the Government of India hopes that similar excessive delay will not attend the submission of the Report for 1889-90. The Report has been excellently prepared and is in correct form.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to the Finance and Commerce, and the Revenue and Agricultural Departments for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, for information and guidance, and that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor-General in Central India and Rajputana.

Ordered further, that this Resolution and the Resolution by the Local Government be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India,* and that copies of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

J. G. FORBES, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Enclosure to Public Works Department Resolution No. 105-I. of 1890.

No. 1709½-I., dated 23rd April 1890.

RESOLUTION—By His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner, Oudh.

Read—

Irrigati n Revenue Report of the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 31st March 1889, by the Officiating Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Capital Outlay.

RESOLUTION —The total outlay on the Capital account of canals in the North-Western Provinces and O idh for and to the end of the financial year 1888-89 is shown below :

	CANAL.	OUTLAY ON CONSTRUCTION UNDER ALL HEADS.	
		During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.
		Rs.	*Rs.*
Capital expenditure on Public Works not charged against revenue. 49—Irrigation Works.	Upper Ganges	74,316	2,83,13,996
	Lower Ganges	9,66,066	3,24,61,561
	Agra	47,868	90,89,451
	Eastern Jumna	90,024	32,26,191
	Total outlay on Public Works not charged against revenue	11,78,214	7,30,91,199
Irrigation. 43—Minor Works and Navigation.	Dún Canals	173	6,37,904
	Rohilkhand Canals	1,705	16,85,453
	Bijnor Canals	—9	69,968
	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	82,398
	Ditto ditto Survey	253	1,74,398
	Sarda Canal Survey	227	49,572
	Cawnpore Branch Extension Survey	..	56,746
	Total outlay on Minor Works and Navigation	2,349	27,56,439
Famine Relief and Insurance. 35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Betwa Canal	35,769	41,36,013
	GRAND TOTAL	12,16,332	7,99,83,651

The Capital expenditure was Rs. 4,91,764 less than in the preceding year. This sum would have been larger but for the increase of Rs. 70,506, due to remodelling the Eastern

Jumna Canal, and the construction of the Raipur Torrent Escape. The principal decrease, Rs. 4,85,288, is on the Lower Ganges Canal, but all the other canals also exhibit diminished outlay except the Eastern Jumna Canal, as above noted.

Assessments.

2. The gross assessments amounted to Rs. 58,82,543, or an increase of Rs. 2,98,338 over the figures for the previous year. The charges, direct and indirect, aggregate Rs. 27,78,191, or an increase of Rs. 2,13,997. This is chiefly under "extensions and improvements."

The total net revenue was Rs. 31,04,352, or an increase over 1887-88 of Rs. 84,341, and is equivalent to 3·88 per cent. on the entire Capital outlay of Rs. 7,99,83,651, invested in all classes of canals, Major, Minor and Protective.

The net revenue on the four productive works alone (Upper and Lower Ganges, Agra and Eastern Jumna Canals) amounted to Rs. 30,34,429, or equivalent to 4·15 per cent. on their capital expenditure.

The interest charges on the total Capital expended on productive and protective works amounts to Rs. 28,64,994; deducting this sum from the net revenue, there is left a clear profit of Rs. 2,39,358, or an advance over the previous year of Rs. 29,152.

Realizations.

3. The income actually realized from all sources amounted to Rs. 57,29,953. After deduction of the working expenses and the interest charges, there is left a surplus of Rs. 86,768, instead of a deficit, as last year, of Rs. 24,130. The loss on the Betwa Canal was reduced from Rs. 2,13,345 to Rs. 1,95,872.

Total Interest Charges.

4. The total interest charges on the Capital expended on productive and protective canals in the North-Western Provinces since 1830, aggregate Rs. 5,60,28,264.

The total net revenue realized on all classes of canals since the same date amounts up to Rs. 6,28,08,153, so that there is a clear profit of Rs. 67,79,889, or 8·5 per cent. on the total Capital outlay.

Working Expenses.

5. The working expenses, both direct and indirect, aggregated Rs. 27,78,191, or an increase of Rs. 2,13,997 over those of 1887-88.

Under the sub-head of establishment there was an increase of Rs. 46,416, as compared with the figures for 1887-88.

The percentage of working expenses to assessments on the four productive works is exhibited in the subjoined statement:

YEAR.	Upper Ganges Canal.		Lower Ganges Canal.		Agra Canal.		Eastern Jumna Canal.	
	Assessments.	Percentage.	Assessments	Percentage.	Assessments.	Percentage.	Assessments.	Percentage.
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
1884-85 . . .	21,04,551	47·11	14,04,856	62·42	4,51,040	62·35	6,02,811	34·33
1885-86 . . .	23,05,116	40·12	12,47,323	70·27	6,63,655	42·11	7,04,507	27·84
1886-87 . . .	18,84,846	48·63	9,81,794	85·66	4,76,057	62·98	6,86,629	32·17
1887-88 . . .	20,17,654	46·86	12,53,357	73·10	4,83,271	53·90	6,44,802	32·20
1888-89 . . .	21,32,897	45·90	13,64,348	74·74	4,92,589	51·61	6,96,326	38·74

There is a decrease in the figures for the Upper Ganges and Agra Canals, but an increase in those for the Lower Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals. The figures necessarily vary with the seasons, and are therefore merely indications of, rather than actual, ratios.

The cost of measuring irrigated areas and preparing demand statements came to Rs. 36,146, equivalent to Rs. 2·25 per 100 acres, as against Rs. 2·33 in 1887-88. The bulk of the work is done by the permanent establishment, and therefore the total cost does not vary much from year to year; while the rate per 100 acres varies inversely with the area irrigated.

The Civil Department charges for collection was Rs. 1,18,660 equivalent to 2·67 per cent. on the gross collections. In 1887-88 the percentage was 2·71.

Under owner's rate Rs. 2,093 remained unrealised, and Rs. 31,586 under occupier's rate. Of these sums Rs. 31,591 were under realization and Rs. 2,088 are reported as irrecoverable.

Mileage of Channels.

6. The statement below exhibits the mileage of channels that have to be maintained on the different canals; and shows that 9,956 miles of channels were maintained throughout the year:

CANAL.	Main canal and branches.	Navigation channels.	Escapes and mill channels.	Distributaries.	Drainage cuts.	TOTAL.
Upper Ganges	437	19	62	2,540	956	4,024
Lower Ganges	564	...	78	2,050	339	3,031
Agra	109	25	10	562	39	745
Eastern Jumna	130	...	23	640	319	1,112
Betwa	167	...	12	310	12	501
Dún	...	...	...	74	3	77
Rohilkhand	20	...	...	334	3	357
Bijnor	...	...	...	39	...	39
Jhánsi Lakes	...	...	...	45	...	45
Hamírpur Lakes	...	...	...	25	...	25
TOTAL	1,427	44	185	6,619	1,681	9,956

The total mileage has increased since last year from 9,782 to 9,956 miles. The principal increase falls under the head drainage cuts.

Irrigated Area.

7. The following table gives the area of "kharíf" and "rabi" crops, 1888-89, and the previous five years:

	KHARIF.	RABI.	TOTAL.	PERCENTAGE.	
	April to September.	October to March.		Kharíf.	Rabi.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*		
1883-84	825,747	1,471,927	2,297,674	35·94	64·06
1884-85	773,603	843,701	1,617,304	47·83	52·16
1885-86	702,259	1,007,417	1,709,676	41·08	58·92
1886-87	541,821	821,994	1,363,815	39·73	60·27
1887-88	612,436	904,852	1,517,288	40·36	59·64
1888-89	653,443	951,310	1,604,753	40·72	59·28

The area irrigated in both seasons is 1,604,753 acres, which is less than the average of the preceding ten years by 108,620 acres. Nevertheless it is an increase of 87,465 acres, or 5·7 per cent. over the figures of the previous year.

There was nothing very unusual in the early part of the "kharíf," but the monsoon broke about a fortnight later than in 1887-88, and then only to the eastwards of Aligarh. It was not till about mid-July that it extended westwards of that place. It then continued without much intermission till towards the end of September and irrigation ceased everywhere except for rice. Very heavy rain fell in most places from the 15th to 21st

of that month, and considerable damage was done to crops, especially in the Cawnpore, Etáwah, Mainpuri and Etah districts.

Owing to the late and heavy rain in September the "rabi" crops were mostly sown without the assistance of canal water, and it was not till about the end of November that the demand became at all general. Demand continued steady till the middle of January, when it was checked by cloudy weather. After the rainfall of 29th and 30th January and of 16th to 19th February, the demand was very slack, and no new land was irrigated.

The area irrigated on all canals, including those of the Tarái and Bhábar, was 1,716,579 acres, or an increase of 90,782 acres as compared with the previous year.

Principal Crops irrigated.

8. The statement below compares the acreage of the principal crops during the last six years:

CROPS.		1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
		Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Kharíf	Sugarcane	155,147	153,652	175,944	168,452	197,532	224,245
	Rice	111,512	92,687	100,706	109,513	102,367	110,137
	Indigo	294,429	392,302	297,314	164,013	212,756	224,177
	Cotton	93,545	66,791	60,580	41,835	47,912	35,990
Rabi	Wheat	824,982	512,324	550,891	495,370	508,263	545,153
	Barley	286,073	108,267	118,569	70,881	79,937	92,142
	Gram	61,123	16,954	42,087	27,793	33,091	32,279
	Poppy	16,370	10,762	15,629	14,679	12,957	8,819

The area under sugarcane was 224,245 acres. The largest on record.

Rice exhibits an advance of 7,770 acres and the area is higher than in any year since 1883-84.

Indigo also shows an advance of 11,421 acres, but it is still considerably below the average of the previous five years.

There is a marked decrease in cotton, the area under which is only about 58 per cent. of the area for the preceding five years.

The areas under wheat and barley, though in excess of the figures for 1887-88, are still much below the average.

The areas under gram and poppy are not only less than the average, but also less than the area of the previous year.

The double-cropped area amounted to 245,232 acres, and is equivalent to 15·3 per cent. of the total area, and 37·5 per cent. of the kharíf area.

"Flow" irrigation was 77·2 and "Lift" irrigation 22·8 per cent. of the total irrigated area. In the preceding year the figures were 76·4 and 23·6, so that there has been a slight increase in the proportion of flow to lift.

Value of Crops.

9. The total estimated value of the crops raised by canal water is Rs. 5,31,04,539. This is equal to 66·4 per cent. of the Capital sum invested in all the canals of these provinces.

The value per acre varies from Rs. 46·9 on the Bijnor Canals to Rs. 18·9 on the Bundelkhand Lakes. The average value for all canals is Rs. 33·1. Further particulars will be found in the subjoined table, which has been prepared from data furnished by the Agricultural Department:

YEAR.	Area irrigated.	Value of crops	Occupier's rate.	Value of crops per acre.	Occupier's rate per acre.	Percentage on value of crops.
	Acres.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	
1886-87	1,363,815	4,44,17,015	35,31,976	32·56	2·58	7·95
1887-88	1,517,28	5,20,72,286	39,03,962	34·32	2·57	7·50
1888-89	1,604,753	5,31,04,539	41,80,276	33·10	2·60	7·87

Villages and Outleis.

10. During the year 8,862 villages received water from 34,875 outlets. In addition to the above 149 villages were watered from the Tarái Canals. The returns received do not exhibit the number of villages watered on the Bhábar Canals or from the Bundelkhand Lakes.

Irrigating Duty.

11. The following table details the irrigating duty and the value of each cubic foot of water for the four productive canals:

CANAL.	Area irrigated per cubic foot of water at head.			Total water rate per cubic foot of water at head.		
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Upper Ganges	198	194	211	756	760	820
Lower Ganges	111	166	187	343	491	537
Agra	101	120	123	360	431	452
Eastern Jumna	215	187	208	907	859	968

There is an increase on each of the canals in the water rate per cubic foot of water entering at head of the canal, and the different canals still retain their relative positions. The rate is highest on the Eastern Jumna and lowest on the Agra Canal, notwithstanding the difference in rates, and is due to the much larger proportion of 1st class crops grown on the former canal.

The area irrigated per cubic foot is highest on the Upper Ganges and lowest on the Agra Canal.

Maintenance Charges.

12. The maintenance charges per acre irrigated are given in the following table for the past five years:

CANAL.	RUPEES.				
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Upper Ganges	1·45	1·25	1·60	1·60	1·56
Lower Ganges	1·64	1·89	2·34	2·00	1·96
Agra	2·20	1·58	2·46	2·20	2·04
Eastern Jumna	1·24	0·91	1·09	1·18	1·40

Navigation Operations.

13. The results of the year's navigation operations are given in the following table:

CANAL.	1888-89.			1887-88.			1886-87.		
	Gross Revenue (Receipts).	Working Expenses.	Deficit.	Gross Revenue (Receipts).	Working expenses.	Deficit.	Gross Revenue (Receipts).	Working expenses.	Deficit.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Upper and Lower Ganges . . .	16,799	28,202	11,403	14,700	28,449	13,749	19,820	35,119	15,299
Agra	9,714	12,530	2,816	10,535	7,440	+3,095	11,734	6,331	+5,403
TOTAL .	26,513	40,732	14,219	25,235	35,889	10,654	31,554	41,450	9,896

The foregoing table exhibits the results of navigation operations for the past five years. The deficit on the Upper and Lower Canals is less than in the previous year by Rs. 2,346, which is mainly due to an increase in the gross receipts.

As noted in previous reports, no material improvement can be expected until continuous running is introduced on the Cawnpore Branch; and this again is dependent on the carrying out of the Cawnpore Extension project, sanction to which is at present deferred.

On the Agra Canal there was last year a surplus of Rs. 3,095, while this year there is a deficit of Rs. 2,816. This has been occasioned by the outlay of Rs. 5,667 on the construction of a dry dock at Okhla.

Minor Receipts.

14. Receipts realized from the minor sources of income are detailed in the table below for the past five years :

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Plantations	1,49,502	1,60,657	1,75,542	1,79,754	1,93,724
Water power	60,668	73,761	89,361	69,362	72,697
Miscellaneous	50,917	50,404	48,540	53,694	53,337

The income from plantations shows a steady increase from year to year, and is nearly 30 per cent higher than it was in 1884-85. There is an improvement under water power; while miscellaneous is very much the same as it was in the previous year.

In addition to the above, the sum of Rs. 40,196 was realized on account of water power on the Bhábar Canals by the Superintendent, Kumaun Bhábar.

Rainfall.

15 This was the fifth consecutive year of heavy rainfall. The table recorded in para. 175 of the Chief Engineer's Report shows that the *mean* rainfall for the past five years exceeds the normal by 23·6 per cent. on the Upper Ganges Canal; 30·6 per cent. on the Lower Ganges Canal; 16 per cent. on the Agra Canal; 22·7 per cent. on the Eastern Jumna Canal. While on the minor canals the excess varies from 3·0 per cent. on the Bijnor Canals to 37·2 per cent. on the Betwa Canal. In the lake districts also there is a very marked excess.

For the year under review the excess of the rainfall over the normal is most marked in the divisions of the Lower Ganges Canal, where it varied from 41·2 per cent. in the Mainpuri Division to 76·8 per cent. in the Cawnpore Division; of the Betwa Canal, 61·5 per cent.; and the lake district of Hamírpur, 87·5 per cent. Abnormal falls like these, especially when continued for a series of years, cannot but cause a general rise in the spring level.

Drainage Works.

16. The mileage of drainage cuts has been extended during the year from 1,580 to 1,653 miles, *viz.*, by an additional 73 miles, and further extensions are in contemplation.

Complaints of supersaturation have been frequent; and, as pointed out in last year's report, demands for additional drains have come from districts that formerly complained of being over-drained. Doubtless similar objections will again arise when a succession of dry years has once more reduced the general spring level. As noted in last year's resolution, the object of a drain is not to reduce spring level directly, but to check absorption into the ground and thus diminish the rise of spring level.

Spring Level Observations.

17. The usual spring level observations have been recorded. They show, on the whole, a slight fall in the districts watered by the Upper Ganges Canal, and a rise in those watered by the Lower Ganges Canal. This rise varies from 0·44 to 6·38 feet, and is accounted for by the excessive rainfall, as noted in para. 15 of this resolution.

On the Agra Canal there was a rise of 0·8 ft. as the average of 15 wells in the Western depression. On the Betwa Canal also there was a rise of 1·1 to 3·8 feet.

River Supplies.

18. The supply in the Ganges was generally more than equal to requirements, except for a few days in April and May and for the six weeks between mid-December and the end of January.

The Jumna failed to yield all that was required during May and June, but there was an ample volume at all other times.

The supplies for the minor canals was, as a rule, sufficient, although there was some difficulty in meeting the requirements of sugarcane on the Rohilkhand Canals during June.

Profits of Productive Works.

	Upper Ganges.		Lower Ganges.		Agra.		Eastern Jumna.	
	Net profit.	Percentage on Capital.	Net profit.	Percentage on Capital.	Net profit.	Percentage on Capital.	Net profit.	Percentage on Capital.
	Rs.		*Rs.*		*Rs.*		*Rs.*	
1884-85 . . .	15,52,110	5·55	7,35,231	2·67	1,81,018	2·04	6,17,462	20·14
1885-86 . . .	18,24,228	6·48	5,79,559	2·04	3,86,683	4·35	7,30,311	23·51
1886-87 . . .	14,14,566	5·02	3,51,603	1·17	1,78,132	1·98	6,87,875	22·06
1887-88 . . .	15,16,975	5·38	5,46,129	1·73	2,24,988	2·48	6,59,984	21·03
1888-89 . . .	15,95,072	5·63	5,52,925	1·70	2,38,369	2·62	6,48,063	20·08

19. The foregoing table exhibits the profits of the four productive canals for the past five years. The percentage of profit on Capital cost is somewhat larger on the Upper Ganges and Agra Canals, and somewhat less on the Lower Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals than in the preceding year.

Famine Protective Works.

20. There is only one work; the Betwa Canal, of this class in these provinces.

The revenue has increased from Rs. 66,428 to Rs. 79,476, or by Rs. 13,048, but then the maintenance expenses have also increased from Rs. 89,696 to Rs. 1,12,458, or by Rs. 9,714, so that the percentage of loss on Capital outlay has increased from —0·57 to —0·79. This result has been mainly occasioned by the construction of a fish ladder at Paricha; by the increased mileage of distributaries; and by the increased charges for establishment consequent on the reduction of Capital outlay.

The level of water in the reservoir fell 11·4 feet as compared with 10·8 feet in the previous year. The area under irrigation being small, the supply was sufficient.

Minor Works.

21. The Dún Canals show a profit of Rs. 43,032, equivalent to Rs. 6·75 per cent. on the Capital expenditure. This is less than last year, but there has been a falling off of about Rs. 5,000 in mill rents, owing to the competition of new mills erected on the Song river by a private individual.

The Rohilkhand Canals yielded a gross revenue of Rs. 39,463 as against Rs. 28,234 in the year previous. The working expenses were also reduced from Rs. 1,02,289 to Rs. 90,703, so that the return in the Capital outlay rose from 1·67 to 2·34.

The Bijnor Canals exhibit a gain of Rs. 18,402, or Rs. 600 less than in the previous year, the percentage of profit on Capital outlay being 26·30.

The Bundelkhand Lakes show a gross revenue of Rs. 9,972, which is Rs. 2,667 in advance of that of the previous year, and the working expenses being almost exactly the same as in 1887-88, the percentage of profit on Capital has risen from —0·74 to +2·44.

The Tarái and Bhábar Canals are, as formerly, worked entirely by the Superintendents, this department being responsible only for construction and repairs of works.

The following data, supplied by the Superintendents, exhibit the results for the year 1888-89:

Tarái Canals.

	Acres.
Area irrigated	25,931
	Rs.
Revenue	25,417
Working expenses	13,713
Profit .	11,704

Bhábar Canals.

	Acres.
Area irrigated	61,219
	Rs.
Revenue	1,56,409
Working expenses	64,270
Profit	92,139

No separate water rate is levied on these canals, but it is taken to be an arbitrary portion of the land revenue and amounts in the case of the Tarái Canals to about Re. 1 per acre, and to about Rs. 2-8-0 per acre in the Bhábar Canals.

Total Net Profits, including all classes of Works.

22. Excluding the Tarái and Bhábar Canals the profits from all canals in the North-Western Provinces are exhibited in the following table, and are given for the past ten years:

YEAR.	Capital at end of each year.	Net profits.	Percentage on Capital.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	
1878-79	4,46,21,616	38,36,679	8·59
1879-80	4,60,35,380	28,22,494	6·13
1880-81	6,45,61,716	35,43,412	5·49
1881-82	6,62,06,214	40,96,822	6·18
1882-83	6,76,33,960	43,04,501	6·36
1883-84	6,90,92,987	50,72,904	7·34
1884-85	7,02,83,698	31,41,765	4·47
1885-86	7,51,49,595	35,49,650	4·72
1886-87	7,70,59,223	25,85,769	3·35
1887-88	7,87,67,319	30,20,011	3·84
1888-89	7,99,83,651	31,04,352	3·88

23. Since the close of the year under report, Colonel J. G. Forbes, R.E., who for eight years was Chief Engineer in the Irrigation Department of these Provinces, has been transferred on promotion to be Inspector-General of Irrigation Works with the Government of India. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, therefore, desires on this occasion to place on record his acknowledgment of the invaluable service rendered to this Government by Colonel Forbes during his tenure of office as Chief Engineer.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India; and that it be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette.*

Ordered also, that this Resolution be circulated to all other Governments and Departments, as usual.

By order, &c.,

G. T. SKIPWITH, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*

Officiating Joint Secretary, P. W. D., N. W. P., and Oudh.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. IX OF 1890-91.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April to date*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Week ending 8th June 1889.			Week ending 7th June 1890.			Total Receipts from 1st April to 8th June 1889.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 7th June 1890.		Total increase in 1890-91.	Total decrease in 1890-91.
		Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts. Total.	Receipts. Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	State Lines worked by Companies.												
14th June 1890	East Indian (a)	1,526	9,39,640	616	1,526	7,93,640	520	93,74,488	623	88,29,099	596	...	5,45,389
14th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,686	134	57	8,319	145	88,841	158	1,04,762	189	15,921	...
14th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,664	4,66,331	280	1,672	3,68,000	220	47,31,221	288	37,05,814	228	...	10,25,407
14th ditto	Bengal-Nágpur (b)	293	36,288	124	584	(c) 60,342	103	5,01,634	174	(c) 7,70,325	145	2,68,691	...
7th ditto	Southern Mahratta (d)	857	92,892	108	979	93,839	96	9,48,576	112	8,97,267	95	...	51,309
7th ditto	Do. Mysore Section	219	14,457	66	296	22,548	76	1,42,889	66	1,91,293	66	48,404	...
14th ditto	Indian Midland (e)	636	53,419	84	752	61,622	82	6,32,390	109	7,14,798	98	82,408	...
7th ditto	Villupuram-Guntakal (Nellore Branch)	83	4,758	57	83	7,493	90	44,852	55	45,807	57	955	...
7th ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,984	55	36	1,887	52	23,113	65	18,645	53	...	4,468
	TOTAL	5,371	16,17,455	301	5,985	14,17,690	237	1,64,88,004	314	1,52,77,810	265	...	12,10,19[illegible]
	State Lines worked by Government.												
14th June 1890	North Western	2,386	(f) 5,63,984	236	2,399	(g) 4,89,377	204	(f) 53,47,320	227	(g) 48,35,574	208	...	5,11,746
7th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	692	1,61,891	234	692	1,39,234	201	18,17,141	267	15,40,251	229	...	2,76,890
7th ditto	Bengal Central	125	21,743	174	125	14,540	116	1,37,050	111	1,24,356	102	...	12,694
7th ditto	Wardha Coal	45	20,992	466	45	25,986	577	1,84,751	416	2,20,728	505	35,977	...
7th ditto	Eastern Bengal	673	1,80,618	268	767	1,74,790	228	16,21,757	244	17,35,510	237	1,13,753	...
7th ditto	Nalháti	27	2,650	97	27	1,955	72	18,390	69	17,492	66	...	898
7th ditto	Tirhoot	273	40,879	150	273	45,731	168	3,93,625	146	4,52,252	171	58,627	...
7th ditto	Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihrámau	105	8,129	77	105	6,971	66	72,028	69	65,209	64	...	6,819
7th ditto	Jorhát	25	1,180	47	25	1,074	43	10,936	44	9,046	37	...	1,890
7th ditto	Cherra-Companygani	7	167	24	7	236	34	637	8	2,203	30	1,566	...
7th ditto	Burma (h)	553	1,05,666	191	553	89,623	162	10,17,024	187	10,43,324	194	26,300	...
	TOTAL	4,911	11,07,896	226	5,018	9,80,517	197	1,06,20,659	219	1,00,43,945	207	...	5,74,714
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
7th June 1890	Madras	840	1,84,439	220	840	1,90,294	227	17,85,440	216	17,08,643	209	...	76,797
7th ditto	South Indian	654	1,25,880	192	654	1,26,242	193	11,68,072	181	11,32,743	178	...	35,329
7th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula (i)	1,447	6,57,689	455	1,447	9,12,745	631	89,18,998	625	94,25,857	671	5,06,859	...
14th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (j)	461	3,06,117	664	461	3,04,000	659	33,22,649	731	34,90,264	779	1,67,615	...
	TOTAL	3,402	12,74,125	375	3,402	15,33,281	451	1,51,95,159	453	1,57,57,507	477	5,62,348	...
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		13,684	39,99,479	292	14,405	39,40,488	274	4,23,03,822	314	4,10,81,262	295	...	12,22,560
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,94,29,420	144	1,88,01,807	135	...	6,27,613
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,28,74,402	170	2,22,79,455	160	...	5,94,947
	Assisted Companies.												
14th June 1890	Tárakeshwar	22	6,367	289	22	5,951	270	64,951	296	66,536	308	1,585	...
31st May 1890	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	(k)	...	(l) 86,575	125	(m) 88,827	131	2,252	...
14th June 1890	Bengal and North Western	376	57,937	154	376	49,390	131	6,08,584	164	5,36,414	147	...	72,170
7th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaun	67	7,087	106	67	6,577	98	83,048	126	77,724	120	...	5,324
	TOTAL	465	71,391	154	465	61,918	133	8,43,158	158	7,69,501	146	...	73,657
	Native States.												
7th June 1890	The Nizam's Guaranteed State	354	47,124	133	354	46,985	132	4,21,699	121	4,94,062	144	72,363	...
14th ditto	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	59	3,025	51	59	4,360	74	31,892	55	47,933	84	16,041	...
14th ditto	The Gaekwar's Mehsána	27	1,115	41	27	1,400	51	13,487	51	12,322	47	...	1,165
14th ditto	Bhávanagar-Gond a l-Junágarh-Porbandar	260	31,674	122	332	39,360	119	3,64,692	142	4,67,354	145	1,02,662	...
7th ditto	Morvi	68	5,130	75	94	7,591	81	52,671	78	77,986	85	25,315	...
7th ditto	Jodhpore	124	6,912	56	124	8,300	67	74,175	61	81,391	68	7,2[illegible]	...
14th ditto	Rájpura-Bhátinda	...	(n)	...	108	10,630	98	(n)	...	79,090	75	79,090	...
14th ditto	The Gaekwar's Petlad	...	...	...	13	1,160	88	...	...	(o) 6,110	97	6,110	...
	TOTAL	892	94,980	106	1,111	1,19,786	108	9,58,616	109	12,66,248	118	3,07,632	...

(a) Includes the Dildárnagar-Gházipur State Railway.
(b) Includes the Katni-Umaria Branch.
(c) Includes the Asansol-Chakardharpore Section of the Bengal-Nágpur Railway.
(d) Includes the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.
(e) Includes the Sindia and Bhopal-Itársi State Railways.
(f) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Rájpura-Bhátinda State Railways.
(g) Includes the Amritsar-Pathánkot and Jammu and Kashmir Railways.
(h) Includes Toungoo-Mandalay.
(i) Includes the Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon and Amráoti State Railways.
(j) Includes Pátri Branch.
(k) Return not received.
(l) Total receipts from 1st April to 1st June 1889.
(m) Total receipts from 1st April to 31st May 1890.
(n) Included with the North Western Railway.
(o) Total receipts from 5th May to 7th June 1890.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Major, R.E.,*
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *26th June, 1890.*

17 May 1890 Part I 4-196

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